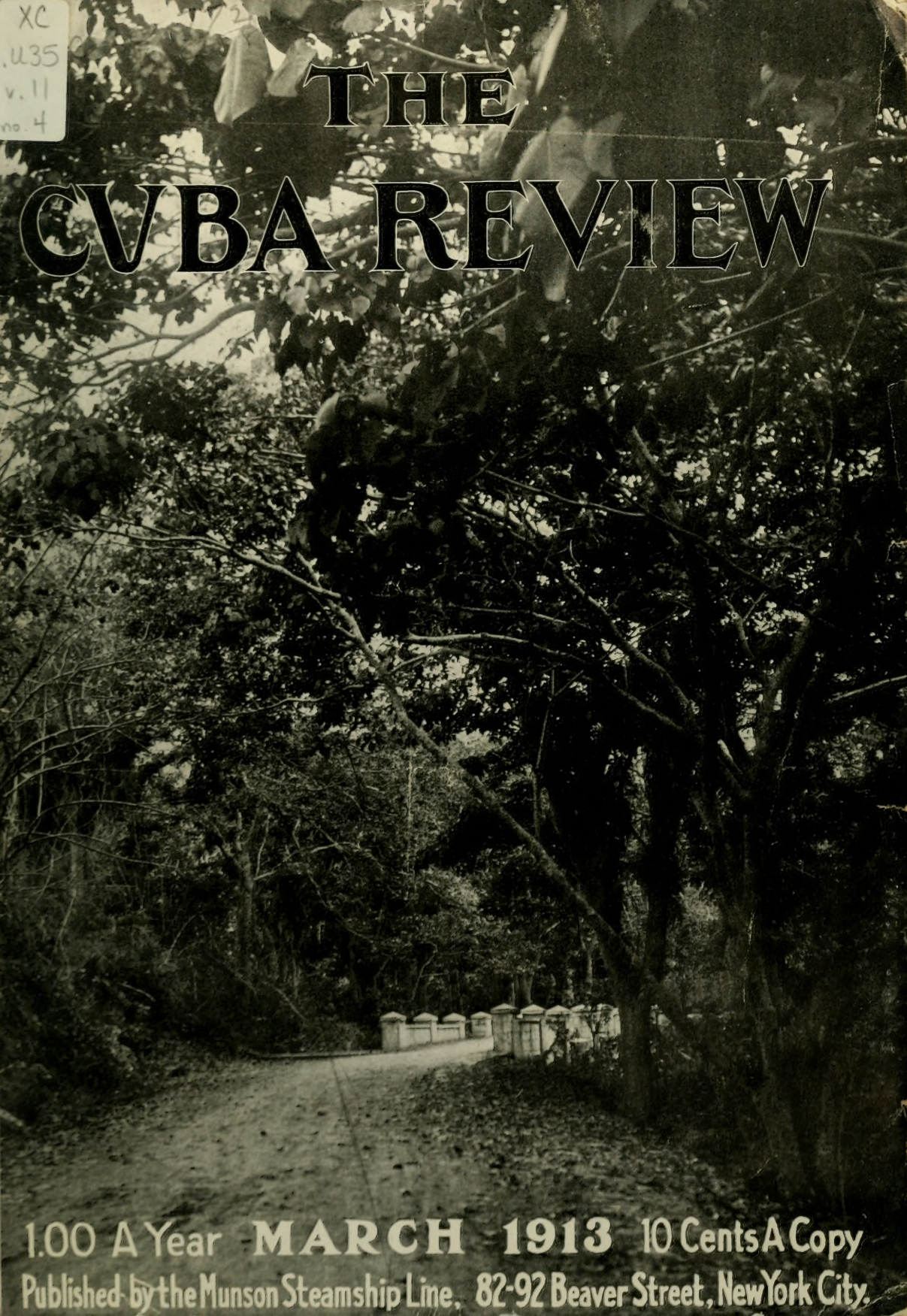


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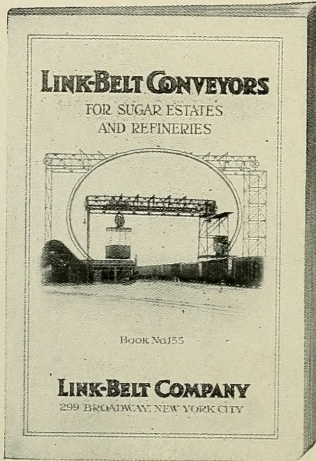


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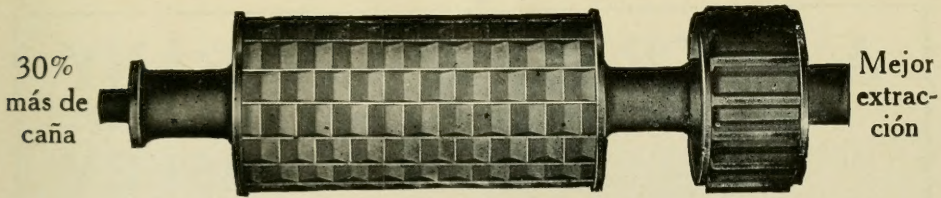
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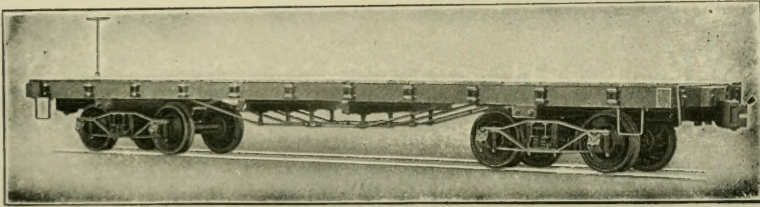
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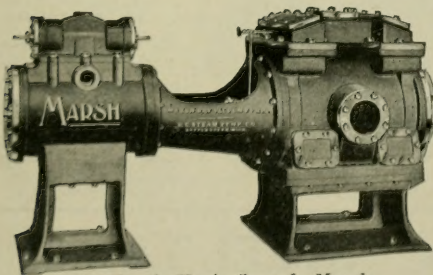
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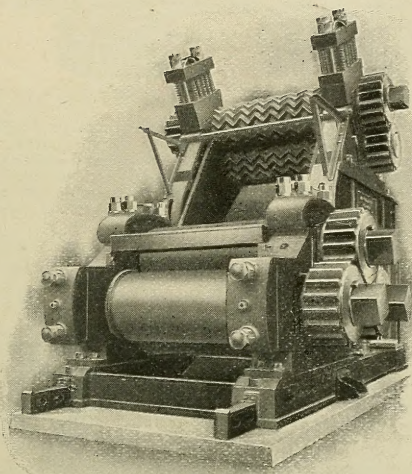
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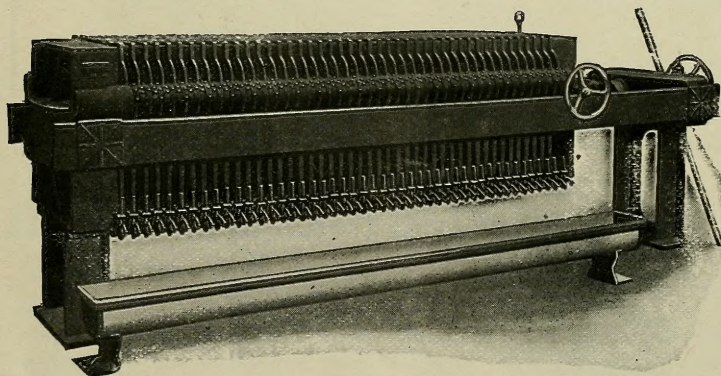


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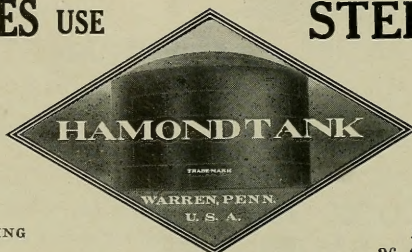
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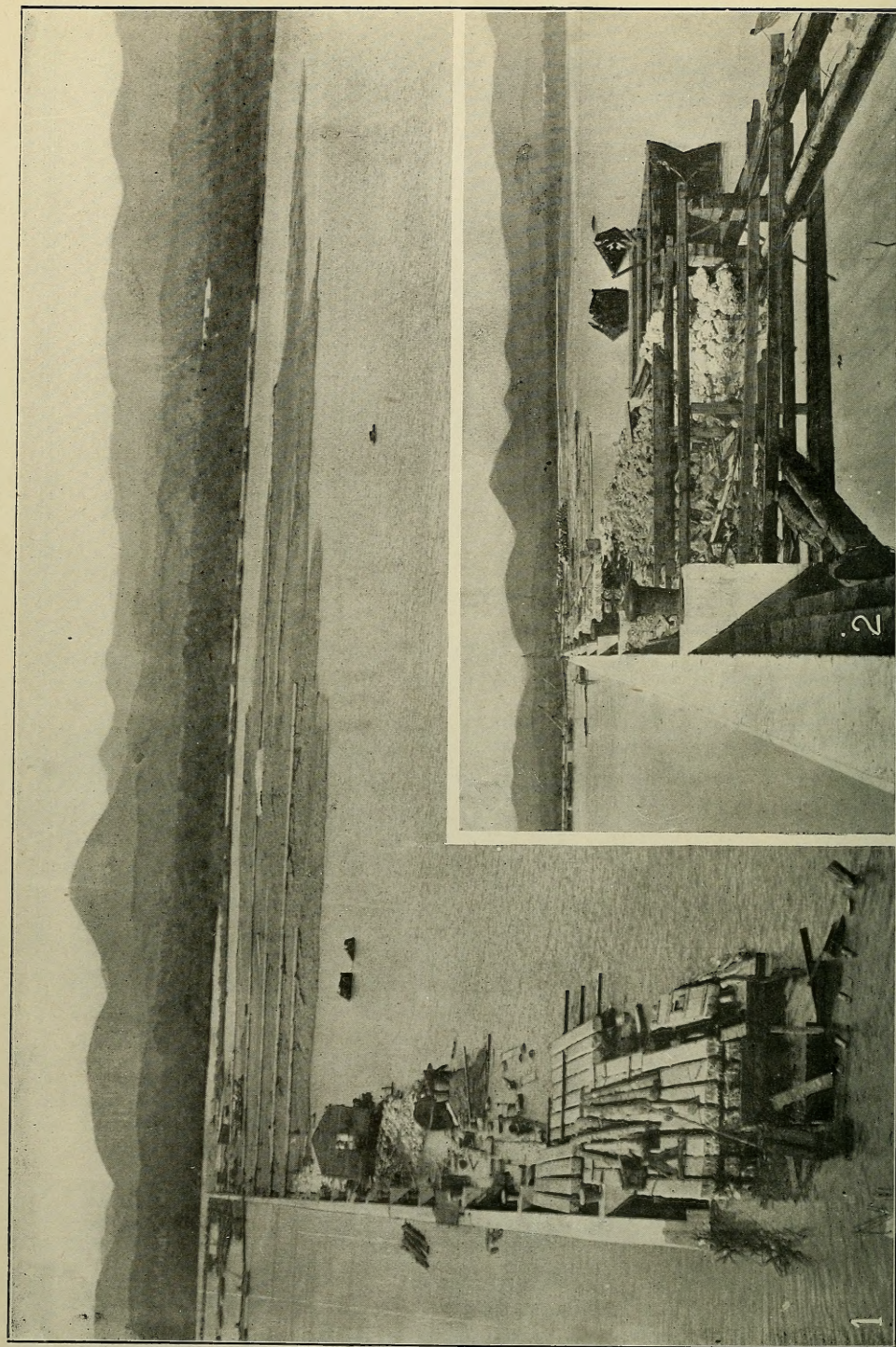
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MARCH, 1913

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Bulkhead recently completed in Santiago harbor by Messrs. Snare and Triest, square meters and give the city a fine harbor front with water of sufficient depth to permit of the docking of large steamers. Total length of bulkhead 900 meters. No. 1 shows unfilled section and pipe lines from suction dredge. No. 2 shows wall and 25 foot wide platform, looking west. The work will reclaim about 810,000

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XI

MARCH, 1913

NUMBER 4

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE AMNESTY BILL FINALLY VETOED — DIPLOMATS TO BE PROTECTED — ISLE OF PINES ANNEXATION PLANS

Amnesty Law A general amnesty law recently passed the Cuban Senate and Secretary Knox at once asked Mr. Beaupre for an explanation of what was intended by it. The answer came that it was only a plan to set free the negroes who started a revolution in the eastern end of the island last summer, and a few offenders of similar character. This seemed satisfactory, but the Cuban Congress went on and amended the bill before its final passage so as to include about 3,000 criminals and to grant pardons in the future and gave a clean bill of health to everyone now connected with the Gómez administration.

Secretary Bryan also sent a protest against the bill by telegraph on March 5th, the day he took the oath of office as Secretary of State. The protest was in vigorous language, and showed that this government would not tolerate the proposed liberation of hundreds of criminals without other reason than the desire of President Gomez and his supporters.

What this government objected to particularly was the provision of the bill that would have permitted Gomez to grant pardons before trial to persons in the government service, and others whom the incoming President, General Mario Menocal is credited with an intention of prosecuting for wholesale grafting and corruption.

The American legation sent another note to President Gomez from Secretary of State Bryan on March 8th, warning him against signing the amnesty bill.

Despite these protests it was given out that President Gomez had signed the bill on March 7th. Its application, however, was immediately suspended and after a

long conference on March 8th with members of his Cabinet, Congressmen and lawyers, President Gomez decided to veto the measure.

Many radical Congressmen on March 10th called on President Gomez and protested against his vetoing the bill.

On March 11th it was stated that President Gomez had not vetoed the amnesty bill, but had returned it to Congress without his signature, accompanying it with a message recommending several changes. Among other things the President suggested that the measure make clearer the provisions extending amnesty to prisoners who have injured American interests.

On March 13th, however, it was definitely announced that the bill had been vetoed.

The President recommends the framing of a new bill which extends amnesty only to prisoners taken at the recent rising in Oriente and to other purely political offenders.

The Cuban newspapers were divided in their opinion on the subject. *Cuba*, which has been slandering the members of the American Legation, praises Gomez for maintaining Cuban national dignity and sovereignty. *La Lucha* approves the President's action and commented as follows:

"Had President Gomez signed the bill the instant he received it from Congress and had not fooled about the question of delicacy the Bryan note would have arrived 'too late.'"

La Presna, which says: "The amnesty bill is a travesty on justice. It will free vulgar and incorrigible criminals, as President Gomez has been doing periodically. Every one knows the selfish motives of President Gomez in piling up trouble for his successor, General Menocal, who, when

1918 10.3 Bantam

he is inaugurated on May 20th, will receive a lighted bomb, whose explosion is apt to end the Cuban Republic."

La Discusion, the organ of the conservatives, says: "In reality it is foolish to view with indifference, from the Cuban viewpoint, any possibility of coolness of relations with the great northern republic. In treating of a law susceptible of change along lines indicated by the United States, the President's veto is reasonable."

El Dia, another conservative newspaper, commented somewhat sarcastically about Mr. Bryan's professed friendship to Cuba, so often avowed, but ended by saying: "Cuba cannot, under any circumstances, allow strained relations between the United States and Cuba."

The Cuban Government
To Protect has been requested by the
Diplomats State Department at Wash-

ington to use its best endeavors to secure enactment by the Cuban Congress of pending bills removing the existing exemption of Legislators from liability for the publication of libelous and defamatory statements.

Those responsible for recent attacks through the newspaper *Cuba*, upon American Minister Beaupre and Secretary Gibson have successfully asserted the right of exemption under existing law, hence the request.

The Cuban government was so slow in punishing the editors of the offending newspaper that Secretary Knox was forced to send a note to the Cuban government expressing the surprise of the United States at the apathy of the Cuban government and the regret that it must insist that the guilty parties be speedily punished.

Secretary Sanguily in a note on February 21st to Minister Beaupre, deprecated the impatience of the American government and reiterated his previous promises of vigorous action.

The Lower House of Congress will not allow their comrade, Oscar Soto, to be tried by the courts for the libelous articles he confesses he wrote against the American Minister. While the House up to March 6th had not taken official action, it is understood that in a caucus of a majority of the members it was decided that it would not be a proper policy to yield one of their number to the courts.

At a meeting of the National Council of Veterans held a few weeks ago in Havana in honor of the anniversary of Baire, a significant incident occurred. During the services Col. Irribarren rose and made all present stand and take an oath to preserve the peace forever.

Liberal Party
Defeated

The decision of the Cuban Supreme Court on the petition of the Liberal party that the Cuban election law be declared unconstitutional and thereby annul the recent elections wherein General Mario Menocal was elected President was handed down March 5th. The case was decided against the Liberal party. The court held that the case had not been properly presented.

Whether or not the Liberals will prepare their case again and present it without the faults pointed out in the decision of the court is problematical.

The general opinion seems to be that the matter is settled and that no further proceedings will be considered.

Colonel Aurelio Hevia,
President-elect the President-elect's campaign manager and his intimate friend, is quoted by
Menocal's
Promises the *Havana Post* as to the

views held by General Menocal on Cuba's government problems. Col. Hevia, while not speaking with authority, was positive that he interpreted faithfully the sentiments of his chief. He asserted that despite the predictions of the defeated liberals, there will be no investigations in past matters, no delving into what others have done. The future and the problems which come with it will occupy all the new President's attention. The new administration will not only appear honest, but will be so.

Harmony among the allies of the Conservative party in the last elections and in the party itself continues undisturbed. The many leading men among the National Liberals who threw the votes of their constituents in favor of General Menocal have become the latter's friends and will heartily support his administration. Colonel Hevia believes that these men combined with the Conservatives from more patriotic motives than the mere hope of securing offices.

Senor Eugenio Freyre,
New Consul for acting Cuban Consul at
Newport News the port of Galveston, has

left the city to take up the duties at his new post in Newport News, Va., to which he has been transferred by orders from Havana, Cuba. Senor Freyre is succeeded in Galveston by Senor Joaquin Zanza.

Eugenio Freyre was one of the younger generation of Cubans, trained in the United States for government service. He was a graduate of St. John's Military School, of Spring Valley, N. Y., of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., and of the Potsdam Technological School, of Potsdam, N. Y.

*Hoping for
Annexation* The movement among the American residents of the Isle of Pines for annexation by the United States

is becoming more pronounced since the recent visit of William Jennings Bryan to the island on February 10th last.

Mayor Marzo states that the residents of the Island have been in a ferment of agitation since, although Mr. Bryan diplomatically avoided speaking on the subject of the Island's sovereignty while on the Island.

At a meeting of the pro-annexation residents at the Santa Barbara estate on the Island, strong hope was expressed by the speakers that the Wilson administration would realize their long pent-up hopes of separation from Cuba.

On March 9th announcement was made by Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg, Pa., President of the American Association of the Isle of Pines, that a petition directed to President Wilson and the Senate, requesting annexation of the Island, would be put in circulation in the United States and the Isle of Pines.

The petition states that 6,000 Americans, who reside or have property in this Isle of Pines, wish to have action taken to make the Island a permanent possession of the United States. The Isle of Pines, the petition says, has become a distinctively American colony, citizens of the United States owning more than 95 per cent of the land, and making up a majority of the population.

All this agitation is condemned by the Cuban press generally. Public opinion in Cuba, says the *New York Tribune*, is practically unanimous in favor of the retention of the Isle as an integral part of the republic as it was under Spanish rule.

The Secretary of State has asked the Secretary to the Government to stop the Isle of Pines meetings and compel Americans there to fly the Cuban flag when they display the Stars and Stripes.

On February 27th Cuba established a quarantine against the Canary Islands as a result of a report received from the Consul at Teneriffe, notifying the government that five deaths from bubonic plague had occurred there. Cuban sanitary officials believe that Cuba and Porto Rico were infected last summer through vessels from the Canaries.

Havana's City Council desires to provide a bureau of information in the city for visitors, similar to those in operation in the capitals of Europe and in Argentina. The benefits will not only reach tourists, but will help the business interests generally.

*Taft's Last
Word for Cuba* Professor Pablo Desver-nine, of Havana University, and former Secretary of the Treasury under the

Wood administration; Sub-Secretary of State Guillermo Patterson, and the Cuban Minister to the United States, Sr. Martin Rivero, represented Cuba at the inauguration of President Wilson.

A special mission of these delegates was to further commercial relations between the two countries. They are well supplied with data regarding Cuba and will show that the republic is in a position to grant to the commerce of the United States almost as many benefits as she might receive from any reciprocal arrangement which may be agreed upon.

While in Washington the Cubans went to the White House to express the farewell greetings of President Gomez and the Cuban people to President Taft and their gratitude to the President for the part he had taken in the life of the Cuban nation during his provisional governorship. In reply the President said in part:

"I am very much touched by this, because of its unusual character—its exceptional character—which gives it so much emphasis. I have had a profound interest in Cuba, and my rather short experience there—and yet an experience at a time when there was a trembling in the balance and we did not know what might happen—was a thirty days' responsibility that equaled any that I have had in my life, and fixes in my heart my interest in that beautiful island and her inhabitants and the fortunes that await her in the family of nations."

Tax Changes

Changes in the taxes levied in Havana as made by the City Council, are as

	Now.	Formerly.
follows:		
Cafes	\$200.00	\$150.00
Bars	175.00	150.00
Groceries and wine stores	100.00	60.00
Drug stores	200.00	100.00
Boarding houses ..	100.00	50.00
Candy stores	50.00	40.00
Grocery stores.....	30.00	20.00
Lawyers	20.00	25.00
Flower vendors....	10.00	15.00
Bootblacks	1.00	3.00
Scene painters	10.00	16.50
Cinematographs ...	50.00	.....
Physicians	10.00	20.00

Havana's reform Mayor, General Freyre de Andrade, is still reforming. The City Council having voted themselves salaries, Mayor Andrade promptly exercised his prerogative and vetoed the resolution.

COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

THE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN MINISTER, INTERVENTION, ETC.

The *Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union* comments editorially in the following fashion on the recent note of Secretary Knox demanding the prosecution of the Havana editor who in his publication, *Cuba*, grossly attacked the American Minister.

All this is interesting as showing the ideas the Taft administration entertains as to the powers of the government over the press. We can't justly demand anything from Cuba that we would not do for Cuba or another foreign country. What if some newspaper in the United States should criticise the Ambassador of a foreign nation. Would President Taft promptly proceed to punish the offending editor? If he couldn't get at him in any other way, would he order him deported?

We do not remember any specific case of the criticism of a foreign Ambassador by an American newspaper. We remember a good deal of fun that was made of one who used his ambassadorial powers to beat a taxicab driver out of a part of the fare he charged, and our old friend Wu Ting Fang was treated humorously by the press. No editors were punished by the President—none was transported.

The newspapers of this country criticise Emperors, Kings, Presidents—and their criticisms are generally just. It is a pity that they are not always so. The laws furnish a certain amount of protection against newspaper attack, but Emperors, Kings and Presidents can hardly be expected to take advantage of this protection. We see no reason, however, why M. Beaupre shouldn't take advantage of it. He is not too big.

Now are we to look on this demand made on Cuba as a command to Cuba to do a thing that if conditions were reversed we would not do for Cuba, and therefore an unjust demand, or must we assume that the Taft administration in its old age assumes a new attitude toward the press—that it proposes to punish newspapers that criticise high officials, law or no law. In either case the result is bad. It would be shameful if a nation of 100,000,000 people should demand that a nation of 2,000,000 do what it would not do under similar circumstances. The only effective argument would be that ratio of fifty to one in strength. It would be a mere matter of force, and we would hate to see force openly substituted for right. But it is still worse if this demand is honest, and may be taken as an indication of a policy of rigid censorship and control of the press.

Intervention in Cuba is no such task as intervention in Mexico would be. It is not to be lightly undertaken, and Americans hope will not be again undertaken; but it is none the less an ever-present possibility. It is impossible to affirm that the United States retains any considerable degree of affection for her insular Godchild. Ingratitude has cooled the altruistic ardor which prevailed at the close of the Spanish war. If there is another intervention it will be with some degree of anger mingled with the sorrow; and for this reason it is to be dreaded by both nations.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer*.

The Havana newspaper *Cuba*, which got into trouble recently because of slanders on the American Minister and the Secretary of the American Legation, says the gathering in Havana of ex-Presidents Castro, of Venezuela; Reyes, of Colombia, and Zelava, of Nicaragua, and also of many Mexican refugees, offers an auspicious occasion for Latin Americans to make concerted plans to check American imperialism.

La Opinion, the organ of the Zayistas, who are just now threatening to start a revolution because their candidate, Señor Zayas, was defeated for the Presidency, says all Latin America admires and loves Castro because he has always been the staunchest and fiercest enemy of the United States, which was at one time dread, but is now a laughing stock because it has been so cowardly before Mexico. Castro, it says, is the Latin American ideal of liberty and democracy.

The Cuban people are not going to destroy themselves by engaging in revolution, recently said the Hon. Gonzalez de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany. The recent election was conducted without riot or trouble. It is true that the defeated candidate for President, Vice President Zayas, and his supporters, are seeking to have the election set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that it was unconstitutional, but after the court gives its decision there will be no appeals to arms. Zayas is a patriot who has worked hard for Cuba. He is fair-minded and loyal.

"The American people are doing more than those of any other nation to develop Cuba. Next to the Americans, the English and Germans are helping in Cuba's development."

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

A Cuban engineer of Cienfuegos, don Evariste Montalvo, wants permission from his government to use the Jabacoa river in the municipality of Rodas, Santa Clara province, to generate electric force for a lighting plant and other industrial enterprises. He also wants the concession given to Sr. Ignacio Lauza y Lastra, for a similar purpose in February, 1909, canceled on the ground that the conditions of the concession have not been obeyed.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company recently leased in the Forty-two Broadway building in New York, space to the Havana Central Railroad Company, the Cuban and Pan-American Express, the United Railway of Havana, the Central Cuba Sugar, the Washington Sugar and the Western Railways of Havana.

An asylum for the aged, established by a great benefactress in Cuba, Martha Abreu, was inaugurated in Santa Clara City on February 24th.

The British Minister, Mr. Stephen Leech, recently applied to the Cuban State Department for an investigation of an attack which he asserts was made on January 18 against James Allen, a British subject, living at La Gloria, Cuba, by a native who Allen states attacked him with a knife.

The steamer Nuevitas, of the Herrera line, Havana, was on March 1st reported on the rocks and a total loss at the entrance of the bay at Sagua de Tanamo on the north coast of Oriente province.

The Nuevitas was a 1,020 ton steamer built in Glasgow in 1883. She was bought by Herrera & Co., of this city, in 1905, and given her present name, her former one being Stet Watert.

To encourage the formation of music organizations among the youth of Cuba, the Provincial Council of Santa Clara has donated \$100.00 each to the Banda Infantil de Quemados de Guines and de Santo Domingo and \$200.00 to the Banda Infantil de Palmira.

The City Council of Santa Clara has voted \$400.00 as a subsidy payable in twelve parts toward the establishment in the city of an Academy of Painting.

La Lucha, of Havana, says the sale of the Santo Domingo convent in that city is planned.

During the month of January, Caibarien, in Santa Clara province, on the north coast, sent Havana 10,307 pounds of fish.

A statue of Luz Caballero was unveiled February 24th at the old Punta Park in Havana.

The statue represented the philosopher and teacher sitting on a rock in contemplation, and is made of bronze, the work of the French sculptor, M. Coucins. The base of the monument is of dark gray granite, with bronze cornices and plates on each side, and was designed by Sr. Aurelio Melero, a Cuban artist.

The Santiago Traction Company has double-tracked its line to Vista Alegre, a very beautiful suburb of the city. The building up of this section and the consequent increase of business made this improvement necessary.

A diploma and a prize of one dollar is to be given children of the public schools in Cuba who report any one making a wrongful use of the national colors.

The movement has been started by the National Association of School Teachers and is based on the knowledge of the lack of respect shown the flag by certain classes of people.

The salaries of the municipal police in Matanzas are \$30.00 per month for the infantry and \$35.00 per month for the mounted squad. The force is agitating for an increase.

Don Braulio Martinez has been given governmental authorization to establish an electric-light plant at Artemisa, Pinar del Rio province.

Something like sixty tons of dynamite were recently found on Cayo Ratones in Santiago harbor. The government authorities' attention has been called to the matter and it is likely that the dangerous substance will be taken elsewhere.

The Cuban Minister to Spain, Sr. Justo Garcia Vélez, returned recently to Havana in the hope of restoring his health, which has become impaired. Sr. Navarro Reverter assumed the duties of the absent Minister.

The old hotel in Santiago de Cuba, the Casa Granda, which faces the Dolores Cathedral, will soon be demolished and a new hotel will be erected by the Cuba company. The site is on the plaza and adjacent to the handsome new building of the San Carlos Club, now nearing completion.

Cardenas capitalists are considering the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of a vegetable food for cattle.

GENERAL NOTES

MATANZAS TELEPHONE PLANT

The telephone plant of the city of Matanzas has been offered for sale by the government in a decree signed by President Gomez. All the rights and interests in the plant have passed into the hands of the government through the expiration of the franchise under which it was operated by a local company. It will now be sold to the highest bidder subject to right of "tanto" enjoyed by the Cuban Telephone Company.

Under this right the telephone company has the privilege of equaling or of raising the figures of the highest bid, providing the company is not the highest bidder when the bids are opened.

IMPROVED HOSPITAL SERVICE

Havana will soon put into public service two automobile ambulances to cost \$10,000. The necessary appropriation has been approved by the municipal council.

A new emergency hospital is planned for Luyan's, a suburb of the capital.

La Lucha, a daily newspaper of Havana, find considerable fault with the ambulance service of the city, complaining that doctors use the ambulances for private uses. It says:

"A spectacle that is commonly given in this city is to see persons who have been injured rushed to the nearest emergency hospital in a hired hack, altogether inappropriate for such a purpose, or to see another injured person placed on any sort of a handy shelf and borne on the shoulders of his working companions."

The city medical services will also be reorganized. The Council has resolved that the city should engage the services of twenty physicians to attend and give first aid, and ten other physicians to devote their time exclusively to the poor while a new plan of having charity inspectors visit the needy as it is done in other countries, is to be put in force.

CUBAN TOWNS GET WATER

A new aqueduct which draws its source from Las Canteras springs near Calabazar, and which produces 3,600 litres of water per minute, will supply Santiago de las Vegas, Calabazar, Rincon and Rancho Boyeros, all in Havana province, as well as the tobacco plantations and orange groves in the district.

The aqueduct is owned by a private company which was organized in 1910 under the name of the Alberro Canal Company,

of which prominent Havana capitalists are interested and of which Dr. Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes, Congressman-elect for Havana, is Secretary. The cost of the aqueduct has been up to the present \$107,000. A pumping station conveys the water to a reservoir located near by with a capacity of three million gallons. From thence the water is sent through cast-iron pipes to the different towns and farms. There are special rates for workingmen's homes and no rental is charged when houses are unoccupied, despite the fact that the rates are per annum.

THE CUBAN CHESS CHAMPION CAPPABLANCA

There never has been a chess player before Cappablanca who paid so much attention to outdoor sports and one who actually made it a point to build up his body in all directions. He plays billiards, pool, baseball, lawn tennis, etc., things which benefit his body and health to a great extent, thus being an all-round athlete. He, therefore, when sitting down to a game of chess, never knows the word fatigue. His mental capabilities are always fully at his command, and that is one great secret of his success. On the other hand, he has two other great qualities. He does not smoke and he does not drink alcoholic mixtures in whatever shape. Janowski has said that non-smoking and non-drinking is almost equal to a pawn and move, meaning thereby that he could almost give pawn and move to any player in his class. Of course, that is a little exaggeration, but every point counts. As a rule Cappablanca is disposed to be very light-hearted. He can laugh like a young boy and can enjoy a joke at any time. Of course, he can also be very stern, but what is a man without temperament?—*Havana Post*.

The international chess tournament in Havana came to an end March 6th with Frank Marshall, the American champion, winning by one point over his rival, Jose Raul Cappablanca, the Cuban champion, thus reversing the tables as to what had happened in the late New York tourney.

Marshall received \$500.00, the first prize, and Cappablanca the second, which was \$350.00. Marshall won 10½ games, lost 3½, and Cappablanca won 10, lost 4.

The Manzanillo Water and Light Company has asked for an extension of time of one year to complete the work of establishing an electric plant in that city. The concession was granted in February, 1912.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Exports of pine from all Gulf Ports to Cuba for 1910, 1911 and 1912 were:

Lumber superficial feet		
1912	1911	1910
107,607,030	115,252,529	127,600,610

The outlook for Cuba is more favorable than in some time. Last year's shipment to that island was about eight million feet less than in 1911, and twenty million feet less than in 1910.

Cuba shows especial encouragement, new inquiries being frequent and the order files increasing. This should be the best spring since 1910 for the Cuban trade. Cuban shipments for January was well above the average and chiefly made up of schooner cargoes.—*Gulf Coast Record*.

TAMPICO EXPORTS TO CUBA

The volume of the total export trade that passed through the port of Tampico, in Mexico, amounted in the fiscal year of 1910-11 to \$46,072,869. The amount taken by Cuba in this period was \$29,634.

RULING ON CUBAN PRODUCTS

There will be no reduction permitted in that part of the duties on goods from Cuba caused by undervaluation, according to a ruling of the United States Treasury Department, announced January 9th, last. This ruling was made known in a letter to the Auditor of the Department from Assistant Secretary Curtis, which reads:

"The Department is in receipt of your memorandum of November 12 last, inviting attention to the failure of the Collector of Customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, to make a reduction of 20 per cent of the additional duty accruing under sub-section 7 of section 28 of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, on products of Cuba.

"Section 2 of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, proclaimed by the President on December 17, 1903, provides that the products of the soil and industry of Cuba shall be admitted at the reduction of 20 per cent of the rate of duty thereon.

"There is no specific provision as to the additional duties imposed for undervaluation, but the Department is of the opinion that the reduction should be applied only to the regular duties and that the additional duties accruing for undervaluation under said sub-section 7 are not subject to the allowance of 20 per centum."

NEW CABLE LETTER RATES

Overnight cable letter service between New York and Cuba at five cents a word has been announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and went into effect March 1. This new service at reduced rates will tend, without doubt, to promote closer business relations between Cuba and the United States and save several days in correspondence.

A similar arrangement between the United States and England a year ago led to a large increase in trans-Atlantic cabled letter correspondence.

The rate for this service between Havana and New York will be \$1.00 per 20 words, or 5 cents per word, instead of 15 cents, the cost of the regular service. Rates to other points and Canada will be from 25 cents to \$1.00 more than the rate to New York. The message must be written in plain English or Spanish, no code words being allowed. The company agrees to deliver the letters within 24 hours after they are filed.

SEVEN MONTHS' TRADE FIGURES

The following figures show the value of merchandise imported into Cuba and exported from that country into the United States for the seven months ending January 31st.

These figures have been supplied by the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.

	1913	1912
Imports from Cuba.	\$62,941,222	\$42,437,006
Exports to Cuba.	41,939,782	37,325,973

CUBA'S TRADE IN COLORS

During 1911 Cuba imported colors, dyes and varnishes to the value of \$726,000, of which \$435,548 was from the United States and \$204,590 from the United Kingdom.

CUBAN TOBACCO PURCHASES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

	1912	1911
Germany (bales).....	80,401	11,145
Canada (bales)	18,078	10,956
Argentina (bales)	13,865	5,545
Spain (bales)	7,327	2,624
Chili (bales)	1,478	.....
France (bales)	1,111	.....
Great Britain (bales)	730	.....
Netherlands (bales)	395	.....
Belgium (bales)	423	.....
United States (bales)....	271,404	268,820

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of January and for seven months ended January 31st, compares as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
January gross	\$460,322	\$368,471	\$315,783	\$256,793	\$218,258
Expenses	208,223	176,216	166,890	129,607	114,885
January net	\$252,098	\$192,254	\$148,893	\$127,186	\$103,373
Charges	66,791	65,125	59,625	36,667	33,086
January surplus	\$185,307	\$127,129	\$89,268	\$90,519	\$70,287
Seven months' gross...	2,409,274	1,951,136	1,577,719	1,276,059	1,065,868
Net profits	1,075,202	876,567	669,095	474,290	426,007
Fixed charges	467,263	425,875	279,625	251,877	277,359
Seven months' surplus.	\$607,938	\$450,692	\$389,470	\$222,413	\$198,648

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending February 1st.	£44,680	£39,996	£39,065	£39,486	£36,619
Week ending February 8th.	47,158	40,094	39,650	39,436	35,638
Week ending February 15th.	48,144	40,951	40,673	42,252	37,366
Week ending February 22d..	50,385	42,324	42,897	44,159	37,532

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending February 2d..	\$50,366	\$47,184	\$50,476	\$39,976	\$36,035
Week ending February 9th..	56,029	45,803	48,912	39,132	27,360
Week ending February 16th.	52,241	45,994	47,048	38,984	36,991
Week ending February 23d...	51,394	46,775	44,145	39,084	38,664
From January 1st.....	\$417,267	\$371,148	\$360,812	\$352,699	\$338,550

February Quotations for Cuban Securities

[Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co.]

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent bonds (Exterior).....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent bonds.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds.....	106	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent bonds.....	102	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	100	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	95	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent debentures.....	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent bonds.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. (common stock)....	85	88
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. (preferred stock)....	94	98
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent bonds—participation certificates..	100	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co., 6 per cent Coll. trust gold bonds of 1918..	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
Santiago Elec. Light and Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

CUBA'S BANKING INSTITUTIONS

NATIONAL BANK'S NEW PRESIDENT

The American Minister, Mr. Arthur M. Beaupre, Congressman Martin W. Littleton, of New York, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the Cuban House, and many others, were speakers at the farewell banquet given on February 18th, under the auspices of the American Club, to Mr. Edmund Gustave Vaughan, the retiring President of the National Bank of Cuba. The speakers paid high tribute to the distinguished guest of the evening, who is held strongly in the affections of the American colony in Havana and Spanish and Cuban residents.

The banquet was held in the main dining room of the beautiful Miramar at the foot of the Prado.

Mr. Vaughan assumed the presidency of the National Bank of Cuba in 1904. That institution's deposits then were \$6,000,000 and their loans amounted solely to \$2,500,000. He leaves the bank with deposits increased to \$27,000,000, while \$18,000,000 are out in loans. The cash movement in the bank last year averaged \$3,959,000 per banking day.

"The bank is more of a Cuban institution now than it has ever been," said Mr. Vaughan recently. "Instead of the stock being held abroad by foreign banks it is rapidly getting into the hands of the people of this country, where it should be."

Mr. Vaughan will tour the world and afterwards take up business life again in New York. He will also retain an active interest in the affairs of the bank.

Mr. William A. Merchant, for many years Vice President of the institution, was elected President of the National Bank of Cuba on February 19th, to take the place of Mr. Edmund G. Vaughan.

The election was carried out with four-fifths of all the shareholders in the banking institution represented, 40,000 of the 50,000 shares voting. Dr. Jose Lopez Rodriguez was elected Vice President to succeed to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Merchant. Two other important changes were the election to the board of directors of Dr. Vidal Morales and Sr. Angel Barrios.

Mr. Merchant was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1862. He is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy of that city. He began his business career as a telegraph operator on a railroad. He was soon promoted to the general offices of the company and passed eight years as a member of the executive staff.

From the railroad Mr. Merchant went to R. G. Dun and was its manager for fifteen years. In later years he was the com-



William A. Merchant, President National Bank of Cuba.

pany's general manager for the West Indies. He resigned this position eight years ago to accept the vice presidency of the bank.

The Royal Bank of Canada has secured a prominent location in Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara province, on the corner of Marti and Calixto Garcia streets on which to erect a new building for a branch office.



The new home of the Trust Company of Cuba, on Obispo Street, Havana. Opened for business on February 25th last.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

TOBACCO COMPANY'S STATEMENT—EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

HAVANA TOBACCO CO.'S YEAR

The Havana Tobacco Company reports for the year ended December 31 last, and issued March 4, 1913, were as follows: Total income \$50,822; operating expenses, including interest on bills payable \$243,307; deficit \$192,485; interest on gold bonds \$375,000; deficit \$567,485.

The company for earnings relies entirely upon the dividends of its holdings of stock of Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., Havana Cigar and Tobacco Properties, Ltd., Havana Commercial Company, H. de Cabanas y Carbajal and J. S. Murias y Ca.

The combined earnings of the above companies, after deducting all expenses for management, depreciation, interest on debentures, etc., were \$857,179, of which the proportion of Havana Tobacco Company, based on its holdings of their respective securities, was \$680,001. Owing to the deficits that existed on the books of some of the companies prior to 1912, only a portion of the year's earnings is available for dividends.

Included in the above statement are dividends from Havana Cigar & Tobacco Factories, Ltd., aggregating \$49,447.

The balance sheet as of December 31 last shows: Assets—Stocks in other companies \$39,058,626; stocks in foreign companies \$2,810,691; accounts receivable \$15,004; preferred stock treasury \$296,200; common stock treasury \$209,059; cash \$16,866; total \$42,406,447.

Liabilities—Common stock \$30,000,000; preferred stock \$5,000,000; 5 per cent bonds \$7,500,000; accrued interest on bonds payable June 1, 1913, \$31,250; accounts and bills payable \$4,399,312; total \$46,930,562; deficit \$4,524,114.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO CROP

[Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana, February 19th.]

The present tobacco crop now being gathered in Cuba is pronounced to be one of the best in quality seen for several years. It is said to be of good development in most districts, of fine burning characteristics and of light texture, as well as good aroma. In the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the great majority of the good filler tobacco is grown, the weather has on the whole been favorable, with the result that a good grade of staple filler will be produced and in ample quantity. However, in this dis-

trict it is stated that the percentage of wrapper tobacco will be low, and that causes the growers of the wrapper in the Partido district to hope that their product, which is also of good quality, will be in great demand, and especially since the market has almost been swept clean of the 1912 crop.

There has been a deficiency of rain in both the Partido (Havana province) and the Remedios (Santa Clara province) districts, and while in the first named this is not so serious a matter owing to irrigation facilities, it may have a great effect upon the latter, where the bulk of the cheaper filler grades is grown. An occasional rain during the next six weeks would relieve the condition and would mean that the present crop would be ample in quantity. The reverse, however, would certainly jeopardize the outcome both in quantity and quality.

The general expectation of the growers is for good prices, and that hope seems justified in view of the quality of the 1913 crop and the known fact that but little of stock remains in Havana or other market centers.

IMPORTS OF HAVANA LEAF AND CIGARS

The following table shows the imports from Havana at the port of New York, during 1912, as classified by monthly returns:

	Tobacco. Bales.	Cigars. Cases.
January	14,251	1,900
February	12,398	1,903
March	15,162	2,443
April	9,050	2,002
May	10,919	2,255
June	12,790	2,437
July	15,171	1,892
August	29,019	2,803
September	29,733	2,522
October	27,941	2,942
November	30,021	3,375
December	21,119	2,634
Total	227,574	31,204
1911 importations.....	138,630	29,123

The Dutch West Indies, in proportion to their population, make considerable importations of cigars from Cuba, says *Tobacco* of New York. The imports in 1909 totalled 227,500 cigars; in 1910, 309,825 cigars, and in 1911, 59,860 cigars.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO NOTES

CONSUL RODGER'S REPORT ON THE 1913 SUGAR OUTPUT — BARBADOES
EXPERIMENTS IN CANE GROWING — CIGAR CONSUMPTION

CANE EXPERIMENTS AT BARBADOES

"It may be mentioned incidentally that during the last ten years several of the planters have endeavored to grow the Bourbon sugar cane in Barbadoes, but in every instance, so far as I know, it has been attacked by the fungus *Colletotrichum falcatum*. Recently, there were two plots of Bourbon sugar canes growing on one estate from plants obtained from Panama, and for a long time they were free from disease, but before they reached maturity this fungus was found to be present.

Owing to the fact that sometimes there is a delay of more than one day after sugar canes are cut before they are supplied to the central sugar factories it has been considered advisable, owing to the number of these recently established, to ascertain the loss that accrues from the delay. With this object in view a quantity of B. 376 canes were cut, thoroughly mixed and made into sixty bundles of 105 lbs. each, and sent to the government laboratory where each bundle was made exactly 100 lbs. These bundles were then forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and divided into three series of twenty bundles each, which were designated A, B and C. The A series were left exposed to the sun and air as they would be under ordinary plantation conditions. The B series were covered with the fallen dry leaves of the sugar cane. The C series were covered with dry leaves of the sugar cane and watered once daily. Each day for some days a bundle of each series was crushed and the juice analyzed. The results will be given in full later in the report of the sugar-cane experiments, but it may be briefly mentioned that for the first three days little change took place; after that time, however, they rapidly deteriorated."—Report of John R. Bovell, Superintendent of Agriculture, Barbadoes.

THE CUBAN SUGAR OUTPUT

[Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana, February 7th.]

According to all present indications, the sugar output of 1913 will be by far the greatest in the history of the industry in Cuba. The latest statement of production, which carried the figures to February 3, showed a total of 397,988 tons as the output of 166 mills, this result being 107,239 tons larger than to a similar date in 1912, when 165 mills were grinding cane. It is known

also that several other mills will commence operation soon, and therefore, if the present rate of production continues and the weather is favorable in the spring months it is entirely possible that a total output of 2,200,000 tons will be reached. This would represent a gain over last year of about 11 per cent.

However, it is apparent in many of the cane districts that much of the cane will remain uncut, this being due to scarcity of labor and to a surplus of the product. Furthermore, at the prevailing prices offered for Cuban sugars delivered in New York there is not much incentive for the mills that are not so well equipped to operate, and as a consequence many of the cane growers will not be able to sell their cane. An increase in the price of sugar seems to be expected by all, however, and that may relieve a situation which does not appeal favorably to a substantial percentage of the producers in Cuba.

The weather has been very favorable for the cane, and were labor more plentiful it is assured that under a normal price for Cuban sugar the industry would be thriving as never before.

CONSUMPTION OF THREE PROVINCES

Santa Clara province in 1912 consumed 39,557,825 cigars and 4,723,971 packs of cigarettes. It occupies third place among the provinces of the Island for tobacco consumption and the second place as regards population. The figures show a large increase over those for 1911.

Matanzas province consumed in 1912, 13,886,450 cigars, against 11,847,825 in 1911. Pinar del Rio province inhabitants smoked 9,427,250 cigars in 1912 and 8,196,675 in 1911.

Camaguey province consumed less than any other province, the figures being for 1912, 3,941,950 cigars and in 1911, 4,291,275.

Figures for the other provinces are not yet available.

The population of these four provinces, according to the last census, was as follows:

Santa Clara	457,431
Matanzas	239,812
Pinar del Rio	240,372
Camaguey	118,269

The income of Matanzas province for the month of February was as follows: Custom house, \$37,849; loan tax, \$780.21.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Estimated 1913 Crop
America	Cabañas	Fco. Ducasi	Malecón 29, Havana	Spanish		5,963	6,732	4,092	14,712	*
Amunci6n	Quebrva	Juan Pedro Bar6	Compostela 131, Havana	Cuban		47,767	45,692	28,300	47,725	48,000
Brancas	Cabañas	Juan Alfredo Labarrere	Banco Nacional, Los Remedios, Room 403	French		13,717	12,147	6,139	22,300	25,000
El Pilar	Artemisa	F. de Golcochea	Artemisa, Room 403	Cuban		42,581	42,581	30,612	52,723	55,000
Gerardo	Itabia Honda	Vicente Casigal	Itabia Honda	Spanish		37,302	37,302	*	8,774	9,000
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American		48,804	50,942	48,252	84,558	112,000
Orozco	Cabañas	Cia. Azucarera Central Orozco	Ingenio Orozco, Cabañas	Cuban		31,000	31,021	14,532	37,711	48,000
San Ram6n	Maríel	A. Balsinde	Marti, 37, Havana	Cuban		35,000	27,000	22,603	50,670	65,000
Totals						219,583	236,118	155,921	332,190	382,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Estimated 1913 Crop
Amistad	Guines	Andres Gómez Mena	Guines	Spanish	Alfonso Gómez Mena	125,000	121,154	101,421	179,408	190,000
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer	Gabriel	Spanish	Benito Arxer	21,884	29,300	20,063	41,400	50,000
Gomez Mena	Cumilio (Nueva Paz)	Andres Gómez Mena	Vegas	Spanish	Marlin Marlinto	138,263	120,068	129,213	253,000	285,000
Jobo	San Nicolás	Pedro Laborde	San Nicolás	French	P. Laborde	72,400	75,111	41,111	87,069	100,000
Josellia	Los Palos	Cia. Azucarera Bannatyne, Lessee	Los Palos	Cuban	M. Bannatyne	73,581	83,129	44,468	79,036	90,000
La Julia	Duran	Cia. Azucarera Central La Julia, Pedro Laborde, Pres.	Durán, Cuba	French	Gerónimo Marlinto	80,321	91,270	58,527	132,464	190,000
Lotería	Jaruco	Rafael Fernández de Castro	Cerro 440, Havana	Cuban	F. de Castro	41,164	34,300	24,999	23,365	32,000
Lucía	Hoyo Colorado	Lucie Lacoste, widow of Lacoste	Aguar 81, Havana	American	R. Domphan	37,734	25,250	14,121	27,580	40,000
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Aguar 98, Havana	Spanish	Lemes Pascual	48,801	140,103	110,000	176,332	200,000
Nuestra Señora del Carmen	Jaruco	Pedro Fernández de Castro	Egido 8, Havana	Spanish	A. Fernández de Castro	27,047	24,881	12,808	35,905	40,000
Nueva Paz	Los Palos	Sociedad Anónima Cen. Nueva Paz, M. F. Cuervo, Pres.	Tejadillo 44, Havana	Cuban	F. Cuervo	65,000	62,128	48,269	90,221	110,000
Portugalete	San José de las Lajas	Est. of Manuel Calvo, Marquis of Comillas	Ingenio Portugalete	Spanish	Diego Auri6les	28,800	28,301	18,746	59,326	60,000
Providencia	Guines	Cia. Azucarera de Guines	Guines & Mariano	Spanish	Diego Auri6les	131,365	118,365	100,272	100,000	100,000
Quilano	Playa de Mariano	Manuel To	Guines	Spanish	F. To	13,632	13,632	57	57	700
Rosario	Aguacate	R. Pelayo	Aguacate	Spanish	Ram6n Telayo	159,600	157,141	120,103	154,413	165,000
San Agustín	Quivacán	Central San Agustín Sug. Co.	Apartado 85, Havana	Spanish	Manuel González	38,600	53,000	24,583	71,818	75,000
San José	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Aguar 98, Havana	Spanish	Sanos Bernol y Hernandez	56,000	55,740	*	.....	.....
San Antonio	Madrugua	Central San Antonio	Madrugua	Spanish	F. Martínez	70,000	74,441	56,520	138,000	135,000
Toteco	Marianao	José Ofermin & Juan Aspurro	Marianao	Spanish	José Ofermin	.....	45,618	36,257	112,738	140,000
Totals						1,215,289	1,338,013	961,421	1,809,182	2,052,700

* Not grinding.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—CONTINUED

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	French	Spanish	Output in 1909	Output in 1910	Output in 1911	Output in 1912	Output in 1913	Estimated 1913
Saratoga	Limonar	Central Saratoga Cia. Azucarera, E. Pallet, Pres.	Matanzas	French	M. Fundora	11,856	9,250	11,856	9,250	11,856	9,250	11,856	35,000
Socorro	Pedrosol	Pedro Arenal	Pedrosol	Spanish	Pedro Arenal	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	290,000
Soledad	Jovellanos	Dolores P. de Fernandez	Cárdenas	Spanish	Alfredo F. Marlbona	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Vigüero	Perico	Vigüero Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	M. Bange	115,000	132,940	115,000	132,940	115,000	132,940	115,000	168,387
Triunvirato	Guamancaro	Sons of A. M. de Alfonso	Apurto 10, Havana	Cuban	M. Bange	13,163	12,277	13,163	12,277	13,163	12,277	13,163	20,000
Unión	Agramonte	Suors de José Lezama Larrea, Havana	Apurto 10, Havana	Cuban	Cubas y Cuñal	39,551	32,146	39,551	32,146	39,551	32,146	39,551	37,778
				Spanish	Luis A. Lezama	68,843	100,400	68,843	100,400	68,843	100,400	68,843	130,000
						2,494,171	3,071,032	2,494,171	3,071,032	2,494,171	3,071,032	2,494,171	3,691,000

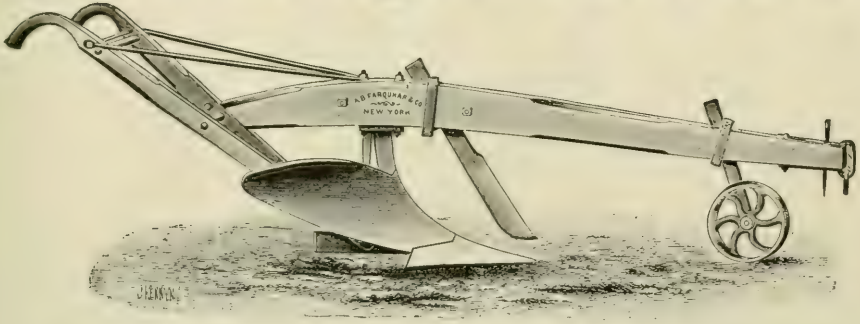
TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1909	Output in Bags 1910	Output in Bags 1911	Output in Bags 1912	Output in Bags 1913	Estimated 1913
Adela	Remedios	Zárrago y Rodríguez S. en C	Calbarián	Cuban	Enrique Alvarez	74,740	94,673	74,740	94,673	74,740	90,000
Altamira	Camajuaní	Vda. de Ortiz e Hijos	Calbarián	Cuban	Jose I. Solturo	35,187	48,551	35,187	48,551	35,187	65,000
Andrelita	Cruces	Central Andrelita Cia. Azuca- rera	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	L. Gutierrez	132,000	143,568	132,000	143,568	132,000	130,000
Caracas	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Emilio Terry & Brother	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	Manuel F. Arenas	155,000	168,789	155,000	168,789	155,000	160,000
Cardidad	Rancho Veloz	Est. of Juana Pascual	Apataado 126, Havana	Cuban-Spanish	Constantino Mandado	28,413	35,798	28,413	35,798	28,413	18,000
Carmita	Vega Alta	Suors. of Vicente Perez Lla-									
Carolina	Arango	Esteban Cárceles	10 Carmen, Sta. Clara	Cuban-Spanish	Angel Pérez, López Silvero	9,084	11,243	9,084	11,243	9,084	5,000
Cieneguilla	Avenas	Nicholas Casario	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Isidoro Cárceles	9,100	17,261	9,100	17,261	9,100	4,417
Constancia	Constancia	Nicholas Casario	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Juan Roman	68,814	83,146	68,814	83,146	68,814	85,000
Corazon de Jesús	Encrucijada	Central Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Mr. Colwell	83,415	118,137	83,415	118,019	85,000	140,000
Coradonga	Cruces	Fowler Bros.	Encrucijada	Cuban-Am.	Julián Escobar	81,200	90,591	81,200	90,080	74,178	100,000
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Amazaga & Co.	Cruces	Spanish	Prudencio Ameaza	17,358	21,574	17,358	15,972	13,853	20,000
Dos Hermanas (Acea)	Arango	Sociedad Anonima Central Coradonga	Mercaderes 36	Spanish	Alejo Carreño	63,000	91,163	63,000	75,030	79,080	90,000
El Salvador	Quemado de Guines	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Cruces	British	A. E. Martí	76,985	76,874	76,985	69,826	70,299	75,000
Esperanza	Camajuaní	Trustees of Francisca Fustes	Cruces	Cuban	Oscar Berrayarza	44,905	46,008	44,905	49,172	45,424	43,000
Esperanza (Reyes)	Manacas	Hets. of Cespedes, owners Llorente Bros., tenants	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Domingo Llorente	35,050	51,000	35,050	38,700	31,800	45,000
Fidencia	Manacas	Suors. de Francisca Fustes	Manacas	Cuban	Rafael Tellez	20,493	33,000	20,493	21,500	20,875	18,000
Gratitud	Manacas	Manuel Marciano	Manacas	Cuban	Manuel Marciano	49,383	60,537	49,383	81,914	75,061	120,000
Hormiguero	Paradero Hor- miguero	Domingo León	Manacas	Spanish	Antonio Casas	49,700	61,181	49,700	61,844	59,791	80,000
Juragua	Castillo de Jagua	Osiz Golcochea & Co.	Manacas	Spanish	Domingo León	3,280	5,588	3,280	5,588	5,588	25,000
Julia	Camajuaní	Hormiguero Central Co.	69 Wall St., New York City	American	E. Ponvert	111,000	142,262	111,000	124,975	110,000	150,000
		Est. of Antonio Terry	Care of Vda de Raimundo Martinez, Cienfuegos	American	Juan Gonzalez	58,000	69,163	58,000	45,892	67,955	80,000
		Herederos de las Hnas. de Terry	Taguayabon	Cuban-Spanish	José Goncer	8,413	10,500	8,413	9,260	7,642	9,000
											(See totals next page)

(See totals next page)

* Not grinding.

FARQUHAR

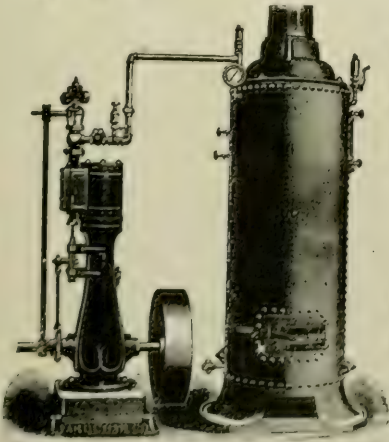


Verdaderamente es una realidad conocida de que nuestra reputación está acreditada por más de treinta y cinco años en Cuba con los Arados y otros Instrumentos de los que todos los Comerciantes y Hacendados y Colonos de la Isla podrán justificarlo.

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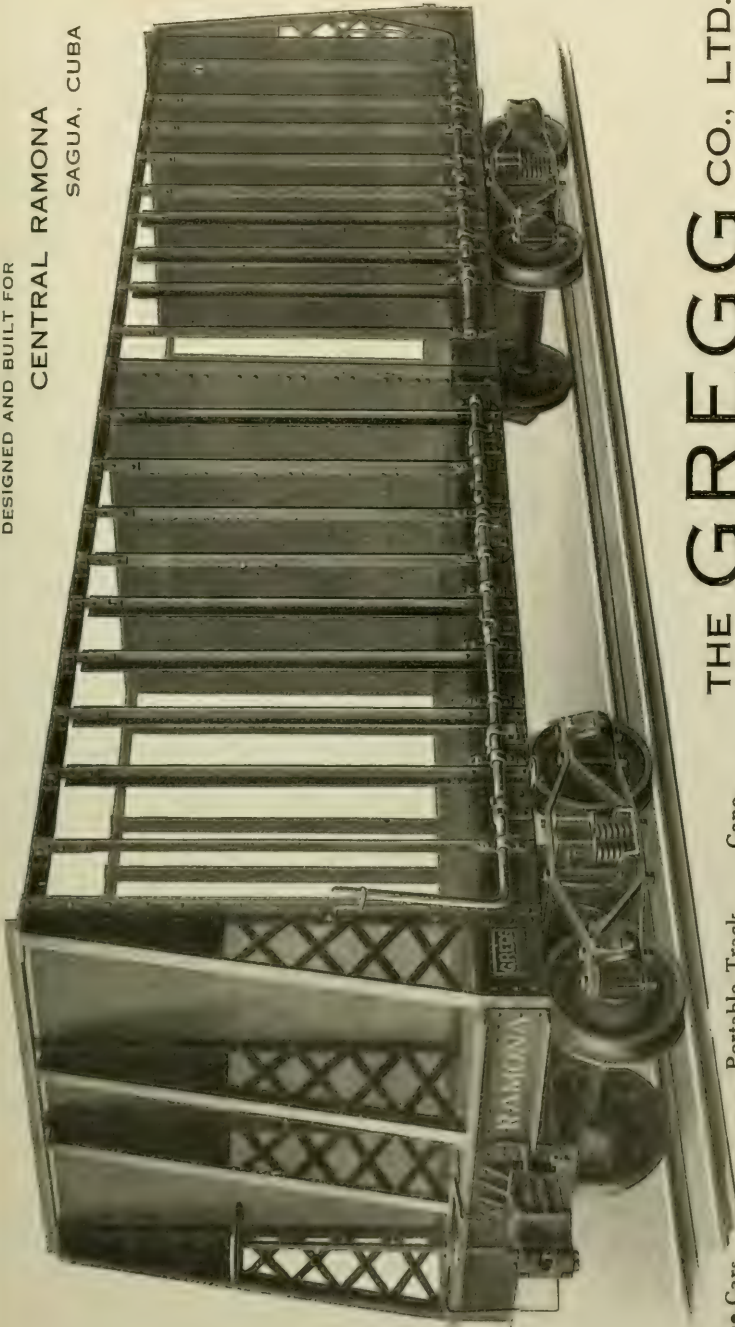
Dirección cablegráfica "FENANKLE" New York

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—CONTINUED

Lequeitio	Domínguez Nazabal	Cienfuegos	Spanish	P. Olive	80,542	94,063	108,220	145,000
Luisa y Antonia	Sucre, of F. Cabello	Sierra Morena	Cuban	C. Cabello	13,254	13,254	13,254	13,254
Lugarrita	Cia. Azucarera de Cara Hatas	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	C. Carlos Alvarez	27,333	27,333	27,333	27,333
Macagua	Est. of Domingo Beharito	Mata	French	Domingo Beharito	23,333	23,333	23,333	23,333
Manuelita	Palla y Monasterio	Cienfuegos	Spanish	A. Monasterio	81,790	81,790	81,790	81,790
Maria Antonia	Mapos Central Co.	Guantanamo	American	A. C. Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria Victoria	Juan Ayuda S. en C.	Santa Domingo	Spanish	Juan Ayuda	34,403	36,583	41,047	40,000
Narcisca	Miguel Diaz	Agua de Pasajeros	Spanish	J. Fretre de Andrade	41,659	36,670	66,287	80,000
Natividad	North-American Sugar Co.	Yaguajay, and National Bank	Spanish	R. Berrayaza	104,883	99,417	117,658	125,000
Paseo Alto	Parque L. del Valle	Blg., Rooms 400-401, Havana	American	F. Gómez	24,343	24,343	24,343	24,343
Pedro	Parque Alto Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	British	Mr. Fowler	72,778	66,709	73,587	75,000
Patricio	Enrriquez	Cienfuegos	Cuban-Spanish	Manuel	48,339	48,339	48,339	48,339
Perseverancia	Real Camplia	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Manuel y Lavín	53,322	53,322	53,322	53,322
Portugalete	Miguel Diaz	Chucho, Pueblo Nuevo	Spanish	Manuel y Lavín	13,851	13,851	13,851	13,851
Purio	Vidua é Hijos de Escarza	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Sotero E. Escarza	82,776	82,776	82,776	82,776
Ramona	Heredia, de Tomas de Ona	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	R. Tomasino	48,931	45,928	64,705	70,000
Reforma	Angel y Francisco, Arecha- vazeta	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Francisco Arechavala	19,480	402	16,920	25,000
Regia	Miguel Diaz	Central Ramona	Cuban	José H. Martínez	98,850	97,417	92,501	100,000
Resolución	Padre Silva	Calbarión	Cuban	G. Alfonso	16,080	16,080	16,080	16,080
Resulta	Rodda & Molina S. en C.	Cienfuegos, Box 210	Cuban	José Bolaña	24,907	24,907	24,907	24,907
Rosalia	Juan de Dios Ona	Carahatas	Cuban	José Lorenzo	68,871	68,871	68,871	68,871
San Agustín	Sagua	Taguayabón	Cuban	Héris de Candido Blanco	25,746	25,048	30,479	40,000
San Agustín	Estado of Candido Blanco	Rosalia, Taguayabón	Cuban	J. M. Gutiérrez	70,738	96,014	90,809	110,000
San Agustín	San Agustín Central Co. S.A	Calbarión	Cuban	Eladio Cabrera	101,014	99,075	99,877	110,000
San Agustín	Nicolas Castano	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Vicente G. Abreu	42,583	52,900	53,606	110,000
San Agustín	Francisco G. de la	Santa Clara, Avenida 89	Cuban	Crisobal Cardoso	14,593	13,951	18,119	18,000
San Cristóbal	José Cardoso y Cia.	Central San Cristóbal	Cuban	Rafael Guardado	54,310	58,770	60,573	65,000
San Francisco	Maria Abreu	Cruces	Cuban	Joaquin Gani	17,257	30,533	24,890	40,000
San Francisco	Compañia Azucarera de Car- ahatas	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Salvador Aranzabal	12,800	29,533	27,285	28,000
San Isidro	José M. Beguiristain	Sagua La Grande	Spanish	J. Glencoechea	48,380	50,469	47,395	50,000
San Lino	Compañia Hermanos	Yaguajay	Cuban	R. R. Rios	20,818	20,818	20,818	20,818
San Lino	R. R. Rios	Yaguajay	German	Edmundo Kitz	27,315	27,315	27,315	27,315
San Pablo	Edmundo Kitz	Zulueta	Spanish	Antonio Fernández	8,338	8,338	8,338	8,338
San Pedro	Domingo Leon S. en C.	Sierra Morena	Cuban	E. Fernández	71,136	74,682	56,402	65,000
Santa Catalina	E. Abreu	Cruces	Cuban	Arturo Yturralde	22,502	47,426	25,954	38,000
Santa Lucarda	F. Gamba & Co.	Sagua La Grande	Spanish	José M. López	47,702	69,739	38,292	80,000
Santa Lucarda	José M. López	Mata	Cuban	José B. P. P. P.	67,116	67,116	67,116	67,116
Santa Maria	García & Co. in liquidation	Cienfuegos	Spanish	José B. P. P. P.	88,595	88,595	88,595	88,595
Santa Rosa	R. G. Abreu	Ranchuelo	Cuban	José Rupia	86,268	77,546	88,595	100,000
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa Sugar Co.	Sitico	Cuban	Victor Abotiz	101,535	105,399	95,235	115,000
Santa Teresa	Auria Hermanos	Havana	Cuban	M. Escudero	56,900	61,693	55,500	25,000
Santísima Trinidad	Soledad Sugar Co.	Havana	American	L. F. Hughes	77,038	92,293	85,491	92,000
Sociedad	E. F. Atkins, Pres., 10 Broa E. F. Atkins, Mass.	E. F. Atkins, Mass.	American	W. G. P. P. P.	63,548	56,810	82,696	90,000
Trinidad	The Trinidad Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	José B. P. P. P.	92,545	100,306	102,000	125,000
Unión	Unidad Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Robert McCulloch	73,030	63,345	66,258	75,000
Vitoria	Juan Pablo Ruiz de Gamiz	Cuba 138, Havana	Spanish	Marcos Larralde	104,158	106,414	106,414	115,000
Washington	Washington Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Francisco Coma	61,737	70,798	94,253	140,000
Yaguajay	Vidua de Zulueta	Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	Gabriel Montaner	92,976	89,657	85,786	100,000
Zaza								
Grand totals for Santa Clara (2 pages)					3,724,059	4,200,440	3,821,841	4,640,000

* Not grinding.

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TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Name of plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags		Output in Bags		Estimated in Bags	
						1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Crop
El Lugareño	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anónima, Central	El Lugareño	Cuban-Spanish..	José Mercadé	89,368	95,022	74,337	85,824	100,000	
El Senado	Camaguey	The Senado Sugar Co.	Central Senado	Cuban	Pedro Sánchez	111,373	168,803	100,759	117,896	175,000	
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Leandro J. Rionda	107,469	127,915	127,915	183,321	200,000	
Jagueyal	Morón	Jucaro & Morón Sugar & Land Co.	Jerry J. Warren, Pres.	American	Jerry J. Warren	66,749	102,414	142,593	180,156	215,000	
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Cuba Company	Mercadares 32, Havana	American	C. Garnett	16,590	113,571	124,258	195,000	300,000	
Stewart	Stewart (new P. O.)	Stewart Sugar Co.	21 William St., New York	American	Oscar E. Davis	161,935	215,000	210,315	250,267	350,000	
Totals						536,774	816,745	780,177	907,474	1,134,000	

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

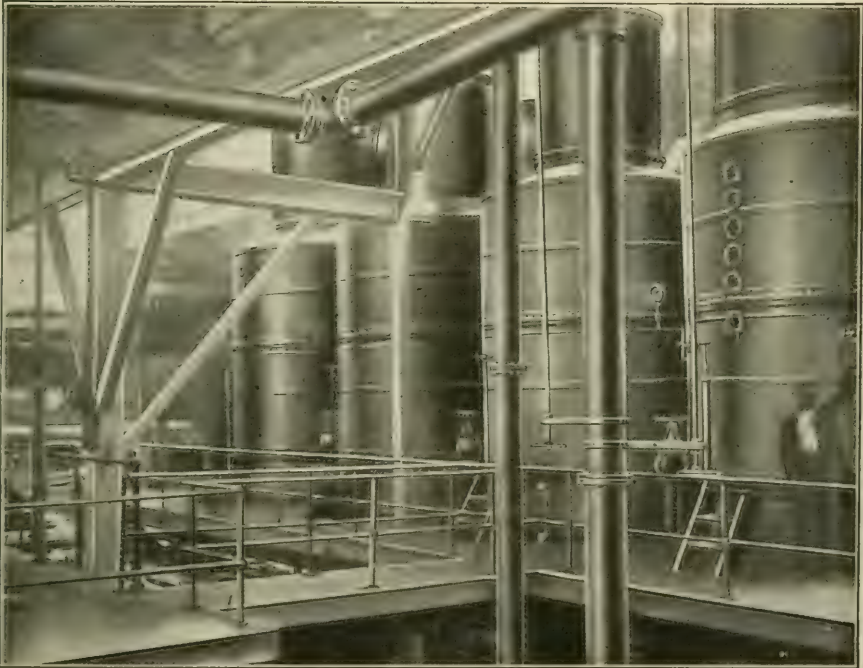
Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags		Output in Bags		Estimated in Bags	
						1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Crop
Banes	Banes	United Fruit Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Harv	373,519	417,518	288,844	449,678	342,500	
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Chaparra Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	E. C. Merce	482,128	551,049	453,660	436,591	500,000	
Cape Cruz	Ensenada de Mora	Cape Cruz Co.	138 Front St., New York City	American	George M. Roote	85,383	84,000	84,000	85,000	90,000	
Confuente	Guantánamo	J. Sánchez de Toca	Madrid, Spain	Spanish	Carlos Tauchel	*	*	*	*	400,000	
Delicias	Delicias	Cuban-Am. Sug. Co.	San Ignacio 82, Havana	American	Ernesto Fons	18,780	32,030	38,000	49,000	75,000	
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	N. Castaño	Sancti Spiritus	Spanish	Antonio Munecas	56,600	68,300	66,000	72,000	75,000	
Esperanza	San Luis	Cla. Azucatera del Guaso	Sancti Spiritus	Spanish	José Bosch	18,000	18,380	22,000	31,466	60,000	
Itatillo	San Luis	Pedro Alameda	Sancti Spiritus	Spanish	E. Laineide	115,000	132,009	119,000	116,080	150,000	
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. Hagel	67,913	86,402	84,372	62,000	150,000	
Jobabo	Guantánamo	Cuba Co.	52 William St., New York City	American	L. M. A. Evans	38,266	39,894	26,629	32,392	50,000	
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	S. A. Chateaux	38,266	39,894	26,629	32,392	50,000	
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Ricardo Narganes	81,023	69,502	79,500	100,736	115,000	
Palmarito	Palmarito	Compañia Azucatera de Palmarito	Palmarito	Swedish	W. G. Chapman	*	*	6,730	21,000	40,000	
Preston	Preston	Nipe Ray Co. and heirs of J. B. McKinlay	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	E. F. Cobb	286,716	428,072	289,932	269,374	446,290	
Romelí	Guantánamo	Romelí	Sancti Spiritus	British	Tedoro Brooks	35,474	40,142	38,563	42,000	55,000	
Salvador	Calicito	F. Condis & Co.	Manzanillo	Cuban	F. Condis	19,200	26,591	31,000	43,500	60,000	
San Antonio	Guantánamo	Sucrs. Luz Redor	St. Etienne de Montluc, France	French	Antonio Pérez M. de Oca	45,000	53,657	55,200	60,000	49,000	
San Manuel	Puerto Padre	Francisco Plá	Prado 92, Havana	Cuban	Francisco Plá	75,702	82,668	81,230	60,589	80,000	
San Miguel	Guantánamo	Compañia Azucatera del Guaso	Sancti Spiritus	Spanish	E. Salis	60,000	62,000	60,000	70,500	85,000	
San Ramón	San Ramón	A. Central & Randon	Sancti Spiritus	Spanish	Genro Fernandez	69,000	69,000	69,000	70,500	120,000	
Sancti Spiritus	Ayza	Est. de Azúcar	Ayza	Cuban	F. P. Tusa	37,400	50,000	53,000	59,341	80,000	
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	20 Broad St., New York City	American	Edgar Garnett	57,000	69,042	43,298	75,000	75,000	
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co.	Santa Lucía, Oriente	Cuban	Federico J. Sánchez	138,000	191,665	162,238	179,937	250,000	
Santa María	Guantánamo	Santa María Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., New York City	American	F. Fons	12,000	30,000	24,500	35,500	40,000	
Sofía	Sofía	Sucrs. de Alsina	Manzanillo	Cuban	Juan Alsina	17,285	19,604	24,000	28,500	45,000	
Sociedad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	J. B. Syme	93,850	145,105	124,610	136,555	140,000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	The Central Teresa Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Isabel	76,000	70,107	68,700	73,500	85,000	
Tranquilidad	Valerino	Jaime Rosa Vivas	Manzanillo	Spanish	Jaime Rosa Vivas	19,000	14,010	20,000	27,000	30,000	
Unión	San Luis	José Rousseau	San Luis	French	J. Rousseau	44,000	45,000	53,685	78,240	95,000	
Totals						2,374,949	2,892,911	2,453,690	2,980,095	3,512,790	

* Not grinding.

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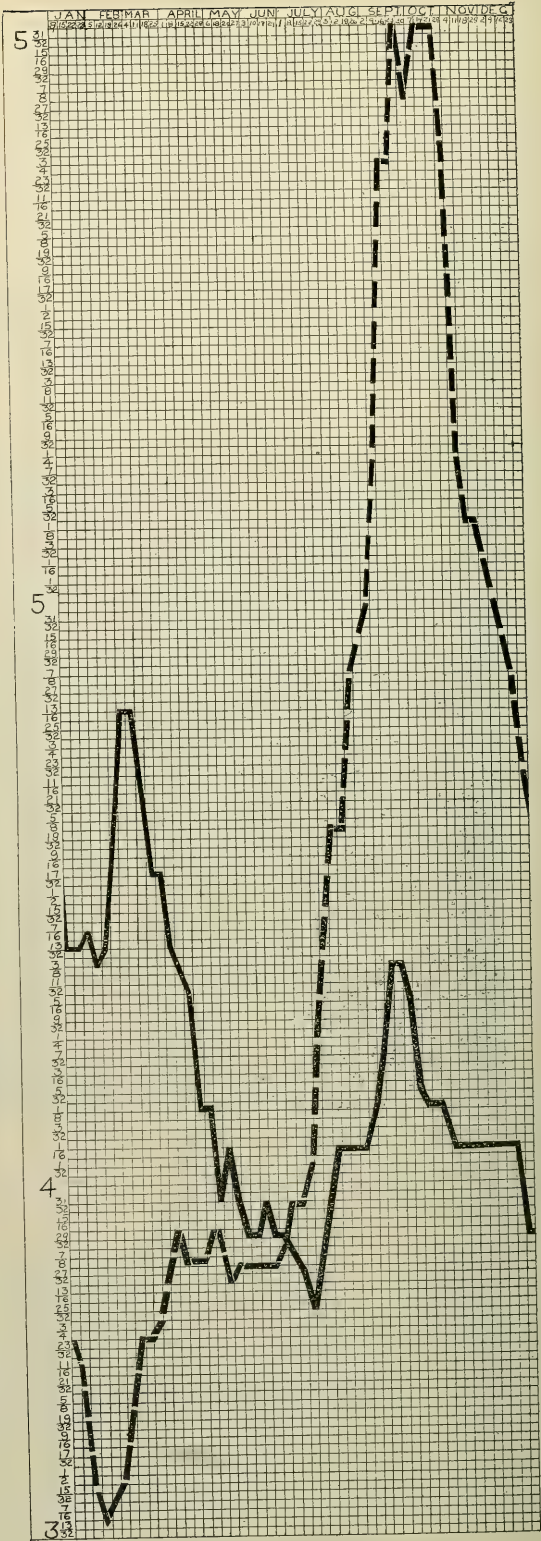
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IN THE
PRICES
DURING
THE YEAR
1911 AND THE
MARKED RECESSION
OF PRICES IN 1912.

SOLID LINE . . . 1912
DOTTED LINE . . 1911



MOBILE'S TRADE WITH CUBA IN 1911

[Report of Leopoldo Dolz, Cuban Consul.]

Imports from Cuba to Mobile were \$309,200 in 1911 and \$373,359 in 1910.

Exports to Cuba totaled \$9,356,956 in 1911 and \$9,043,288 in 1910 and consisted in 1911 of the following articles:

Corn, 1,053,830 bags, valued at.....	\$650,077
Wheat flour, 487,793 barrels	2,194,752
Corn meal	215,317
Sugar mill machinery	650,357
Iron pipe, 13,562,947 pounds	166,194
Other iron manufactures	77,179
Hams and pork shoulders, 2,130,313 pounds	245,500
Salt pork, 3,589,932 pounds	320,893
Lard, etc., 25,820,822 pounds	2,497,563
Rosin, 21,315 barrels	154,026
Lubricating oil, 94,516 gallons	41,152
Salt, 9,476 pounds	50,356
Pine lumber, 66,120,000 superficial feet	1,163,232
Furniture	71,391
Other manufacturers of wood	37,341
Miscellaneous	821,355
Total	\$9,356,685

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, Mobile exportations to Cuba totaled \$4,656,152 and the importations from Cuba \$289,416.

Cuba has occupied for some years, and especially since the reciprocity treaty became effective, the first place in importations from Mobile and these have gradually increased from year to year. Even 1911 shows an increase in spite of the revolutionary uprisings in the Island which, to a certain extent, paralyzed trade, especially the lumber imports. Mobile exports to Cuba are larger by \$1,000,000 than those of New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore combined.

Summary of Active Plantations by Provinces—Output Figured in Bags

Province	English, Spanish, French, etc. Ownership		American Ownership		Cuban Ownership		Total	
	1912	Est. 1913	1912	Est. 1913	1912	Est. 1913	1912	Est. 1913
Havana	1,582,423	1,780,000	27,580	40,000	199,179	232,700	1,809,182	2,052,700
Pinar del Rio....	37,012	25,000	84,558	112,000	201,846	236,000	323,416	373,000
Matanzas	1,482,084	1,718,000	349,437	398,000	1,271,751	1,575,000	3,103,272	3,691,000
Santa Clara	1,737,875	2,087,000	907,990	1,080,000	1,350,675	1,823,000	3,996,540	4,990,000
Camaguey	85,834	100,000	703,744	1,065,000	117,896	175,000	907,474	1,340,000
Oriente	607,236	814,000	2,705,782	2,408,790	371,777	515,000	3,684,795	3,737,790
Totals	5,532,464	6,524,000	4,779,091	5,103,790	3,513,124	4,556,700	13,824,679	16,184,490
Percentage..	40	40	35	32	25	28	100	100

Summary of Sugar Plantations by Provinces—Nationality of Owners

Province	English, French, Spanish, etc. Ownership		Cuban Ownership		American Ownership		Total
	1912	Est. 1913	1912	Est. 1913	1912	Est. 1913	
Havana	14		4		1		19
Pinar del Rio....	2		4		1		7
Matanzas	24		18		6		48
Santa Clara	32		26		12		70
Camaguey	1		1		4		6
Oriente	12		5		13		30
Total 1913.....	85		58		37		180
Total 1912.....	76		70		37		183

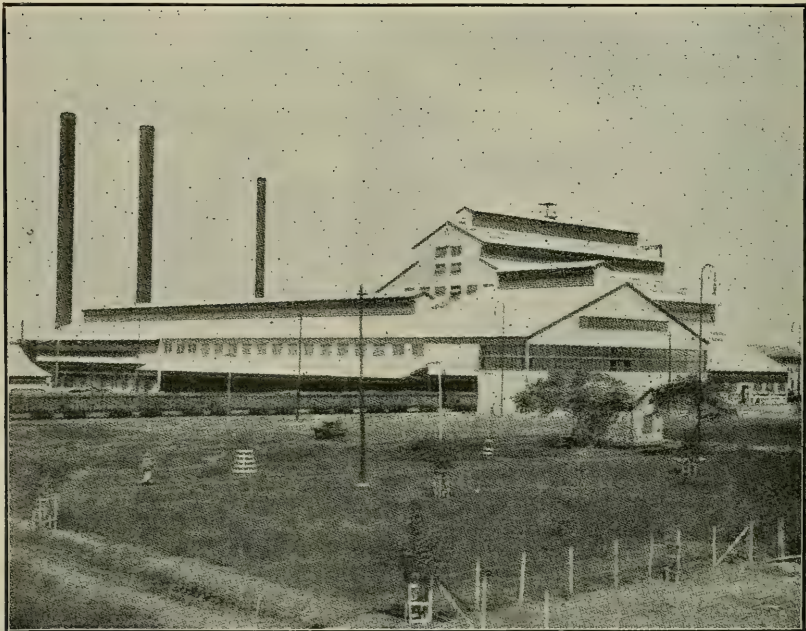
A MODERN SUGAR FACTORY

CENTRAL "DELICIAS" IN ORIENTE PROVINCE — THE LAST WORD IN SUGAR MILL CONSTRUCTION

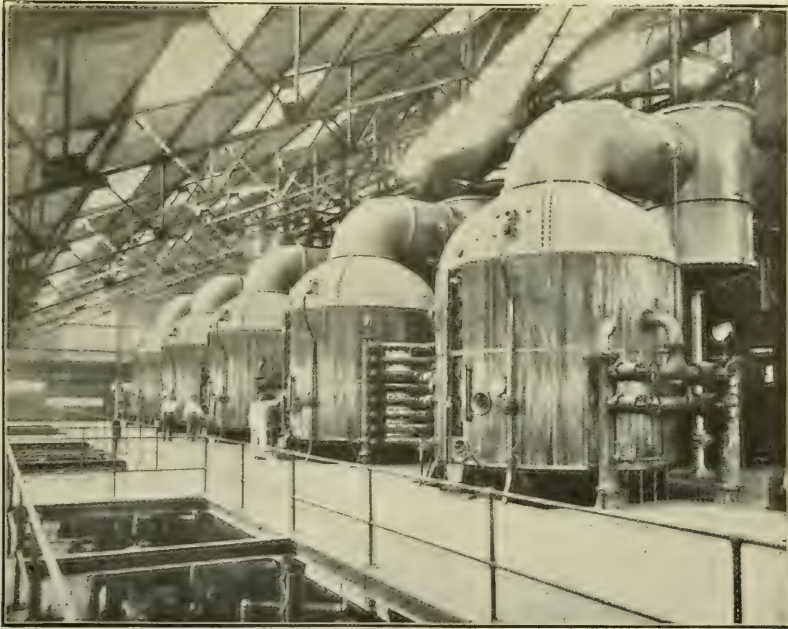
The factory consists of one large building, the mill and boiler houses being in line, with the sugar house at right angles thereto; this part of the factory is seven stories high. The area covered is roughly 85,000 square feet. The buildings are all of steel construction and pneumatically riveted from top to bottom; the columns are also of steel, having cast-iron bases on concrete foundations. The plant is designed for a daily (24 hours) capacity of 3,250 short tons of cane, work being carried on night and day, Sundays included.

The cane arrives at the factory after passing over two sixty-ton weighing machines in railway cars of about twelve tons capacity, divided into two compartments holding six tons each. It is hoisted out of the cars by chain slings on a traveling yoke and dumped into the cane hoppers of the mill carriers by automatically tripping the slings, the latter being provided with trip links for the purpose. The hoists are driven by electric motors controlled from an elevated platform, so placed as to give a clear view of the railway lines and the cane hoppers. The cane carriers are independently driven by steam engines controlled from the platform in front of the mill crushers.

There are two sets of twelve-roller mills with crushers complete, having rollers 36 inches diameter by 84 inches long, each set driven by two Corliss engines through double gearing. One engine drives the crusher, first, second and third mills, and the other drives the fourth mill. Each mill and crusher has its separate hydraulic accumulators which obtain their pressure water from a steam-driven pressure pump, but they are also provided with hand pumps in case of need. The mill rollers are fitted with hollow forged nickel steel shafts. The working of each set of mills is controlled by one man from the elevated platform running round the mills, through an arrangement acting on the governors of the engines, in such a way that any desired speed of crushing can be obtained and at the same time the mills can be stopped without the assistance of the engine drivers in a minimum of time. Each mill house has a twenty-ton traveling crane, carried on beams supported from the building columns, and covering the whole



Sugar Central "Delicias," Oriente Province, Owned by the Cuban-American Sugar Company. Estimated Output for this Season's Crop is 300,000 Bags.



Central Delicias—Vacuum Pan Floor in Operation.

installation for erection and repair purposes. Both a hot and a cold maceration water service is fitted and provided with meters for accurate working. In a convenient position in the mill house there is a large-gauge board for the pressure gauges of high, low, exhaust steam, and vacuum, as well as recording instruments for the same. The bagasse is conveyed to the furnaces by motor-driven conveyors, the boilers being located in a continuation of the mill houses. There are twenty multitubular boilers seven feet diameter by twenty feet long working at 125 pounds pressure, divided into two batteries of ten each and fitted with green bagasse furnaces of the step-grate pattern. The boilers are carried on steel columns outside the brick work, so that the furnace walls have no weight to carry. Two of the boilers are fitted with coal-burning furnaces for raising steam and are idle during the crop. The products of combustion are carried off by two steel self-supporting stacks on concrete foundations, ten feet diameter by one hundred and eighty feet high above floor level, the flues being lined with brick. Railway tracks are laid down in the boiler houses for the supply of fuel and the removal of ashes. The scraper carriers and the revolving furnace feeders are also driven by electric motors.

The juice after leaving the mills is pumped up into the juice weighers (two for each set of mills), consisting of a pair of tanks, each on a registering weigh beam. The juice then goes to the liming tanks, the lime being admitted into the tanks during filling, each tank provided with a coil for compressed air for thoroughly mixing the juice. The defecation plant is of the open-tank type with the usual steam coil in the bottom. The juice is first heated by passing it through a battery of five steam-heated heaters, either direct or exhaust steam being used. There is ample scum-tank and filter-press capacity. All the cloths from the latter are washed in rotary washers, driven through shafting by an electric motor. The filter-press mud is discharged into screw conveyors driven by an electric motor. The various juice and filter-press pressure pumps are steam driven.

Two sets of standard quadruple effects have been installed, each of 21,000 square feet of heating surface, with its separate counter-current jet condenser. The evaporators and pans are connected by the same air line to the dry-air pumps, of which there are two of large size, both steam driven. In service only one is used, which easily maintains a steady vacuum of 27 inches. Five thirteen-feet pans have been put in, three calandria and two coil pans, to work either exhaust or direct steam. Each pan has its motor-driven auxiliary dry-air pump for raising the vacuum to a suitable height before cutting in the pan on the main air line to avoid heavy fluctuations of the vacuum, and its separate counter-current jet condenser, the hot wells of which discharge into the main drainage canal running through the factory. On the floor below the pans are located the

crystallizers, of which there are twenty-four of the cylindrical enclosed type, nine feet diameter by twenty-four feet long, with belt-driven stirring gear connected to four motors, each driving the shafting for six crystallizers. The connections from pans to crystallizers and from crystallizers to the centrifugal hoppers or mixers are of piping, as compressed air is used for discharging purposes. Suitable valves are fitted so that each pan can discharge into any one crystallizer, and any one crystallizer into the three centrifugal mixers. The centrifugals discharge the dried sugar on to belt or screw conveyors (the latter for low sugars) which in turn deliver it to the elevators of the bag-filling hoppers, of which there are two on the ground floor provided with swinging spouts for filling the bags, each of which holds 325 pounds net. An electric travelling hoist spans the sugar floor for loading the bags on to the railway cars, which run into the building. All the conveyors, molasses pumps, elevators, etc., are driven from shafting coupled to electric motors. A large molasses storage tank on armored concrete columns has been constructed in the factory yard for filling the railway tank cars for shipment. All the necessary tanks for the evaporators, pans, and for hot and cold water are located high up in the sugar-house building.

The loaded cane car sidings are located on one side of the factory; the cars pass through the end of the mill houses under the hoists, then round the end of the sugar house to the empty car sidings where the trains are made up and despatched to the fields. All the sidings are well lighted with arc lamps to enable work to be carried on night and day. The rolling stock consists of steel cars carried on four-wheeled bogies, with locomotives of large size and of sufficient power to haul trains of about 450 tons gross weight behind the tender. As the line is all single-track, it is divided up into sections controlled by flagmen acting under telephone orders from the traffic office. The railway system is an extensive one when it is remembered that for this factory alone over 3,000 tons of cane have to be brought in daily; the railway also handles the cane and sugar traffic from two other neighboring estates belonging to the Cuban-American Sugar Company, and in addition there are general supplies to be brought in. The railway which is owned by the company deals with over a million tons of traffic in less than six months, which quantity gives an idea of the transport problems that have to be solved when dealing with large factories.

The factory was designed, laid out and constructed by the company's own engineering staff with local labor recruited on the spot, consisting mainly of Cubans, Spaniards and negroes from various West Indian islands. The work was carried out from start to finish in less than twelve months and when the factory was started up, it worked with complete success. All material, with the exception of sand, stone and red brick, was imported.

Prior to the commencement of the factory a new deep-water port was built on an island in a large land-locked bay five miles away, on the north coast, connected to the mainland by a stone causeway nearly three-quarters of a mile long with large warehouses for the storage of sugar, quays electrically lighted (so that work can go on night and day if necessary) and electric hoists for the handling of the sugar bags in the warehouses. Railway tracks run along the quays so that ships can be loaded direct off the cars or from the warehouses, while a molasses storage tank of about 11,000 tons capacity has been built close to its own deep-water quay to enable tank steamers to come alongside and take a full cargo.—*International Sugar Journal*.

Cuba's Sources of Income during 1912

	Custom Houses, etc.	Loan Tax.	Lottery.
January	\$2,715,969.72	\$334,613.40	\$444,387.49
February	2,260,865.63	298,340.70	367,111.29
March	2,697,048.08	312,579.84	363,500.72
April	2,544,649.97	300,582.33	350,186.16
May	2,481,535.32	305,128.17	273,667.12
June	2,647,537.42	278,659.60	273,667.12
July	2,265,729.25	346,475.34	260,241.60
August	2,303,513.98	341,332.64	336,536.00
September	2,322,787.36	325,435.75	276,869.00
October	2,520,604.70	318,604.76	219,678.00
November	3,021,597.60	332,114.26	197,224.00
December	2,845,269.11	327,569.45	343,304.80
Total, 1912	\$30,636,108.14	\$3,821,346.24	\$3,777,748.18

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RAILWAY EARNINGS, GENERAL NOTES, ETC.

MISSING BANKNOTES FOUND

Ramon Llano, a Spaniard, arrested in St. Louis for attempting to pass two \$10,000 bills of the \$200,000 stolen from the National Bank of Cuba, has made a full confession and implicates a merchant of Havana.

The Cuban government took the necessary steps to procure the extradition of Llano.

The \$200,000 were stolen from the National Bank of Cuba last October. The money, in twenty \$10,000 bills, was given in an envelope to a trusted messenger of the bank to take to the postoffice for registry. The envelope was addressed to the National Park Bank of New York, but the money was never received in New York.

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LIMITED

Weekly Receipts:

February 1....	£19,491	Increase	£6,223
February 8....	19,005	Increase	4,985
February 15....	19,374	Increase	4,233
February 22....	19,321	Increase	4,498
March 1.....	20,554	Increase	4,095

THE WESTERN RAILWAYS OF HAVANA, LIMITED

Weekly Receipts:

February 1.....	£5,282	Increase	£329
February 8.....	5,035	Increase	452
February 15.....	5,440	Increase	474
February 22.....	5,078	Increase	86
March 1.....	4,867	Decrease	91

According to the *Voice of the People*, published at Guantanamo, construction work has begun at Caananera on the new railroad station. The old building will be torn down to make way for the new one.

The business men of Encrucijada, in Santa Clara province, are petitioning for the establishment of a branch of the National Bank of Cuba in their city. A new branch of this bank was on February 28th established in Remedios, in the same province. Sr. Arturo Berrayarza is the manager of the new office.

General Ernesto Asbert was officially installed as Governor of Havana province on February 25th. Governor Asbert was re-elected last November.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Cuban Telephone Company earnings for January, 1913, were \$65,891.85, with 11,889 telephones in use.

A case which was on trial in the New York Supreme Court on February 25th before Justice Pendleton, is an action brought by Roland R. Conklin against the United Construction and Supply Company and Samuel M. Jarvis for an accounting.

Messrs Conklin and Jarvis obtained a concession from the Cuban Government in 1900 to construct and operate telephones through the island. They organized the Havana Telephone Company to operate in Havana, and the Cuban Telephone Company for other lines. Then the United Construction and Supply Company was incorporated as a holding concern.

Messrs. Conklin and Jarvis later disagreed, and now Conklin demands an accounting. About \$600,000 is said to be involved in the litigation.

R. E. Holoday, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba has been transferred to Cape Natal, Africa, a much more important post and pays \$6,000 annually as against \$4,000 in Santiago. Mr. Holoday was greatly liked in Santiago and his transfer is regretted. His successor is said to be a Mr. Fowler, of Oregon.

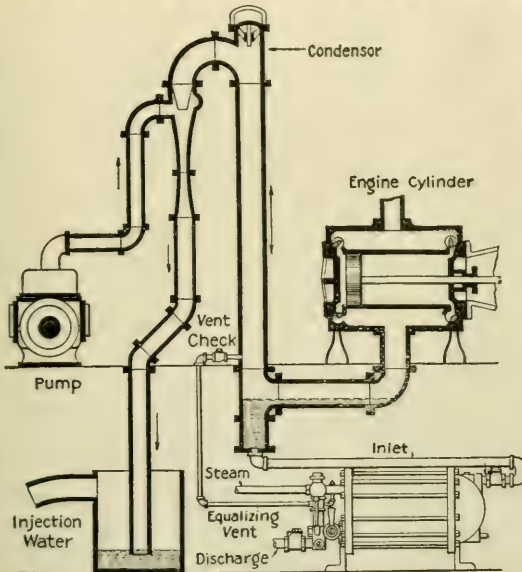
The feeding of school children, a movement started in Havana several months ago by Dr. Carlos Garrido, began March 10th. Subscriptions already received are an assurance that the movement will be a success.

Mrs. Jose Miguel Gomez, wife of the President, and Mrs. Mario Menocal, wife of the President-elect, have both given their earnest support to the movement.

Solis, the bandit, who has terrified the inhabitants of Camaguey province during the last four years, is becoming active again judging from complaints received by the government from American and German property owners. These assert that the bandit is sending out threatening letters for various amounts, which must be paid promptly or else they run a risk of assassination.

Forty-five cases of diphtheria in Camaguey recently were traceable directly to the scarcity of water in the city. The Public Works Department claims that there is no money in the Treasury with which to buy a pump, which will cost \$1,500.

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that
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Inquisitor 5, Havana

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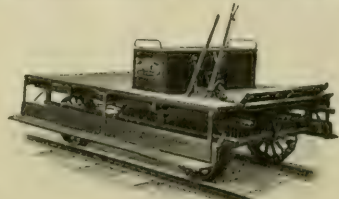
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CUBA 124

HABANA

CUBA

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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated February 13, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96 test centrifugals was 3.48c per pound. They had been sold at 2 1-16c c. and f. in January, but were then 2 1/8c c. and f. These quotations of 2 1-16c c. and f. and 3.42c per pound duty paid, proved to be the lowest of the present Cuba crop campaign, and the market has slowly and steadily improved until at this writing the quotations are 2 7-32c c. and f. and 3.58c per pound duty paid, showing an advance for the month of 10c per 100 pounds.

While this is not a large rise, still it is important as coming at the height of the sugar-making season.

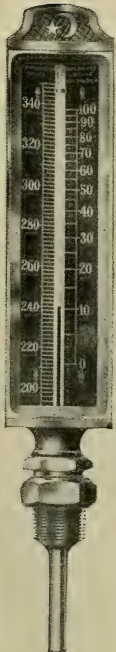
The weekly receipts do not show an excess over what they should be to complete the full crop expected. These receipts should reach monthly amounts as follows, say March, 430,000 tons; April, 400,000 tons; May, 310,000 tons; June, 150,000 tons and after July 150,000 tons.

The about 200,000 tons thus far made above last year to this time have been freely distributed and do not show much of an increase of stocks on hand, for the reason that the year began in the United States with stocks at a minimum for both visible and invisible, both of which have been replenished freely from the Cuba crop thus far.

It is a notable feature also that in Europe stocks have not largely accumulated from the large beet crops, in fact the United Kingdom is suffering from an insufficiency of supplies and is calling upon Cuba for assistance.

This is brought about partly by the disastrous outturn of the Russian crop of beet sugar. Russia in previous prosperous years not only exported a limit of 200,000 tons to convention countries, with a large surplus over, but demanded from Brussels the privilege of exports of 50,000 tons more, say, 250,000 tons.

The vagaries of weather conditions has changed this prospective exportation into a



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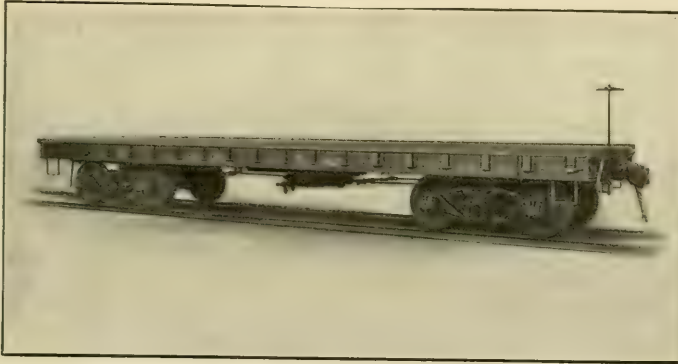
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probability of but \$2,000 tons available for such exports, leaving the difference for export to be supplied by other beet countries, and cutting down the beet sugar supplies for the United Kingdom.

This is the immediate cause of a small improvement in beet quotations from 9s 2½d to 10s 1½d where such an advance was not expected so early in the campaign.

Altogether, the sugar situation at home and abroad gives promise of some steady improvement as the season advances.

Regarding tariff prospects, the present situation is that the newly completed Committee on Ways and Means are now considering the tariff schedule by schedule and will reach the sugar clause during the coming week, but it is not likely that the committee will change the free sugar bill as it passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, leaving to the Senate and the conference committee of both Houses the final rates of duties to be enacted into law.

No one expects the entire duty to be taken off, but rather a reduction to about \$1.00 per 100 lbs. on foreign and 80c per 100 lbs. on Cubas 96 test. The date of application can hardly be sooner than October 1st and may be delayed until Jan. 1, 1914. The extra session of Congress is probably to be called for April 7th and it is likely to be August before the tariff bill is completed. It is quite possible, though by no means certain, that all the present Cuba crop will go into consumption at the present duty dates.

Refined is slowly improving in price and demand, but is still selling without the usual adequate profits for refining, at the 4.30c to 4.35c basis, for granulated.

New York, March 13, 1913.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY

On February 9th, the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company, ran two electric cars from the Villuendas Park in Cienfuegos to Caonao, an outlying town, in twenty-three minutes. The return trip was made in bet-

ter time. The cars then made a few trips over the tracks in some of the principal streets of Cienfuegos, such as Santa Cruz, Arguelles and others.

The opening of the public service to Caonao and through the city was approved by the Railroad Commission at its meeting on February 18th.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

• Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de febrero de 1913, en cuyo período la cotización de los azúcares Centrifugos polarización 96° era 3.48c la libra. En enero se vendieron á 2 1-16c costo y flete pero la cotización entonces era 2 1/4c costo y flete. Estas cotizaciones de 2 1-16c costo y flete y 3.42c la libra derechos pagados resultaron ser los precios más bajos de la zafra de Cuba en la presente campaña azucarera, y el mercado ha mejorado paulatinamente y con constancia hasta que al escribir esta reseña las cotizaciones son 2 7-32c costo y flete y 3.58c la libra derechos pagados, que muestra un aumento durante el mes de 10c las 100 libras.

Aunque esto no es un aumento considerable, sin embargo es importante por acontecer durante el apogeo de la estación de la zafra de azúcar.

Los recibos semanales no muestran un exceso sobre lo que debieran ser para completar de lleno la zafra esperada. Estos recibos deberían llegar á cantidades mensuales como sigue: digamos marzo 430,000 toneladas; abril, 400,000; mayo, 310,000; junio, 150,000; y después de julio, 150,000 toneladas.

Las 200,000 toneladas de azúcar recibidas poco mas ó menos hasta ahora sobre las recibidas el año pasado á estas fechas han sido ampliamente distribuidas y no muestran gran aumento de existencias en manos, á causa de que el año empezó en los Estados Unidos con existencias en su mínimo habidas y por haber, las cuales han sido ampliamente repuestas hasta ahora de la zafra de Cuba.

Asimismo es una circunstancia notable el hecho de que en Europa las existencias no se han acumulado en gran manera con las grandes cosechas de azúcar de remolacha; en efecto la Gran Bretaña se está resintiendo de la carencia de existencias y está acudiendo á Cuba en busca de ayuda.

Esto se debe en parte al giro desastroso de la cosecha de azúcar de remolacha en Rusia. Rusia en años prósperos anteriores no sólo exportaba á los países de la convención un límite de 200,000 toneladas, con un gran exceso remanente, sino que exigía de Bruselas el privilegio de exportar 50,000 toneladas más, digamos 250,000 toneladas.

Las anomalías del estado del tiempo han cambiado esta exportación anticipada en la probabilidad de sólo 82,000 toneladas disponibles para tales exportaciones, dejando que la diferencia en la exportación sea suplida por otros países productores de remolacha, y disminuyendo el suministro de azúcar de remolacha para la Gran Bretaña.

Esta es la causa inmediata de una pequeña alza en las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha de 9s 2 1/4d á 10s 1 1/2d, cuando no se esperaba un alza tan pronto en la campaña azucarera.

En conjunto, la situación del azúcar aquí y en el extranjero promete alguna mejoría constante á medida que avance la estación.

Respecto á la perspectiva del arancel, la situación actual es que el Comité de Medios y Arbitrios recién organizado está ahora considerando dicho arancel punto por punto, y llegará á la cláusula del azúcar durante la semana entrante, pero no es probable que este Comité cambie el proyecto de ley sobre el azúcar libre de derechos según fué sancionado por la Cámara de Representantes en la última sesión del Congreso, dejando al Senado y al Comité Conferencista de ambas Camaras el poner en ejecución la final valuación de los derechos.

Nadie espera que se abolirán por completo todos los derechos, sino que más bien se hará una rebaja de aproximadamente \$1.00 por 100 libras en los azúcares del extranjero y 80c por 100 libras en los azúcares de Cuba polarización 96°. La fecha en que empezará á aplicarse esta ley escasamente será antes del primero de octubre, y hasta puede ser demorada hasta el primero de enero de 1914. La sesión extraordinaria del Congreso probablemente tendrá lugar el 7 de abril, y es probable que leegue el mes de agotso antes de que se complete el asunto de la ley del Arancel. Es muy posible, aunque de ningún modo cosa cierta, que toda la zafra actual de Cuba pase al consumo á los precios existentes del Arancel.

El azúcar refinado está aumentando en precio paulatinamente, así como la demanda, pero se está vendiendo aún sin dejar las acostumbradas utilidades por la elaboración, bajo la base de 4.30c á 4.35c por el granulado.

Nueva York, marzo 13, de 1913.

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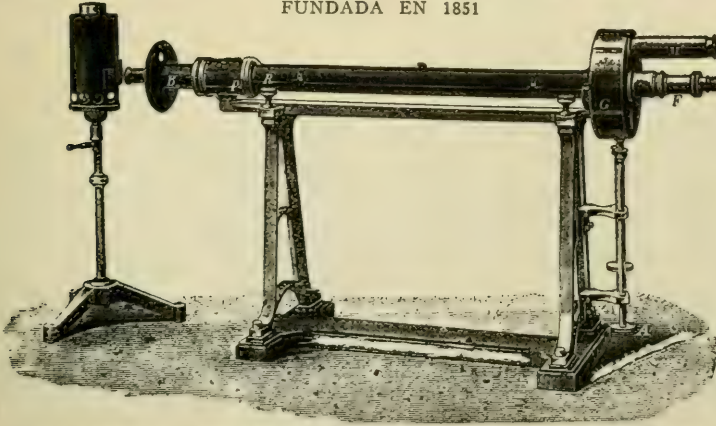
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NEWS OF SUGAR ESTATES

MILL AT JAGUEY GRANDE

The establishment of a new mill at Jagüey Grande, Santa Clara province, on a co-operative plan on the part of the merchants and cane growers is projected.

The site of the new mill is likely to be that of the old mill "Australia," which was demolished during the war, or on thirty-three acres of land which Sr. Desirerio Garcia, one of the promoters of the venture offered to give free.

In case the mill is built it will have a capacity of about 15,000,000 arrobas per crop, without causing any harm to the interests of the sugar mills Cuba and Socorro which at the present time cannot take care of the product of that section.—*La Lucha*, Havana.

ANOTHER SUGAR CENTRAL

Another sugar mill is projected in the neighborhood of Piedrecitas, in Camaguey province, on the line of the Cuba railroad by a company composed of Americans and Cubans and known as the Piedrecitas Sugar Company. The management will be Cuban and the originator of the new enterprise is said to be Senor Oliverio Tomen, of Camaguey. It is hinted that the American capital will be furnished by sugar men from Louisiana.

Another mill will be added to the Central at Jobabo, in Santa Clara province, doubling its equipment. This estate is owned by the Cuba company and two other mills are projected by this same company. One at Tana, near the Jobabo estate, and one at Alto Cedro.

CENTRAL NEAR CIEGO DE AVILA

A sugar mill near Ciego de Avila, Camaguey province, is projected, and \$345,000 has been promised by Havana merchants, the Stewart Sugar Company and business men of Ciego, the latter contributing \$45,000. If necessary, whatever capital is lacking will be supplied by the men of the latter city. The location of the new estate is said to be on the lands of the El Recreo farm, owned by Sr. Vicente Irionde. The *Spanish Herald*, of Ciego, says the project will not fail for lack of money.

The story in an Havana paper that the Cuban-American Sugar Company contemplate the building of another sugar mill in Matanzas Province is without foundation. At the offices in New York it was emphatically stated that no such project was being or would be considered.

A CENTRAL IN SANCTI-SPIRITUS

It is stated that the negotiations for certain lands in Sancti-Spiritus have been completed and that a great sugar mill will soon be built on the newly acquired territory.

The old farm Las Guasimas, comprising about 40,000 acres, and long in the possession of the ancient Iznaga-Lersundi family, has been bought by an American syndicate headed by the Cresson-Morris Company of Philadelphia. The cost of the lands is mentioned at \$1,500,000, but this is a mistake. The real price was \$600,000. The new company will be known as the Abarcas Sugar Company.

The location of the new mill is East of the Zaza River, and on the south coast. A railroad will be built running to a wharf at which large steamers can load, there being sufficient depth of water. The work of clearing the land has begun and the construction of mill, wharf and railroad will begin within sixty days. The mill will be ready to grind on January 1, 1915, and will have a capacity of 250,000 bags. The whole contract is in the hands of the Cresson-Morris Company who will soon open an office in Havana, and they will be prepared to handle contracts for general plantation equipment. The deal was handled by Mr. A. M. Del Valle.

Central Hormiguero, in Santa Clara province, expects 160,000 bags from this year's crop as against 110,000 last year. Since December—when the mill began grinding, the yield has been 60,000 bags, with but few interruptions, either on account of the weather or accidents to the machinery. The daily grind has been 140,000 arrobas. The extraction thus far has been 78 per cent, with the sugar content at 10.40 per cent. This estate, like many others, has materially increased its equipment. Its railway covers 58 kilometers, narrow gauge, and six locomotives with 230 cane cars in constant use. The estate possesses, also, two molasses tanks of 150,000 and 200,000 gallons respectively, and is constructing another with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. Five hundred men are employed.

Pedro Fernandez de Castro, the owner of the sugar mills "Nuestra Señora del Carmen" and "Loteria," located at Jaruco, died in Havana February 2d at an advanced age and following a lingering illness. Sr. Fernandez de Castro for many years was Mayor of Guanabacoa and was interested in public affairs.

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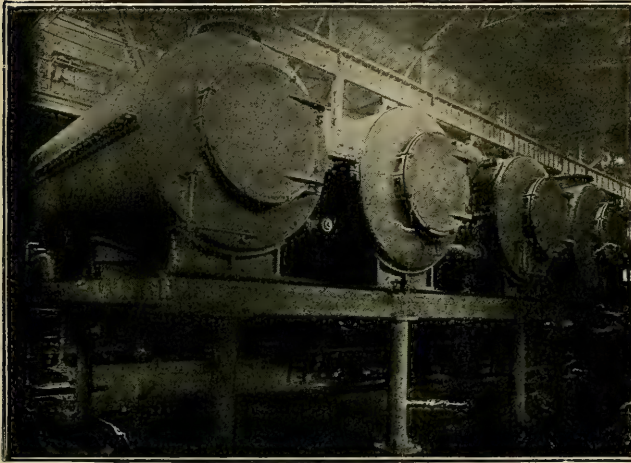
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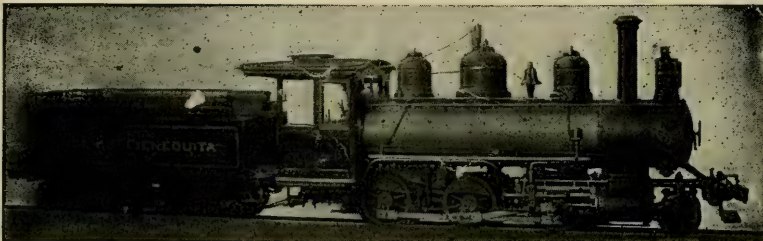
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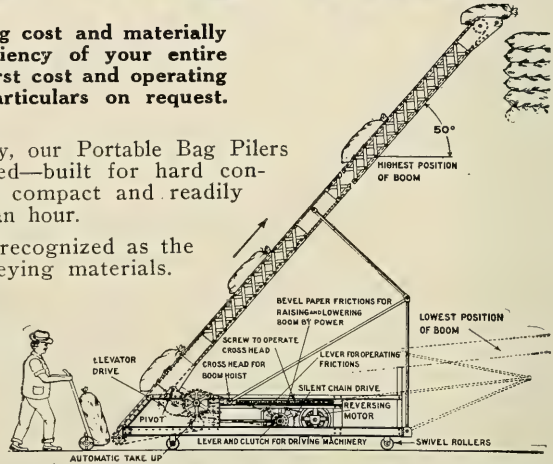
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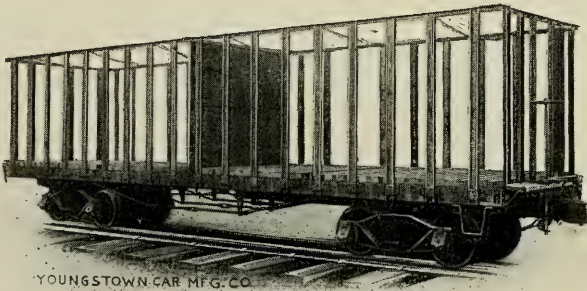
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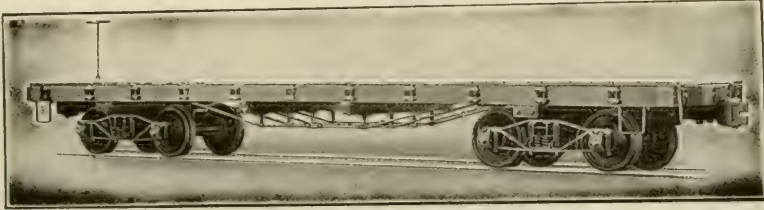
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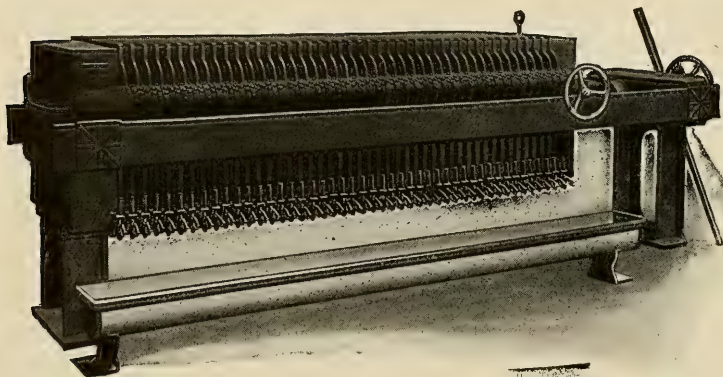
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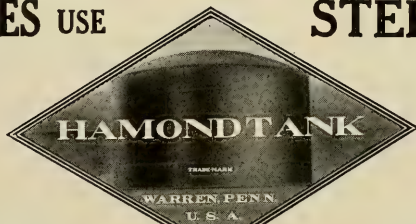
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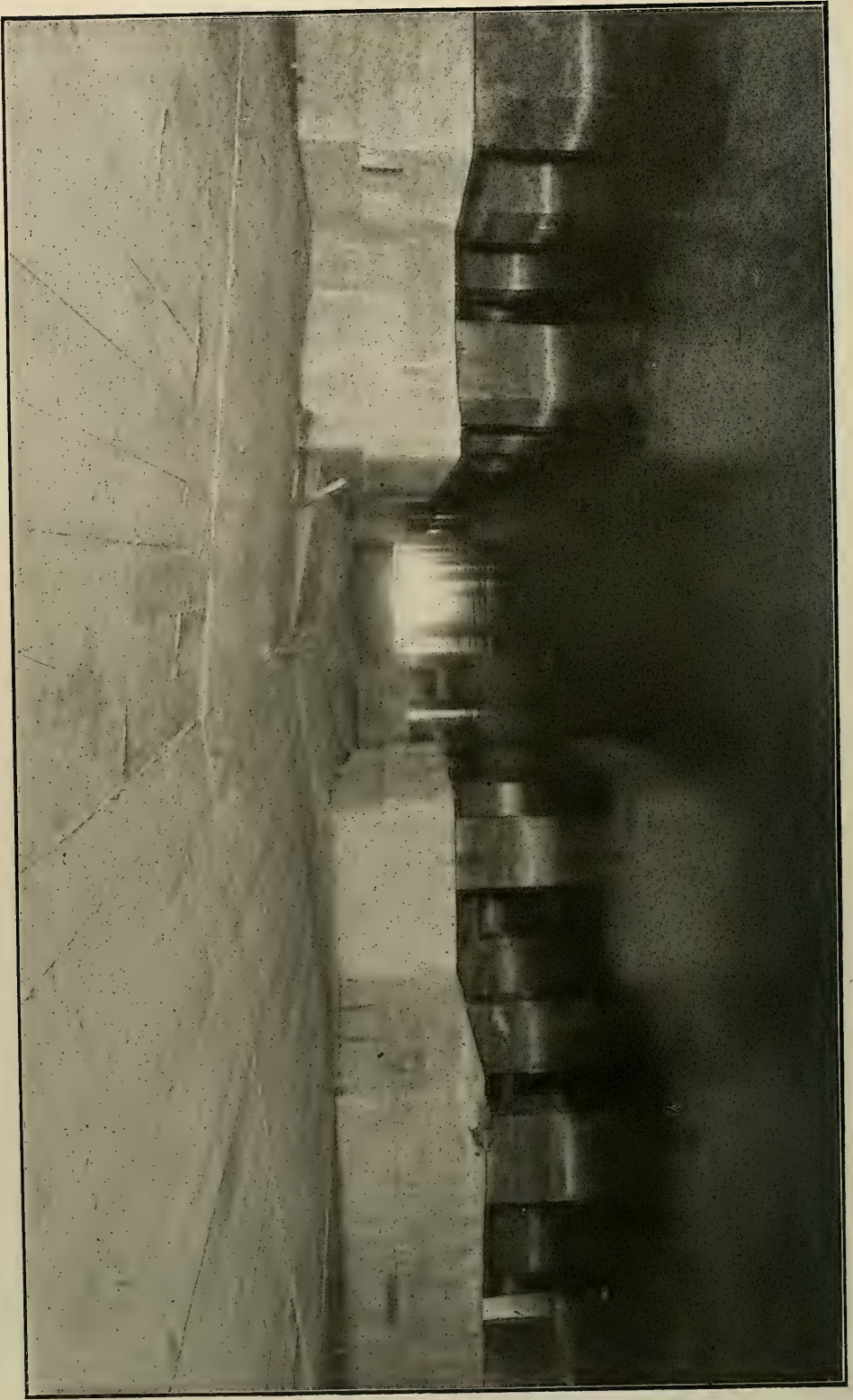
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JUL 1 - 1913



View showing floor construction of San Francisco wharf, newly built in Havana and now in public service. It is a unique picture and taken by flashlight, showing concrete piles, caps and water. The engineer in charge of this work is Mr. Aldrich Durant.

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VOLUME XI

JUNE, 1913

NUMBER 7

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PRESIDENT MENOCAL'S STRONG CABINET — BRIEF NOTES OF THE MEMBERS — THE MAINE MONUMENT CEREMONIES

President Menocal's Helpers

Enrique José Varona, Vice-President, was born in the city of Camaguey in 1849, was graduated from the University of Havana and is now professor of philosophy and ethics in that institution. He was Deputy to the Spanish Cortes from Camaguey Province shortly after the Ten Years War (1868-'78). Under General Wood's administration he was Secretary of Public Instruction. He is an author, a newspaper man and president of the Conservative Party.

General Emilio Nunez, the Secretary of Agriculture, is a practical tobacco grower. He is also a merchant and a man of wealth. He was governor of the province of Havana in the early days of the Cuban Republic. On taking his office he declared that one of the first things he purposed to do was to reorganize the government agricultural experimental station at Santiago de Las Vegas in Havana Province.

José Ramon Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, was born in Santiago de Cuba, in 1864, and speaks English fluently, having graduated in 1889 from Lehigh University, where he obtained his degree of civil engineer.

Cosme de la Torriente, Secretary of State, is the Vice-President of the Conservative Party. At the time of the second American intervention he was Cuban Minister to Spain, a position he resigned.

Cristobal de la Guardia, Secretary of Justice, is the only member of the cabinet who has no war record. In 1898 he made an unsuccessful effort to organize a labor party. As a senator he made a strong fight against the lottery, chicken fighting and Jai-alai. His election for the portfolio of justice is considered an excellent one.

Col. Eurelio Hevia, Secretary of the Interior, was one of Gen. Galixto Garcia's expedition which embarked on the "Hawkins" for Cuba and when that vessel sank off the Jersey coast he narrowly escaped with his life. During the first intervention he was assistant secretary of state. Since 1906 he has practiced as a lawyer.

Leopoldo Cancio, Secretary of the Treasury, has been a cabinet minister several times. He assisted in the preparation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1903.

While in the United States, prior to joining General Maceo, he built the first dynamite gun ever used in the world and employed it in the operations in Cuba. He is a professor of mathematics in the University of Havana and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Ezequiel Garcia, the Secretary of Public Instruction, is professor of literature in the University of Havana.

Enrique Nunez, Secretary of Public Health, was graduated from the University of Havana in 1886 and as a surgeon in 1893.

In order to have Mexico get her United States mail some twenty times a month instead of five or six times as at present, Sr. Pedro Enriquez, chief post-office inspector of the Republic of Mexico, will recommend that all mail be sent via Havana. He also wants all Mexican mail now being sent to New York and New Orleans be sent direct to Key West via Havana, as he is convinced that the most satisfactory service is being obtained through the Key West routing.

*The Maine
Monument
Unveiling*

The National Maine Monument, erected to commemorate the martyrdom of the officers and men of the battleship "Maine," who went to their deaths when the warship sunk in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, was unveiled May 30th in New York City with an impressive ceremony.

The Maine dedication ceremonies started May 29th with the arrival in the Hudson of the gunboat "Cuba," bearing the Cuban representatives for the unveiling. It was the first time that a warship flying the flag of Cuba visited New York, and when she arrived at her anchorage, under escort of the "Yankton," the "Wyoming" and the other flagships fired a national salute of twenty-one guns in her honor. The "Cuba" saluted the American flag as she passed Governors Island.

The Cuban government had sent to New York its famous military band of eighty pieces and this band marched in the parade. This is the first time it has visited America.

The Cuban commissioners at the ceremony were Manuel de la Vega Calderon, charge d'affaires at Washington; Colonel José Martí, representing the army; Commander Quevedo, representing the navy; Consul General Mariano Rocafort, Luis More y del Solar, commander in chief of Cuba's artillery; Felipe Pazos and Jvaquin Torrabas.

In the course of an address at the unveiling, Ex-President William Howard Taft had the following to say about Cuba:

"Out of the Spanish war came the Republic of Cuba. Prophecies of impending danger to it if a change of administration in the United States were to come had been freely made, but in the last year one President of the United States had peacefully given over his office to his successor and the Cuban people had successfully met the test.

"Cuba is our foster child. As she errs in the childhood and youth of her national life we must bear with her and aid her. Again and again it has been said, and without a thought of the new responsibilities and the new burdens we would have to assume and the plighted fate we would have to break, that if Cuba again stumbles and the United States is obliged to intervene to prevent a fratricidal war and great disaster, then we must end the republic and take over the island within our jurisdiction and protection. This is said without regard for our parental relation to her, and our continuing duty to help her, and to be patient with faults that may be expected in her struggles to govern herself."

The Governor of Maine next spoke, and following him Sr. Calderon, of the Cuban legation at Washington and one of the



The great American people are lavishly entertaining the Cuban army which is visiting their country.
El gran pueblo americano festeja con efusión al Ejército Cubano que visita su nación.

representatives of the Cuban government at the unveiling ceremonies. Sr. Calderon also read a message from the president of the Cuban War Veterans to the American veterans of the war, and sprung a surprise on the assemblage when he presented to Gen. Wilson his government's check for \$1,000 as Cuba's contribution to the Maine monument fund.

The thanks of Cuba for the cordial reception given its representatives at the dedication of the Maine Memorial Monument in New York City are conveyed in a dispatch received June 4th by the Secretary of State from Sr. Cosme de la Torriente, Secretary of State of Cuba. The message is as follows:

"Permit me to convey to you the satisfaction felt by all the official and social elements of the republic at the brilliant and friendly reception of the representatives and forces of the army and navy of Cuba who attended the dedication of the Maine Monument in the City of New York.

"As your telegram to the authorities of the State and City of New York, recommending most solicitously the reception of the Cuban commission, contributed without doubt to so cordial a demonstration, I beg you to accept the expression of the sincere gratitude of our President, government and people."

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

PRIMARY SCHOOLS CUBA'S GREATEST NEED — IMMIGRATION PLANS — FOREIGN CAPITAL IS SOUGHT

"I believe Cuba's greatest needs are the primary schools, which my administration will promote wherever the population warrants, and we will improve the normal and trade schools next. Another great need is an increase in the present means of communication, the enlargement of established industries and the encouragement of new ones.

"We also should cultivate the closest commercial relations with the United States, Cuba's natural principal market, and exert ourselves to make permanent the advantages both undoubtedly have received through the present reciprocity treaty.

"For the moment I believe it will be better to maintain the treaty as it stands unless the United States makes sugar free, in which case the reciprocity agreement dies a natural death, thus enabling the European manufacturer to compete with us successfully, making inroads on our market and causing almost irreparable damage.

"The fact should be impressed on the minds of the American people that this damage ultimately affects them as well as us. For instance, in the event of war endangering other sources of supply were the treaty abrogated the United States must pay the European price for Cuban sugar or do without it.

"Cuba now supplies three-quarters of all the sugar consumed in the United States. In all events I consider the revision of our present tariff one of Cuba's necessities. I intend to devote especial attention to foster immigration, which is most essential to the progress and permanent prosperity of our country.

"I hope before the expiration of my term to have started an immigration current of sufficient volume to insure forever the settlement of many troubles originating in the present dearth of good immigrants. To this end will it be necessary to establish a modern, adequate system of colonization.

"The sugar industry has suffered also from the lack of storage facilities. Our planters have been unable to hold back sugar for good prices.

"I favor any measures tending to remedy these conditions, such, for instance, as the construction of warehouses for the storage of sugar in the chief ports or the establishment of banks to supply requisite funds to move a crop or anything to help the Cuban planter defend himself. I favor agricultural banks, the need for which is widely felt in our commerce and industry, and any enterprises of this kind will have the administration's hearty moral support.

"Heartiest encouragement will be extended to all foreign capital seeking investments in Cuba. The greater the amounts the warmer will be the greeting, especially when its purpose is to increase the manufacturing capacity of this country.

"On assuming office I shall first lay out a general scheme with a view of meeting the urgent needs of each locality—meaning the building of highways and new railroads, the establishment of irrigation plants and aqueducts, and everything else necessary to make each community prosperous and satisfied. Means will be sought to reduce the high cost of living, chief among which looms the revision of our tariff."

Queried regarding the Isle of Pines, General Menocal squared his slim shoulders and took on the resemblance to war-time pictures taken on the field of battle. He said:

"I am most decidedly opposed to all diminution of our national territory, in whatever form it might be attempted."—Interview in the *New York Herald*.

Under Cuba's land tax system unused and undeveloped land pays no taxes. One can hold free of taxes a million acres of fertile land provided no plough touches it and no effort be used to make it productive. The moment it is converted to productive purposes the tax assessor and tax collector get busy. On this matter the President expressed himself strongly.

"I am strongly committed to a radical reform of a land tax system which has been handed down to us from the Spanish conquerors of Cuba," he said. "The natural wealth of Cuba lies in her soil, and her people must have access to that soil. The fair taxation of unoccupied and undeveloped lands will force it into the market.

"We need small farmers as well as great sugar and tobacco enterprises. No section on earth has an equal percentage of fertile soil, and it shall be my policy to urge the passage of such laws as will vastly increase the acreage under cultivation."

The American investor in Cuba was also discussed and the President was equally emphatic in his opinion. He said:

"There seems to be a constant fear on the part of certain of your publicists that American investors are 'exploiting' the tropical countries covered by your Monroe

Doctrine. The American investors in Cuba and in Central and South America have always been most scrupulous in their obedience to the local laws and contracts.

"Cuba and her tropical neighbors cannot be developed unless outside capital takes up a large share of the task. We need more ships, more railroads, more mills and more of all that American enterprise and capital has to offer, and we have no fear that we will be 'exploited' if those Americans who come in the future follow the high example set by those who have invested millions in sugar, fruit, tobacco and other products of our soil. Please say to the American people that we are eager to be 'exploited' by the same class of men who are now placing Cuba and Central America on the commercial and industrial maps of the world."—Frederick Upham Adams in the *New York Sun*.

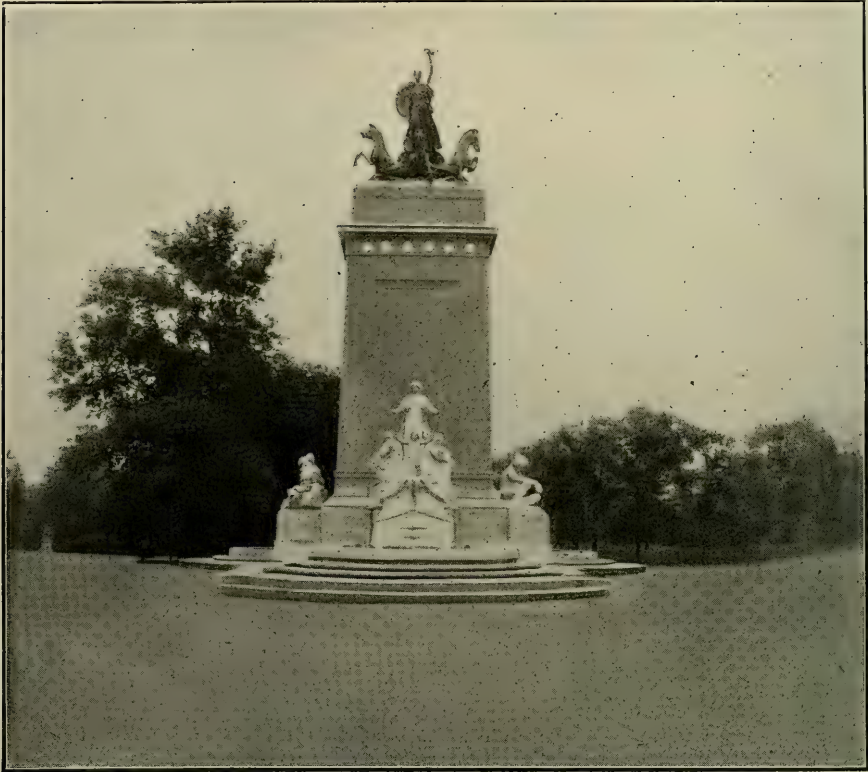
Late News Notes

President Wilson sent the following nomination to the Senate June 13th: Minister to Cuba, William E. Gonzales, of South Carolina, in place of Arthur M. Beaupre. William E. Gonzalez is the editor of *The Columbia State* and the son of Ambrosio José Gonzales, a Cuban patriot.

The Senate recently by unanimous consent approved the Sanchez Agramonte bill which provides that all bills which have been before Congress for consideration

for more than two years should be considered as abandoned and requires that they be formally presented again before action will be taken on them again. These pending bills number 1,582.

The biggest conflagration ever known in the history of Cruces, Santa Clara Province, occurred on June 9th. Fourteen buildings, including the Marti Theater and the Hotel Ambos Mundos, were destroyed, the total loss amounting to more than \$250,000.



The National Maine Monument unveiled May 30th in New York City. It is the work of Attilio Piccarilli, the sculptor, and H. Van Buren Magoniale, the architect.

Monumento á las víctimas del "Maine" que fué descubierto solemnemente el día 30 de Mayo en la ciudad de New York, obra del gran escultor italiano Attilio Piccirilli.

NEW ADMINISTRATION CHANGES AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Pablo Desvernine y Galdos, President of the National University of Cuba, was appointed Cuban Minister to the United States, succeeding Señor Antonio Martín-Rivero, who has been Minister to the United States since April 11, 1911. Dr. Desvernine is a lawyer and is a friend of President Menocal. He was a member of the special mission sent to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Wilson.

Prior to that he served as Secretary of the Treasury under General Wood and later as one of the members of the Advisory Board which framed the laws of Cuba during the Magoon administration. He has for years been instructor of civil law in the Havana University. Dr. Desvernine will not leave for Washington until the latter part of this month.

The resignations of the following ministers have been accepted: Messrs. Aniceto Vallivía y Sisay, Tomás Collazo y Tejada, Mariano Aramburo y Machado and Justo García Vélez, formerly representing Cuba at Christiania, Paris, Chili and Madrid.

Col. Justo García Velez was later appointed Supervisor of the Territorial Bank succeeding Francisco Lopez Leiva.

The following Cuban diplomats retain their places under the new administration: Messrs. Carlos García Vélez, Francisco Zayas y Alfonso, Juan de Dios García Kohly, Benjamín Giberga y Galí, accredited respectively as Ministers Plenipotentiary to London, Brussels, Holland and Rio Janeiro.

Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada remains as Cuban Minister to Germany. Sr. Marquez Sterling, now at the Mexican post, will, it is understood be kept there.

General Carlos Rojas, of the Cuban army, has been appointed minister of Peru. He will relieve Colonel Aguirre.

Mr. Mariano Rocafort, the Consul-General at New York, will be transferred to Barcelona, taking the same official rank.

President Menocal, at the suggestion of Secretary Villalon of the public works, has appointed Luis F. Perez, engineer for the province of Pinar del Rio. Perez was formally attached to the Chaparra sugar mill, and is a classmate of the President.

A recent bill introduced in Congress provides for a life tenure of office of all judges. The argument of the bill is that the judiciary should be assured of their office, and thus be in a perfectly untrammelled position, all tending to better service.

President Menocal is asking Congress for a larger appropriation, about \$12,000, for legations in England, United States, Argentine, Germany and Norway, holding that the amounts already allowed were too small to properly maintain the dignity of these offices. In order that there may be no real additional expense to the state he suggests the abolishing of the following unimportant diplomatic offices:

Sub-consuls at Rio Janeiro and Shanghai, first chancellor to the consulate general at New York, first chancellor to Paris, consul, second class, at Gonaives, first chancellor at legation to Haiti, vice-consul at Rome, and expenses of Gonaives, Haiti, will be abolished. This will effect a saving of \$11,600.

Objection having been made to Secretary of Public Works Villalon to the retention in his office of Manuel Roca, paymaster, it being alleged that he was a *Zayista* or Liberal, Secretary Villalon replied that Roca was an honest man and he wants and would keep such men in office.

The President has asked Congress to omit from the budget the item of \$25,000 which for the last four years has been allowed the chief executive for secret expenses and for which there is no accounting required. The President said in a message on the matter: "Such expenses are unnecessary in a free and democratic country, inasmuch as the Republic has sufficient police to properly protect the state of disturbances, and holds that there is no better way to reduce the high customs duties now prevailing than to reduce the government expenses, thereby removing the need of the high duties."

The Cuban Post Office Department has recommended the negotiation of a parcel post treaty with the United States on condition that the latter permit the shipment of small packages of tobacco which has not heretofore been permitted under the American regulations.

The two contracts upon which bids had been asked and given were declared null and void May 30th by presidential decree. The first was the contract for the erection of an electric light and pumping plant at Santiago de Cuba, and the other was the contract for the building of the Malecon from its present end to the Almendares River.

The Cuban government has been notified of the appointment of Sr. Raul Regis de Olivera as Brazilian minister to Cuba. Sr. Olivera succeeds Sr. Fountoura Xavier.

On May 23d President Menocal, on recommendation of the new Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Nuñez, signed a decree removing the six provincial sanitary supervisors who were appointed about a month ago by President Gomez, and which was understood to be merely a ruse to give good berths to a group of ex-members of Congress, the law having been passed by the Liberals in Congress with just that end in view. President Menocal believes that the \$48,000 per annum required for the expenses of the new inspectors can be used for better purposes and suggested reconsideration of the law creating these new officers. He believes the employees in the Sanitary Department can do whatever inspection work is necessary without additional expense.

Secretary of Sanitation Nuñez has confirmed Dr. Juan Guiteras, the eminent Cuban sanitarian, in his post of Director of Sanitation, also Dr. José A. Lopez del Valle as local health officer for the city of Havana.

Secretary of the Interior Hevia favors a decree to be issued by his department canceling all licenses to carry arms, and only to issue them in accordance with the law which takes them. This decree will do away with about 10,000 licenses to carry arms which have been issued during the past four years.

Secretary of Sanitation Nunez found conditions at the Mazorra State Asylum for the Insane, situated a short distance from Havana, so bad that he terms them an "ignominy for Cuban society, for men and for physicians." He urged at a recent cabinet meeting in the name of "the honor of the Republic to ask Congress for the funds necessary to put the asylum in a condition required by civilization, science and humanity."

The charges of conditions found at the asylum were so serious in the opinion of the President and the other members of the cabinet that it was decided to immediately name a committee of the Secretary of Sanitation, and the Secretary of the Interior to make a full report at once to submit same with all its details to the attention of Congress.

Two Japanese waiters were recently detained at Tricornia, Havana, because they did not have identification papers. All Japanese are barred from Cuba unless they are merchants.

Morro Castle's light at the entrance to Havana harbor will be made four or five times more powerful. Colonel Jané, the recently appointed captain of the port, plans to place two strong lights on opposite sides of the channel, as a help to incoming ships at night.

Roberto L. Luaces, the Camaguey agricultural engineer, whom the American residents in Cuba, and especially the planters and horticulturists urged for the position of Secretary of Agriculture in President Menocal's Cabinet, has been appointed head of the Division of Agriculture in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

The office given to the young and competent Camagueyan was the one formerly held by Professor José Comallonga of Havana University. He will be in charge of everything directly connected with agriculture, the experimental stations, the farmers' schools, distribution of seeds, granting of prizes to agriculturists, the inspection of all experimental work, the study of the extirpation of disease among cattle and plants and the organization of fairs, expositions and the high supervision of the cattle registry. It is one of the most important offices in the department, and under Sr. Luaces' management will become of great value to the agricultural interests of the country. The office carries with it a salary of \$3,600 a year.

The representatives of England, France and Germany called on the Secretary of State on June 3d to learn the government's intentions regarding the claims of the several countries mentioned against Cuba for damages done by insurgents during the war against Spain, and to insist on an early settlement. The claims aggregate several million dollars.

Cuba's contention is that it is not responsible as at the time the damage occurred there was no Cuban government, and Spain held dominion over the island. It insists the claims be referred to a commission of arbitration. The Senate had previously accepted a committee report recommending that arbitration be resorted to in settling the claims.

The claims have been pending ever since the war in 1898. The nations first took up the subject with General Wood, but he said that it was one for the Cuban government to solve when it came into power. President Palma succeeded in keeping the powers quiescent during his administration. Then the Magoon administration took the same stand that General Wood, viz.: that the powers should wait until the Cuban government was re-established. During the administration of President Gomez the powers presented a joint note of such strength that the subject could not be postponed any longer, and President Gomez sent a message to Congress asking that the matter be taken up.

The House tabled the Arbitration bill on June 22d owing to President Menocal's opposition. Apparently the bill places all responsibility on him.

The Good Roads Association of Cuba, represented by Messrs. Alzugaray and Azcárate, had a lengthy conference recently with President Menocal, Señores Cancio and Villalon, Secretary of the Treasury and Public Works respectively. The committee vigorously urged the construction of new roads throughout the six provinces, asserting that owing to the chaotic conditions of the Gomez administration, the sums annually appropriated were ineffectively used. They also urged the construction of a central highway through the island, the absence of which in the light of the great advantages it would confer on the people was a national disgrace.

A general overhauling of the Department of Public Works was also advised and that incompetent and indifferent employees be dismissed.

The strict observance of laws for the preservation of the roads was also urged.

Governor Manuel Rodriguez of Oriente Province believes that for geographical and economical reasons the city of Santiago is certain to be a port that will be the popular stopping place for the ships of the world on their way to and from the Panama Canal. It is amply protected and is a deep and safe harbor. The approach to it is also free of reefs and ships can steam full speed right into the harbor itself and secure supplies of coal and provisions.

The governor is also urging the government to make Santiago a free port.

A free port is an area into which goods may be imported without payment of duty, then manufactured or remixed or repacked or handled in any way whatsoever and either re-exported free or made liable for duty only when brought out of the free zone.

The goods can be either stored or sent to foreign countries. Of course, if shipped to the interior they would have to pass through the custom house. Samples and stocks of goods on consignment might be held in the limits of the free port without payment of duty, and manufacturers for the export trade might there receive imported raw material duty free.

General Gomez has not hesitated to criticize the administration of General Menocal, says the *Havana Post*. "His honeymoon," the ex-president said, "must already be very bitter. He must, even within this short time realize that many of his ideals about government are impossible to carry out."

A life saving station at Havana is asked for by Col. Jané, Captain of the Port. There are frequent severe storms with vessels in dire distress and up to the present time there has been no adequate relief system.

President Menocal wants all municipal judges to be lawyers, even though they may have to serve the smallest courts in the island. It is believed that competent lawyers who will accept small offices in interior villages will not be easy to find, as the salaries are not over \$150.00 per month.

Captain Edmund J. Frederick, the well known American who fought with the Cubans during the revolution, handling the dynamite gun which proved so effective on various occasions, has been appointed by Secretary of Public Works Villalon an inspector in the department. The office carries a salary of \$200 per month.

According to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs there is no objection to the establishment of the treaty which has for a base the receiving and forwarding through Cuban telegraphic lines of messages to be sent out from the wireless plant at Guantanamo to vessels on high seas, fixing the rate of four cents a word for forwarding the message through Cuban lines.

The Department of the Interior has approved and forwarded to the State Department a report of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs accepting on general terms the proposed telegraphic treaty offered by the United States government in connection with the wireless station at the Naval Station in Guantanamo.

The report will now be submitted to the United States government and if the terms are acceptable it will lead to the establishment of a treaty in the regular form.

The President's cabinet has decided that in the future Cuban commissioners would not be sent to various places in the world to attend various kinds of congresses unless it was clearly apparent that some good could be accomplished by such an expenditure of money. Therefore a commission will not be sent to San Francisco to select a site for the Cuban building at the coming fair, but the nearest consular agent in California will be sent to choose a location.

Secretary of Sanitation Nuñez recently suspended a decree issued by the Gomez administration concerning the sale of patent medicines in Cuba of foreign make. This law would have compelled them to print their formulae upon the labels.

Foreign manufacturers naturally objected to this ruling which required them to reveal trade secrets. Secretary Nuñez will investigate the matter fully before applying the law.

Manuel Secades has been confirmed as legal adviser to the Department of Government. He occupied that place under the Gomez administration.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of April and for the ten months ended April 30th compares as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
April gross	\$450,650	\$396,723	\$301,182	\$278,954	\$226,657
Expenses	231,602	181,575	151,267	148,311	121,773
April net	\$219,047	\$215,148	\$149,915	\$130,282	\$104,884
Charges	66,791	67,624	60,125	36,666	34,579
April surplus	\$152,256	\$147,523	\$89,790	\$93,615	\$70,305
Ten months' gross	\$3,785,812	\$3,119,580	\$2,529,189	\$2,100,736	\$1,766,920
Net profits	1,757,485	1,493,429	1,133,538	881,647	769,676
Fixed charges	667,638	623,749	459,050	361,876	329,937
Ten months' surplus...	\$1,089,845	\$869,680	\$674,488	\$519,770	\$439,639

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending May 11th....	\$54,671	\$51,082	\$46,201	\$40,134	\$39,557
Week ending May 18th....	54,174	49,494	45,111	41,325	39,140
Week ending May 25th....	68,064	47,012	44,709	40,302	38,124
Week ending June 1st....	54,671	48,096	46,349	44,157	41,557

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending May 3rd....	£48,055	£42,849	£25,743	£27,410	£26,623
Week ending May 10th....	45,993	39,662	22,237	22,254	22,117
Week ending May 17th....	41,623	36,875	19,535	18,316	18,066
Week ending May 24th....	34,480	30,821	18,468	18,205	15,868

April Quotations for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior)	96	97 ½
Republic of Cuba Exterior 5 per cent Bonds	100	100 ½
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	104	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	100	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	95	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	99
Havana Electric Railway Consol. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	94	95
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Preferred Stock.....	92	98
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Common Stock.....	82	88
Matanzas Market Pl. 8 per cent Participation Certificates.....	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. 6 per cent Coll. Trust Gold Bonds of 1918..	94	95
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mtge. 6 per cent Bonds..	98 ¼	98 ½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS

MANY NEW ROADS DISCUSSED — MONEY ORDER FEES AND REGULATIONS NATIONAL BANK HAS 35 BRANCHES

NORTH AND SOUTH COAST RAILROAD PROJECTED

According to *El Popular* of Cardenas, a railroad from that city, which is on the north coast of Havana Province, to the Bay of Cochinos on the south coast is being seriously advocated.

The new road will indisputably serve a very rich region, especially in crossing the Zapata peninsula, which is rich in valuable woods. Without taking into consideration the necessary branches to the various fincas the line will be over 95 kilometers in length. A subsidy of \$10,000 per kilometer is asked for.

INAUGURATION WEEK RECEIPTS

The receipts of the Havana Electric Railway Company during the week of festivities consequent upon the inauguration of President Menocal compare with the same period in 1912, a normal week, as follows:

	1912	1913
May 19th	\$5,642.35	\$10,336.35
May 20th	7,182.95	15,394.75
May 21st	6,373.10	11,459.80
May 22nd	6,720.65	8,770.80
May 23rd	6,454.75	7,837.20
May 24th	7,016.05	7,473.90
May 25th	7,622.70	6,791.90
Total	\$47,012.55	\$68,064.70

A NEW CUBAN LOAN

It is believed that the new Cuban government will speedily seek a loan in the United States, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, if the American government will permit it.

The contention has been that the United States is bound under the Platt amendment to protect the finances of the country as well as to guard against revolutionary activities.

Leading New York bankers report that Cuban loan preparations have not yet reached a stage to admit of practical discussion and no details of any such proposed loan have yet come to the notice of prominent New York financial institutions. There is no doubt of the necessity for such a loan and one will in all probability shortly be applied for by the Cuban administration.

CUBAN MONEY ORDER FEES

For amounts not exceeding \$2.50, 3 cents;
over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00, 5 cents;
over \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10.00, 10c.;
over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$20.00, 12c.;
over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$30.00, 15c.;
over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$40.00, 18c.;
over \$40.00 and not exceeding \$50.00, 20c.;
over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$60.00, 25c.;
over \$60.00 and not exceeding \$75.00, 30c.;
over \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00, 35c.

Payment is in American currency and \$100.00 is the maximum amount for which a single money order may be issued. For a larger sum additional orders must be secured.

TALK OF NEW RAILROADS

A railroad is projected from Placetas to Trinidad, Santa Clara Province. Trinidad is one of the oldest towns in Cuba and one of the most picturesque. It is entirely cut off from railroads, however, and for that reason has lost much of its former importance.

A railroad from Caibarien to Mayajigua in Santa Clara Province is about ready for service. The central "Narciso" is largely interested in the road which will permit direct transportation of its sugar to Caibarien on the north coast.

A railway line from the batey of the Socorro sugar mill in Matanzas Province to Playa Lisa in the Cienega de Zapata, is now being planned by Sr. Pepro Arenal, owner of the mill. The improvement is expected to cost about \$300,000, says *La Lucha* of Havana.

NATIONAL BANK OPENS BRANCHES

The National Bank of Cuba announces the opening of four new branches in sugar districts in Cuba, at the following points: Encrucijada and Remedios, in Santa Clara province; Jovellanos, Matanzas province, and Guanajay, in Pinar del Rio province. It has also opened a new branch at 88 Muralla, Havana, which makes five branches in the city. The total number of branches throughout the island is now 35.

Sr. Ciro de la Vega is the new engineer of the city of Havana. He was formerly attached to the Havana Electric Railway, Gas and Power Company and has never held a public office.

MINING, COMMERCIAL, RAILROADS AND FINANCIAL

ASPHALT MINES IN PLENTY

According to the statistics of the Secretary of Agriculture, asphalt mines throughout the island have been registered in the following towns:

HAVANA PROVINCE

Havana (4); Guanabacoa (5); Bejucal (5); Managua (1); Santa Maria del Rosario (1); Banta (16); Jaruco (4); San José de las Lajas (1).

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

Cabañas (7); Guanajay (11); Mariel (3); Esperanza (2).

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Raucha Veloz (1); Yaguajay (1); Sancti Spiritus (10); Camajuani (6); Jatibonico (1); Santa Clara (1); Quemado de Guines (1).

CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Marti (13); Maximo Gomez (9); Ciego de Avila (5); Morón (2).

MATANZAS PROVINCE

Cardenas (6); Matanzas (5); Colon (1).

ORIENTE PROVINCE

Holguin (1); Puerto Padre (2).

NEW ORE FIELDS IN CUBA

A New York syndicate is conducting an investigation of iron ore deposits in western Cuba, says the *Iron Trade Review*. The ore is nodular and is higher in iron than the eastern Cuba deposits and contains no chrome and nickel. It is proposed to wash the ore, but it will not be necessary to nodulize it or otherwise treat it. A deposit of over 20,000,000 tons is reported.

TWO COMPANIES' POSSESSIONS

"The Bethlehem Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company each own about 500,000,000 tons of iron ore in Cuba, easily mined."—Richard H. Edmonds, Editor *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md.

CUBAN TELEPHONE CO. EARNINGS

The Cuban Telephone Company shows a good balance for May. The total receipts were \$73,550.75 as against \$54,254.36 for the same month in 1912. On the last day of May the telephone company had a total of 13,219 telephones in operation as against 9,430 during the same month last year.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS EARNINGS

Weekly receipts:

April 19th ...	£19,659	Increase..	£1,436
April 26th ...	19,606	Increase..	892
May 3rd	19,075	Increase..	218
May 10th	19,071	Increase..	3,391
May 17th	18,499	Increase..	4,341
May 24th	15,393	Increase..	5,003
May 31st	13,313	Increase..	3,979

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

Weekly receipts:

May 3rd	£6,830	Increase..	£1,475
May 10th	6,938	Increase..	1,900
May 17th	7,521	Increase..	1,562
May 24th	7,551	Increase..	1,153
May 31st	7,064	Increase..	1,373

THROUGH TRAIN TO CIENFUEGOS

The new through train of the United Railways of Havana between Havana and Cienfuegos is now in service. It leaves the central station daily at 10.30 p. m., arriving at Cienfuegos at 6 a. m. the following morning. The train from Cienfuegos leaves daily at 10 p. m. The sleeping cars have been named "Damuji," "Mayabeque" and "Yumuri."

The service began May 25th. The intermediate stations showing the route followed are after Havana, Guines, Union, Navajas, Guareiras, Esles, Rodas, Palmira and Cienfuegos.

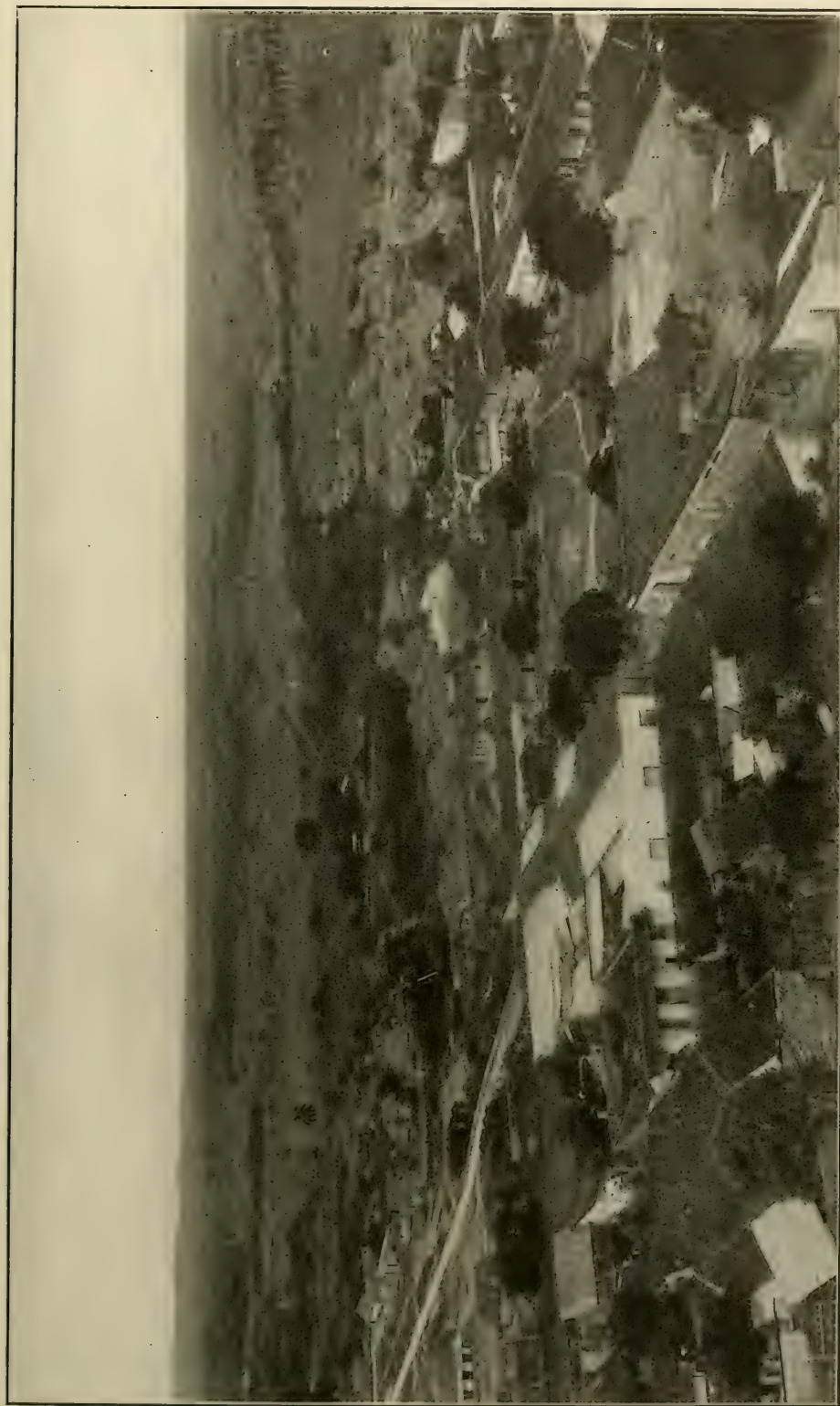
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR PFD.

The Cardenas-American Sugar Co. has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record on June 30th, and a second quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable October 1st, to stock of record on September 30th, on its \$1,250,000 outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Custom house collections at Havana for the month of May compare as follows:

1913	\$1,872,087
1912	1,654,466
1911	1,651,649
1910	1,410,790
1909	1,343,434
1908	1,370,889
1907	1,573,055



A birdseye view of the town of Jiguani in Oriente Province, on the Manzanillo, a Bayamo branch of the Cuba Railroad. The population at the last census numbered 1,362.

HINTS FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS

HARDWARE, STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES, MOTOR BOATS, ETC., IN HAVANA — INFORMATION ON CREDITS

In the machinery and the hardware trades the situation in Havana is fairly well understood by American manufacturers, for buyers here have been big customers of ours for years. There are many launches of perhaps 30 feet in constant use in Havana harbor and it would follow that there ought to be a fine market for motors and motor boats, but it is not as yet. Some of the sporting and athletic clubs have imported motor boats, and some of the hardware or machinery houses sell marine motors, but there is no distinctive motor boat trade established and no dealers devoting their attention to this line.

The paper trade of Cuba, like that in stationery and office supplies generally, is also thoroughly known and cultivated by manufacturers of the United States in all its branches from the "news" to strawboard, from envelopes to paper bags. There is, however, what impresses me as an attractive opportunity in Havana for some enterprising manufacturer of folding boxes, especially such boxes as are used by our laundries for delivering shirts, and the cheaper, lighter weights of the boxes utilized by tailors for suits. Nothing of the sort is used in Havana, or Cuba, to-day and the claim is that freights and heavy import duties bring costs out so high as to forbid importations. But I can learn of no one that has made a practical experiment. Meanwhile tailors and other shopkeepers in Havana use wrapping paper and as little of it as possible, and one of the prominent tailoring establishments even went so far as to have a delivery wagon built with a large number of drawers. On delivering the goods these drawers were taken out, carried to the door or into the house, emptied and returned to their places in the wagon, thus saving the cost of paper.

As in the case of motor boats, many automobiles have been brought into Cuba directly by their owners or through commission agents who have sold from catalogue. An anomalous state of affairs exists in the Havana automobile trade. Any dealer or garage, several commission agents, seem to be willing to order and import from catalogue any kind of a machine for which a customer may express a preference. Few of the dealers have any "agencies," at least any to which they seem very firmly or devotedly attached. It took me two hours one day to learn who is the Havana agent for one of the very best European cars, a machine of world-wide reputation. Not one of the garages where I inquired could tell me. Discovering the agent by chance, I found him to be a well-known machinery dealer, who acknowledged he had only sold two cars in two years, had not even a car of his own. Yet there are plenty of automobiles in Havana; you will find sixty or seventy-five waiting for hire on the stand in Central Park every day; or drive in late afternoon down the Prado and along Malecon will display hundreds.

An enormous field undoubtedly exists for motor trucks in the sugar estates—but the task set them is a severe one, one that like matrimony is not lightly to be entered upon. Many a great oxcart of the country has been stuck in the deep mud of the cane fields and abandoned, more than a few traction engines have been mired despite various forms of special equipment. However, the magnificent possibilities of the business warrant its serious study—and the sugar people have both the inclination and the means to buy.

Much interest is also being shown in motor trucks for Havana. A number are already in use, and the past two or three months have seen the arrival of demonstration samples from at least two American factories and one European. A word of advice must be offered as to motor trucks for business purposes in Havana; the streets in the old parts of the city, the principal business parts, above all the parts devoted to heavy wholesale business, are exceedingly narrow and scores of them are not navigable by the ordinary motor car, which cannot negotiate the sharp street corners in the limited widths afforded. Exceptional short wheel base seems therefore to be indicated, as the diagnosticians say.

In athletic and sporting goods the Cuban capital is far and away the best customer we have in all Latin-America. Baseball is firmly established both as a professional game and as a sport; tennis and golf are popular; football, played by the college students, is gaining in favor in other circles; basket ball calls for supplies in the shops.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, is, in population, about the size of the capital of the United States. But Havana is more than a political capital, it is the great commercial capital and center of the whole Republic as well. Here are numberless great, rich wholesale importing houses whose agents reach the whole interior and even control a good share of the trade of the more independent coast towns. From the rich tobacco fields of Pinar del Rio in the West to the great sugar plantations of the central province,

Santa Clara, and the rapidly developing wealth of Oriente, at the far eastern end of the island, there comes to Havana a flood of business which is handled by these wealthy, old established merchants who, curiously enough, seem little known to American manufacturers, or at least comparatively neglected by them. American drummers who visit Havana apparently give scant attention to these humdrum establishments in old, dingy, seemingly lifeless streets, while the smaller if smarter establishments are given undue attention.

The impression has become general among manufacturers in the United States that Cuban buyers invariably demand open credits, will tolerate no drafts and demand from three to six months' time. This is true to a limited extent only. Some Havana buyers still handle their American business through New York exporters, some have their own New York offices; some want open accounts, remitting immediately on receipt of goods or taking time, as may have been agreed upon; some will accept any sort of terms that may be suggested—if they can get an extra 2 per cent. In other words, the Cuban market is not so very different from any other.—Mr. Hough in the *American Exporter*.

The United States government has made a "special study of foreign credits. The matter has been compiled by Archibald J. Wolfe, Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and published a few months ago as Special Agents' Series No. 62. From this work the following consular reports on credits in Havana and Cienfuegos are taken.

The usual terms of credit offered in Havana by American manufacturers are 30 to 90 days without interest, but in some cases draft with bill of lading attached is sent, the bill of lading being surrendered on acceptance of draft by the importer. There are a few concerns who require cash in New York before shipment is made.

American exporters consider credit in Cuba much more of a risk than do the European exporters, and this is due in part to the difficulty of American houses in having their banks finance the transactions, while on the other hand the large majority of European shippers finance their own shipments, and the further fact that the European houses are willing to meet what might be termed the prejudices of the Latin-American trade, which the American houses are not always willing to do.

The manufacturers of foreign nations other than American sell their goods principally on consignment and against open credit. The acceptance of a time draft is usually recorded before surrendering the bill of lading. As a rule, no guaranty of any kind is given.

Usually no interest is charged by the foreign manufacturer, other than American, for the time over which credit extends. The rate of interest charged by local banks on loans to be used by importers for payment on goods in cases where credit is not extended runs from 8 to 10 per cent.

As will be noted, there is considerable variation between the terms offered by European houses and those offered by American houses, although there is very little variation in this matter between European nations themselves, and practically no variation in terms among firms of the same nation in similar lines of business.

The larger and more responsible importers of Cuba demand and usually receive longer terms of credit from the foreign exporter, this being in some cases as long as 12 and 18 months, and it is probably a fact that consideration of longer terms of credit overbalances considerations of price and quality in the mind of the importer.

Almost invariably the Cuban merchant insists that at least credit be extended to him long enough to enable him to receive the goods in his warehouse and to pass them through the customs.

In conclusion it may be stated that in order for the American exporter to get his full share of this trade he should closely meet European competition in the matter of credits.—United States Consul-General James L. Rodgers.

The general terms of credit offered by representatives of American manufacturers in Cienfuegos are 90 days net; cash, 2 per cent.

When credit is refused it is generally because of fear of the importer's responsibility. Confidential reports are generally obtained through private information by responsible local merchants.

European manufacturers generally grant 5 and 6 per cent cash discount on current accounts. Whether or not the acceptance of a time draft is recorded before the surrender of the bill of lading corresponding to the shipment depends on the importer's standing with the shipper. No guaranty is required after credit has been granted.

No interest is charged for the period over which credit extends; on the contrary, European houses offer a discount for cash before maturity. Local banks charge from 8 to 10 per cent per annum, according to the standing of the merchants, for money advanced. There is no variation in terms of credit granted by exporters of various nations or by houses of the same country.

The larger and more responsible houses generally exact discount by paying cash in advance. In this particular, market price is the only consideration in deciding between competing lines. On the regular terms usually granted there is plenty of time for the merchants to receive goods, pass them through the customs, and arrange them in stock before making payment.

Competition is very keen, and as each merchant seeks special individual concessions, uniform terms on part of American manufacturers could hardly be adhered to. However, on provisions and all perishable goods cash in advance or on delivery of the bill of lading, or its equivalent, are the only terms that lead to satisfactory results for the exporter.

I have seen offers from German manufacturers to a reliable dry goods firm here granting 6 months' time without interest or commission, and one-half of 1 per cent monthly rebate for money paid in advance of maturity. An American concern offered the same firm 90 days net, 3 per cent 10 days, or 2 per cent 60 days, which the latter considers good and a move in the right direction on the part of the American manufacturer. The 2 per cent in 60 days feature especially seems to appeal to the local merchant, as it gives him sufficient time and a reasonable cash discount.

Whenever American manufacturers and exporters realize that the capturing of this market can be more easily accomplished by meeting the European competitor's credit terms and uniform courtesy than by any other minor details, a long step toward securing the proper proportion of Cuba's import trade will have been taken.—United States Consul Max J. Baehr.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA

One of the many Southern harbors which are being improved, perhaps both in anticipation of the impetus to be given Latin-American commerce by the opening of the Panama Canal and on account of the growing local business interests, is that of Santiago de Cuba. As those who remember the blockade by the ships under Admiral Sampson's command in 1898 will readily agree, the harbor itself is a safe one. But for Admiral Cervera's desire to make a record for doing something of some sort, his fleet apparently would have been safe there for an indefinite period.

The work in progress at Santiago relates to wharfage. A bulkhead wall nine hundred meters long has been built, together with a platform on the inshore side, over the rock filling of twenty-five feet in width. From this bulkhead to the shore extensive flats have been filled, reclaiming about 810,000 square meters.

Santiago harbor entrance has a depth of twenty-eight and a half feet, and at the wharves, except the Juragua Iron Company's which affords twenty-six feet, the depths are sixteen to eighteen feet. Santiago at present affords no public wharfage, no generally available cranes nor dry-dock facilities for large craft. But large ore cargoes are loaded in a modern manner at private wharves near Santiago, and when the new quay is available large steamers will be assured of accommodation.

Presumably no improvement on nature, unless it is a little deepening, will be attempted at the bottle-neck entrance to the bay which Hobson in 1898 corked up, and which is just as convenient for the insider's protection as for the outsider's bottling-up tactics.

A full page illustration of this great im-

provement, showing bulkhead, inner platform and flats, was printed in the March issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

MARSEILLE'S TRADE WITH CUBA

The last available figures are those for 1911 found in the report of the Cuban Consul. Values given are in francs.

	1911	1910
Exports to Cuba...	1,013,573	1,002,500

Tiles form the largest exports, the total in 1910 being 8,277,252 kilograms and in 1911 12,580,965 kilograms. Cement follows with 2,122,006 kilograms in 1910 and 2,422,980 in 1911. These two items form nearly seven-eighths of the total exports to the republic. The exports for the previous years show considerable variation and are given as follows:

1903...	4,884,309 Klbs.	400,832.21 Fcs.
1904...	12,825,245 "	661,371.17 "
1905...	14,593,122 "	665,146.00 "
1906...	20,225,877 "	855,459.23 "
1907...	17,578,024 "	1,915,164.80 "
1908...	16,541,266 "	889,398.90 "
1909...	6,860,763 "	533,805.10 "

From the low figures of 1909 there has been a pronounced rise in 1910 and 1911.

Imports from Cuba the consul finds are of too insignificant a character to merit tabulation. Cuban tobacco, which of course is largely used in France, comes to Marseilles by way of New York and in American ships and hence does not figure in the statistics of Cuban trade. Cuban cigarettes, the consul says, are not acceptable in France. Consumers prefer the yellow tobacco and hence the Turkish, Egyptian, Russian and American cigarettes control the market.

THE ISLE OF PINES DISCUSSION

COMMENT FROM UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERS — THE ISLAND'S ATTRACTIONS

VALUABLE TO CUBA

The island, or more correctly speaking, the two islands, because it is cut in twain by a marsh, is valuable to Cuba because of its live stock, mineral and agricultural productions and the industries which these have produced, but it is a small territory, somewhat less in area than the average Texas county, and would be worth less to this country than to Cuba.

Shortly after the war with Spain the United States gave unofficial expression to the policy of acquiring the Isle of Pines as a coaling station, but no official action has been taken to secure it and in view of the fact that other countries might misconstrue the proceeding, even purchase of the territory with the free consent of the Cuban government would better be undertaken, if at all, with great caution. The chief argument in support of the annexation proposition is that Americans constitute a majority of the population and own a majority of the property there.—*San Antonio (Texas) Express*.

MR. ROOT'S POSITION

When Mr. Root was secretary of state the question of American possession was acute until a treaty was negotiated recognizing the jurisdiction of Cuba. Before the war with Spain the Isle of Pines was governed from Havana as a part of the province of that name, and as a lawyer Mr. Root could not construe American title to the island from the Treaty of Paris. While it has been a hardship to the settlers to live under old Spanish laws and adjust themselves to local ordinances, it must be admitted that the Cuban officials have been polite, considerate and accommodating.—*New York Sun*.

AMERICAN RULE WANTED

To-day the Americans make up the large bulk of the white population in the Isle of Pines. Naturally they are desirous of substituting American for Cuban rule, although they apparently have little or no fault to find with the latter and do not complain of suffering any serious injustice at the hands of the Cuban authorities.

A petition is now being circulated in this country addressed to President Wilson and asking for annexation. That many signatures will be secured is altogether likely. Signing petitions is one of the easiest

things that the average American can do. But it is yet to be demonstrated that annexation is desirable. It would cost a considerable sum, for Cuba could not be expected to relinquish possession unless paid a good price. The justification for the expenditure of such a sum is by no means clear. It would be fine for the Americans of the Isle of Pines, but whether it would also be fine for the Americans who have not voluntarily expatriated themselves is another question.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Times-Star*.

CHARMS OF THE ISLE OF PINES

Each large tract is called a plantation, and in most cases still bears the name given to it by its native owners. The title to all the land is traced back to its original owner, a doughty warrior and sea-rover, Capt. Duarte, who won the favor of the Spanish King and received the island by royal grant. After his death the island, with the exception of a tract near the capital, was divided among his heirs. The heirs grew in number, the tracts were subdivided into smaller estates without much regard to definite boundaries. So that when the Americans purchased them and divided them into sections and forty acre tracts they fitted into each other like patches on a crazy quilt.

The island drowns in an atmosphere of romance. It was in olden times long the headquarters of pirates who roamed the Spanish Main. Later it was a penal colony where political prisoners were sent, and also the headquarters of cargoes of slaves who were shipped here from Africa to be put into merchantable shape. Immense corrals were constructed to keep them from escape.

Nueva Gerona is the capital and still wears the aspect of an ancient Spanish town. One could procure a lot in the city free provided he built a house in a certain fashion with the portico projecting over the sidewalk. That provision was made in the will of the man who owned the town. But after one had gone through the red tape involved it was said the gratuitous grant was fairly expensive.

Sante Fe, the other important settlement, has famous mineral springs and boasts of an American newspaper and an American land company.

The climate is all that could be desired, the extremes of temperature ranging from 50 to 100 degrees.—*N. Y. Evening Sun*.

COMENTARIOS FAVORABLES DE LA PRENSA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

EL MENSAJE DE INAUGURACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE MENOCAL DENOTA QUE ES UN HOMBRE SINCERO. PROMETE UN NUEVO RÉGIMEN PARA CUBA

¿Le cabrá a Menocal la suerte de Palma? ¿O será hombre con brío suficiente para vencer los obstáculos que con seguridad tendrá que arrostrar todo hombre que trate de establecer en Cuba una forma de gobierno eficiente y justa? Si Menocal fracasa, ¿cual será entonces el deber de los Estados Unidos respecto a la Isla? Habrá que recurrir a otra intervención, y si sucede eso, ¿tendrá esa intervención que ser permanente, como se amenazó la última vez que las tropas americanas se retiraron de Cuba?

Los americanos no desean la intervención en modo alguno. Todo lo que el pueblo cubano tiene que hacer es adherirse á su caudillo y someterse á su buen juicio. A menos que desgraciadamente su buen criterio haya sido juzgado en demasía, Menocal efectuará la salvación de su patria si se le da una oportunidad.—*Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer*.

El nuevo Presidente promete un nuevo régimen para Cuba. Su tarea más ardua será el acabar con los revolucionarios y anexionistas de profesión.—*Boston Record*.

Las personas allegadas al nuevo Presidente de Cuba dicen que al declarar su propósito de pedir la intervención de los americanos al primer indicio de grave revolución, lo dijo con intención de hacerlo así.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

El general Mario Menocal ha sido elegido tercer Presidente de la República de Cuba, siendo el candidato de los conservadores. El partido que ha entrado en el poder está representado, no sólo por la personalidad del Presidente y al parecer por la de su Gabinete, sino por un elemento del pueblo cubano más sensato, más culto y más próspero. La inauguración del general Menocal, en ese sentido, indica un cambio completo de política.—*New York Nation*.

Los hombres á quienes se ha encomendado el regir los destinos de la joven nación son estadistas serios y competentes.

El pueblo de los Estados Unidos debería prestar su ayuda y simpatía al nuevo Gobierno nacional de Cuba, así regocijarse al ver que la nación en cuya creación tanta parte ha tomado, ha entrado en una fase de su existencia.—*Charleston (S. C.) Post*.

El general Menocal es el hombre de Estado que Cuba necesita especialmente en el período actual de su independencia. Es graduado de la Universidad de Cornell, y ha residido muchos años en los Estados Unidos. El hecho de haber sido elegido como candidato sin afiliación á partido determinado, muestra que es muy popular con sus compatriotas, lo cual le da cierta invulnerabilidad que no podría conseguir de ningún otro modo. Ha proclamado un programa político sin adherencia á partido determinado, con la esperanza de desarrollar en la Isla todos los elementos de un buen gobierno.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal*.

Los asuntos del país según los ha dejado en sus manos la Administración saliente, serán para él un desconcierto financiero y un estado de cosas sin arreglar en todos los departamentos del gobierno. El Sr. Menocal es un hombre de larga y profunda experiencia en los negocios; es un hombre de capacidad en todo el sentido de la palabra; es hombre rico, y su honradez no admite la menor duda.

Tendrá que luchar desde el principio con un grupo de politicastos sin escrúpulo de conciencia, que han medrado á costa de las vicisitudes del país, y para quienes la "revolución" es el medio familiar para conseguir el lucro.—*New York Times*.

En todo y por todo, Cuba parece haber escogido para la Presidencia un hombre ilustrado de ideas modernas, y todos los que desean el bien de esa hermosa y fértil Isla confían en que el Sr. Menocal desempeñará su misión como es debido. Hay la probabilidad de que tendrá lugar en Cuba un período notable de desarrollo y prosperidad, una vez que posea todos los elementos naturales para garantizar tan buena suerte, y sólo requiere una administración sincera y capaz para llevarlo a cabo.—*Chicago (Ill.) Inter-ocean*.

Sus palabras, al asumir la Presidencia, parecen indicar que no deja de apreciar como es debido el espíritu amistoso de los Estados Unidos durante la revolución y desde entonces. En ese hecho, así como en su manero de proceder hasta la fecha, se basa la esperanza de que el general Menocal es el hombre que Cuba ha necesitado durante largo tiempo para encauzarla en el camino de un gobierno soberano y próspero. En todo lo que haga con ese fin, se captará los mejores deseos del pueblo de los Estados Unidos. *Columbus (O.) Despatch*.

Cuba está situada á nuestras puertas. Ese probablemente es el motivo por el cual los americanos no se esfuerzan en comprender ni los problemas ni el carácter del pueblo cubano; por eso es que se ha desarrollado además una tendencia en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos en "entrometerse" en Cuba por la más ligera provocación, o sin provocación alguna. Cuba, á pesar de la enmienda de Platt, es sin embargo un país extranjero, un país independiente, con su gobierno soberano y que se sostiene de por sí. Lo que á nosotros nos concierne principal y vitalmente es el sostenimiento de esa independencia y el que intervengan en la Isla las naciones extranjeras en peligro y detrimento de Cuba. El tratado de París no significa otra cosa ni más ni menos; y especificadamente, no significa que hemos de ocuparnos ni aun de interesarnos en los detalles o sistema político del gobierno local. Si en los asuntos internos de Cuba "se sale la olla al hervir, dejemos que se salga." Nuestros molestias empiezan solamente cuando se escaldan los que no sean cubanos. Y estas son evidentemente las miras de Mr. Bryan.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times*.

Durante varios años el general Menocal ha sido el administrador de un inmenso ingenio de azúcar, así es que debe estar al corriente en todo lo que se refiere á los intereses de la Isla. Debiera conocer la actitud de los Estados Unidos, cosa tan esencial para un Presidente de Cuba; debiera estar al corriente de las miras de los dueños de ingenios y de la necesidad en Cuba de capital extranjero. Su experiencia como comandante militar y como jefe de policía son cosas que debieran hacer un imposible el que cualquier subordinado trate de embaucarle.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel*.

Los Estados Unidos deben hacer lo que esté de su parte en dar su apoyo á este poderoso representante del mejor elemento cubano si ha de dominar la situación. Bajo la última administración nuestro Gobierno se metió en una política de mezclarse en Cuba respecto á sus asuntos interiores de una manera no de acuerdo con la verdadera acepción de la enmienda de Platt, cuya política sólo sirvió para suscitar entre el pueblo cubano una especie de resentimiento y hostilidad que perjudicó la confianza del pueblo por toda la Isla en la sinceridad de nuestra amistad.

La enmienda de Platt nunca fué sancionada para usarse como látigo que fustigara al gobierno de Cuba en lo que se refiere á la regulación de su política interior y puramente doméstica.—*Boston (Mass.) Transcript*.

El *Sun* de Nueva York cree que la "intrincada y difícil" tarea del Presidente Menocal será la de que Cuba se salve por sí misma, para lo cual dice en su editorial:

"Bajo la administración de Gomez los departamentos estaban en manos de políticos codiciosos. La aduana, los departamentos de rentas públicas y de obras públicas estaban contaminados por la corrupción, y el nuevo Presidente hallará en el poder una legión de oficinistas incompetentes atricherados y alegando estar protegidos por la ley del servicio civil que tan menospreciadamente han escarnecido.

Al deshacerse de los oficinistas corruptos, el Presidente Menocal tendrá que proceder con cautela á la vez que con resolución. Los políticos adversarios no repararán en desacreditarle y frustrar su propósito; hasta serán capaces de derrumbar las bases que sostienen la república y forzar la intervención, sabiendo que eso probablemente sería el fin de Cuba Libre. El nuevo Presidente ha escogido un Gabinete excelente, y la alianza del partido conservador con los asbertistas parece asegurar el apoyo de un Congreso amigable. Pero desde el momento que entre a ejercer sus funciones los políticos poco escrupulosos del partido liberal empezarán á tramar la ruina de su administración.

Si el Presidente Menocal puede tener á raya á una horda de políticos arrojados y convencer al cubano desafecto de que el Gobierno no le debe la existencia, se salvará la República."

La flaqueza predominante en los asuntos internos de Cuba hasta ahora ha sido la falta de un gobierno recto y eficiente en sus departamentos administrativos, particularmente en los asuntos de la hacienda pública.

La tarea que confronta al Presidente Menocal y á sus asociados en el nuevo gobierno es vasta y difícil. Pero él ha puesto ya en evidencia la rectitud y discernimiento que se necesita para hacer frente á tales responsabilidades, y parece que posee la confianza de las personas pensadoras de la Isla.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

A pesar de las divergencias de partido que han prevalecido en la Isla de Cuba desde que obtuvo su independencia, y que han creado obstáculos difíciles de vencer, Cuba hoy día está mucho más adelantada que lo que era Cuba hace diez ó doce años, pues el pueblo ha progreado maravillosamente bajo un sistema de gobierno republicano. La educación de las masas va subyugando con rapidez la tendencia de aquella parte de la población que se oponía á toda clase de gobierno, y es de esperarse que las insurrecciones contra la autoridad del gobierno establecido son ahora cosas que pertenecen al pasado.—*Houston (Tex.) Post*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The Payret Theatre in Havana occupies an area of 3,000 square meters. The edifice contains 75 private boxes, 524 orchestra chairs, 158 other chairs on the main floor, 708 seats in the family circle and 692 others for women. In total the house can seat 2,553 persons and about 4,000 when there are standees.

Enrique Pineiro, Cuban Consul at Malaga, Spain, died a few weeks ago.

Pages at the palace who will be under the direct order of the president's wife will wear a white uniform with white caps. The brass buttons on the uniform will bear the republic's coat-of-arms.

Mr. Walter F. Smith, proprietor of the Hotel Plaza, Havana, has sold his interest, it is said, in the Malecon and Prado hotel and restaurant to a syndicate, which will take possession at once. The sale includes the Miramar gardens also.

Señora Guardiola de Palma, widow of Cuba's first president, will return to Cuba to end her days in the land in which she shared her husband's eminence and subsequent obscurity.

Pilot tolls in Havana are cheaper than in any harbor in the Western Hemisphere, says the *Havana Post*. They were classified by the Spanish government years ago, upon the 5,000 ton basis. The commission that did it apparently never dreamed there would ever be a ship larger than that to enter the harbor.

Dr. Manuel Valdez Rodriguez, professor of the University of Havana, who is in the United States making a study of institutions of learning, has also been commissioned by the Cuban government to pay particular attention to the American juvenile courts.

A bill for a hospital in Victoria de las Tunas, Oriente Province, appropriates \$18,000 for its immediate construction. The sum of \$7,593 was also appropriated for the annual maintenance of the hospital.

A new lighthouse double the size of the present one, will be built at the Morro Castle of Santiago de Cuba.

The new tower will be twelve meters higher and the lamp, which is to be placed on the top, will serve as a beacon to vessels fifty miles away, an improvement considered one of importance, due to the coming opening of the Panama Canal.

Men clerks, who at present monopolize the counters in the dry goods shops in Cuba and who sell everything from a dress down to the interior wearing apparel of women, are to be replaced by girl clerks. This is the reform that Congressman Bartolome Sagaro of Oriente would like to have introduced.

"My purpose is," said the congressman, "to open a new field by our poor girls; to give them facilities to make an honest living and thus save them from falling in the gutter driven by misery in most of the cases."

Money of the Republic of Bolivia is being manufactured in Havana, on a large scale, according to information which has been transmitted to the Cuban State Department by the minister of Bolivia.

The first nation to send its congratulations to the administration of President Menocal was China. In a long cablegram President Yuan Shi Kai extended the best wishes of China for his success.

The San Francisco wharf in Havana, the first pier and warehouse constructed by the Port of Havana Docks Company, under the Scovill concession, was formally opened for traffic on March 5th, when the Morro Castle, arriving from New York, went to dock directly at the wharf, all its freight to be handled by the Ports of Havana Dock Company, passengers also landing at the dock. The new wharf was illustrated in the February issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

Domingo Rosillo, the Cuban aviator, on May 17th made the first flight ever accomplished by a Cuban airman across the Florida Straits from shore to shore. He started from Key West at 5.45 and arrived at Havana at 8.10, making the passage of ninety miles in 2 hours and 25 minutes. Augustine Parla, another Cuban aviator, made a similar flight the next day landing at Mariel, near Havana.

A concession has been asked of the city council for a theatre in Caibarien, Santa Clara province, on the north coast, providing the builder will pay no taxes for twenty years.

M. M. Stewart of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cuba, has been authorized by the government to solemnize marriages.

GENERAL NOTES

THE MATANZAS CAVES

A correspondent of the *Chicago Post* writes thus entertainingly of a visit to the wonderful caves of Bellamar situated just outside the city of Matanzas distant about 2 hours run from Havana:

"The afternoon voyage of discovery lies along the curving shore of Matanzas Bay where the stiff trade wind blows up refreshing dust of spray from the combined breakers and bears inward a brisk smell of the sea. Southward, entering a rough stony country, one sees about the bristling fields of henequen or sisal hemp coloring with the deep green of swordlike leaves, the shoulders of receding hills. Into the midst of this plantation, 4,000 acres in extent, the road turns, to halt at a little building on the plateau, set back among bananas and pineapples.

"Here is the entrance to the caves. But a few steps and one is rigid in wonder. Above, beneath and all about spreads the vast emptiness of a hall, draped majestically with the flowing tapestry of giant stalagmites, here and there joining to form towering fluted columns. From this spacious chamber a passageway disappears into the very bowels of earth. Along this we are led, now stooping to avoid the sharp projections of the low ceiling, now stepping into another of an endless series of halls. Myriad formations, here the dainty frost work of crystalization, there the massive carving of pillars, make it like some vast cave of Ali Baba, disturbed in its secrecy only by the drip of water or the bloodbeat of one's own ears, audible in the silence.

"No cave in the world, they say, is so wonderful in the perfection of its formations. In extent it never has been determined. Far within an underground stream rushes into darkness, where none has penetrated. Explorers have worked for seventeen hours continuously through the caverns without reaching their limits. To the present, however, thirty separate chambers have been found, connected by more than three miles of hallways, which are said to extend under the sea itself."

Ramon Garcia Osés, a nephew of former President Gomez and director of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station at Santiago de las Vegas, Havana Province, committed suicide June 12th. The government immediately ordered an investigation of the affairs of the station. Sr. Osés held a similar position under the Mexican government until his uncle became President of Cuba.

MORE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

Permission has been asked of the government to establish electric light plants at Madruga, San Nicolas, Catalina de Guines, Jaruco, Carabello, Bainoa, San Antonio and Rio Blanco del Norte, all in Havana Province.

Ramos Valderas has been given authorization by the Jovellanos municipality to establish an electric plant in that city situated in Matanzas Province.

Manuel P. Cardenas is petitioning for permission to establish an electric plant in Moron, Camaguey Province.

Luis Torres has solicited government permission to establish an electric plant in Los Arabos.

Messrs. Mon and Fernandez have received the necessary government authorization to install an electric plant at Isabela de Sagua, the north coast port of Sagua la Granda, Santa Clara Province.

Sr. Rafael Rodriguez has received authorization to install an electric plant in Calimete. Light service will include also the towns of Manguito and Amarillas. All places mentioned are in Matanzas Province.

MINOR NOTES

The dates of Cuba's National holidays are January 1st, February 24th, May 20th, October 10th and December 7th and 25th.

The city of Havana is soon to inaugurate the garbage crematory built by the Havana Terminal Company as one of the compensations allowed the state for the Arsenal-Villanueva station improvement.

A Senate resolution was passed May 24th by which neither the majority nor the minority can spring a surprise on the opposition. The resolution provides that at no session of the Senate shall there be discussed any measure which has not been advertised in the "order of the day" at least twenty-four hours in advance of the session.

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives May 24th abolishes cock fighting. The ground taken is that the sport is cruel and also tends to the demoralization of the laboring classes, especially in the rural districts. A bill for the abolition of the national lottery is also pending before the House.

Albert James Hanachell has been appointed Honorary Consul of Cuba in Barbadoes.

THE MAKING OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

The factories of Havana employ thousands of persons—one alone giving work to three thousand cigar makers. The rooms where these men work are especially interesting, for rolling a cigar properly requires no little skill, says the *New York Sun*. In this room are men who as boys served a long apprenticeship to learn the rudiments and fundamentals of cigar making and who have steadily improved and gained in skill in making the same size and shape cigars all the time. A number of the workers have made the same type of cigar every working day for twenty years. Some of these men are really artists in their work. The cigar maker is given his filler and wrappers (the former weighed and the latter counted) and under his expert hands the material is made to assume one of the hundred shapes in which Havana cigars are put on the market. His only tool is a sharp cigar maker's knife, with which he trims the wrapper to meet his requirements, and he selects by his eye and his cultivated sense of touch just enough material to make the cigar exactly the proper length, and, more difficult still, the right amount to preserve the absolutely uniform thickness of the particular size on which he is working. Since the color and texture of wrapper leaves cannot be controlled by the grower to any appreciable extent, it is impossible to supply the modern demand for light color wrappers—a demand based entirely upon the erroneous idea that the color of the wrapper is an index of the strength of the cigar. While it is true to a limited extent that the color of the wrapper affects the strength, representing as it does only a small part of the whole cigar, it is only reasonable to state that this factor is of minor importance, the real strength depending upon the class of tobacco used in the filler. If, for example, a cigar carrying the blend intended for the United States market, where heavy-bodied cigars are not in demand, should be given a dark wrapper the strength would not be noticeably affected, although so great is the power of suggestion that the cigar would not sell, consequently, as far as possible, the cigars shipped to the United States have light colored wrappers.

The cigarette factories, too, are interesting from the fact that hundreds of girls make their living in the manufacture of millions of Cuban cigarettes consumed each year. These workers vary from children of twelve to women of fifty. Some of them are exceedingly pretty, although there are few who bear any resemblance to Carmen as she is pictured by our operatic stars. Others are slovenly and are

incessant smokers. The tobacco used for cigarettes is stored on the top floor of the factory, and its odor is so strong that the visitor can only remain in the rooms there for a few moments. Several floors are given over to the different processes of cigarette making. The machine has practically superseded hand labor, although certain branches of the trade still demand hand-made cigarettes. Nearly all the work in these factories is done by women, who roll, tip and pack the cigarettes. They usually come to work in their gayest clothes, especially during the carnival season. The Queen of Havana's Carnival is always from these workers, being selected by popular vote of the cigarette girls of the city.

The whole process of cigar and cigarette making from the growth of the tobacco until it comes out a finished product is interesting anywhere, but especially so in Cuba on account of its vastness and the great number of people employed in the industry.

FIVE MONTHS TOBACCO RECEIPTS

Receipts of tobacco at Havana from January 1st to May 22nd figure as follows:

	Bales
Vuelta Abajo	24,055
Semi Vuelta	2,876
Patido	1,511
Matanzas	79
Santa Clara	2,358
Camaguey	2
Santiago de Cuba	876
Total	31,757

FIVE MONTHS TOBACCO EXPORTATION

The exportation of tobacco from January 1st to May 15th compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Leaf Tobacco—Bales	123,497	104,059
Cigars	65,762,853	67,722,234
Cigarettes—Packs ..	7,775,814	6,106,295
Cut Tobacco—Kilos.	107,059	169,609

TOBACCO PRODUCTS WANTS FACTORY

The Tobacco Products Corporation is reported to have been negotiating for the Hoyo de Monterey cigar factory at Havana. It is asserted that an offer of \$1,000,000 cash and \$1,000,000 stock of the Tobacco Products Corporation was offered but was declined.



In a Havana Cigarette Factory—Machines for making American style cigarettes. It cuts the cigarette into size and piles them into a barrel. They are then taken to the packing room.



Cigar selecting and packing department in Havana, where an expert selector separates the different blends and colors. His light is toned down by curtains, as this work must be done with great care.

MORE ABOUT SHREDDED CANE

SUGGESTION TO HOLD THE DRY CANE FOR THE NON-REAPING SEASON

THE NEW M'MULLEN SUGAR PROCESS

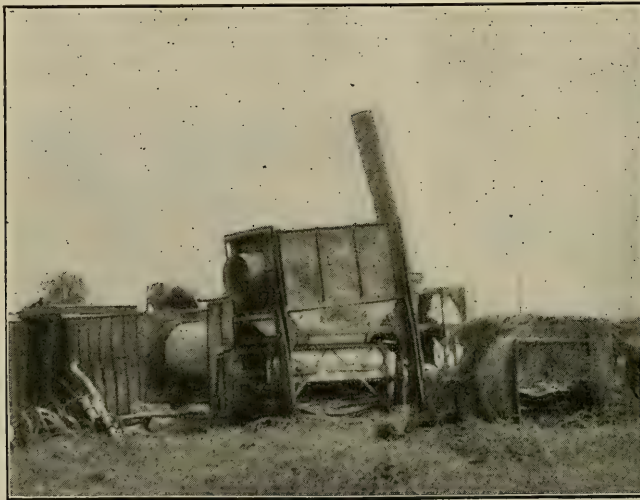
The experiments in connection with the new McMullen Sugar process are being prosecuted with great vigor, and though the patent owners are keeping the matter very quiet, we are in position to state that 10,000 tons of cane, shredded and dried in a way peculiar to the new process, have been prepared on the Cuba plantations of the United Fruit Company, and shipped to arrive at Madison, Wisconsin, by the end of May.

It will be recollected that in commenting on the previous experiments in our October issue of last year, we stated that the United Fruit Company had obligated themselves to an enormous extent in connection with the new process, having paid one and a half million dollars for one-half share of the patent rights, and further having undertaking to provide forty million dollars capital for establishing refineries in the United States to manufacture sugar by the new process. It is in connection with the latter provision, it is said, that the huge quantity of cane is now on its way to Madison, to enable experiments to be conducted on a scale more approximating to that that will have to be employed in actual manufacturing for commerce. Special machinery enabling this to be done has been installed in a beet factory at Madison.

The inventor of this new process, which

—if all that is claimed for it is verified—will undoubtedly bring about an entire revolution in the sugar world, is a Canadian. Seen recently Mr. McMullen was even more optimistic, if that is possible, of the prospects of his process than he was when first he announced his discovery to the world. A full report of the process, given in an interview with the inventor, appeared in our last November issue.—*Canadian W. India Mag.*, Mont., May, 1913.

Commenting on the McMullen process, the *West India Committee Circular* says, that "under the present American customs tariff the sugar in the dried cane would go in duty free, which is, we take it, the *raison d'être* of the process. Otherwise there is no reason why the paper stock should not be made on the estate as well, and the cost of drying the megass saved. When all the considerations and the process are boiled down, we get back to diffusion instead of milling. As we have before pointed out there is just a chance that it might pay to erect a smaller factory to work all the year round; instead of only in the crop season, drying the cane for the non-reaping season; but this is very doubtful. The question of the use of megass for paper making has been so long before the cane sugar world without any definite view of profit from it, that doubts arise as to the pecuniary advantage of converting it into paper instead of fuel."



Ruins of mill at Preston, Nipe Bay, used in the experiments for defibering cane. The mill was burnt down April 26th.

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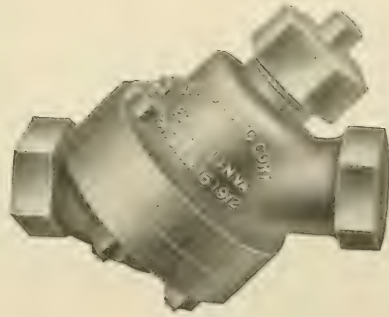
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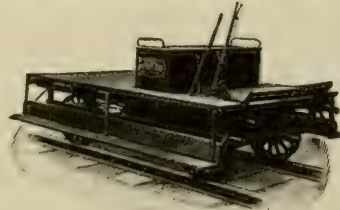
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HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLES

The pack of canned pineapples for the present season in Hawaii is estimated at about 1,000,000 cases, valued at \$3,000,000. The Hawaiian pineapple has gained a reputation in American markets in the form of fresh fruit and in the can. The canned

product has found even a wider field and is being shipped to Europe and other foreign countries. The large demand has stimulated further plantings, and new companies or those already in the business have acquired leases during the year on several thousand acres of land not heretofore under cultivation.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AVOCADOS AND MANGOES

THE AVOCADO YIELDING TO NEW METHODS OF MULTIPLICATION — GRAFTING OF MANGO SEEDLINGS SECURE GOOD RESULTS

PROPAGATION TIME SHORTENED FOR AVOCADOS AND MANGOES

Continuation of experiments in methods of propagating the avocado and mango has developed the fact that these fruits may be inarched or budded almost with as much facility as is known to be the case with fruits of temperate climates. The difficulties which had hitherto made the propagation of superior varieties of avocados and mangoes uncertain are rapidly disappearing.

Avocado may be budded when they are about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and will be ready for planting in garden or orchard in about a year from the germination of the seed.

Another means of shortening the time required in propagation has been the inarching of very young seedlings. For this purpose the seedlings are cared for in the usual way and when about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter are transplanted to pots or boxes, placing the stem to one side rather than in the center so as to facilitate getting it into contact with the scion. A very convenient substitute for a pot has been suggested by Oliver. This consists of a burlap wrapping. Burlap is cut in strips of suitable size to hold the plants and on this is placed a mixture of soil, sand and sphagnum moss. The ball of soil surrounding the roots is placed upon this and the whole is wrapped and tied. The advantages of this device are that it is light, compact and less clumsy than a pot and if necessary can be tied to a branch of the tree, thus eliminating the benches required

to support pots. But even if the bench is used, as sometimes seems desirable, a great many more plants can be placed upon it in wrappings than in pots.

The inarching process for these very young seedlings is precisely the same as that for older plants and need not be further described here. It has been found advantageous to fertilize the seedlings about once in two weeks by the use of a small amount of fertilizer added to the water. In the case of avocados a union is effected in about six weeks.

Thus the avocado, which a few years ago was thought to be difficult or almost impossible of a sexual propagation is yielding to many methods of multiplication.

The grafting of very young seedlings of the mango has been tested along the same lines as practiced with the avocado and with equally good results. The mangoes are better to be a little older than the avocado because they do not so quickly acquire the desired diameter of stem and because most of the shoots of the mango trees which are to be used as scions are of considerable size. It has also been found necessary to allow the mango inarches eight or nine weeks to unite, this being at least two weeks longer than the avocado requires.—*Philippine Review*.

NEW DIRECTOR APPOINTED

The President named Dr. Gaston Alfonso Cuadrado, the well known chemist, as director of the agricultural station at Santiago de las Vegas.

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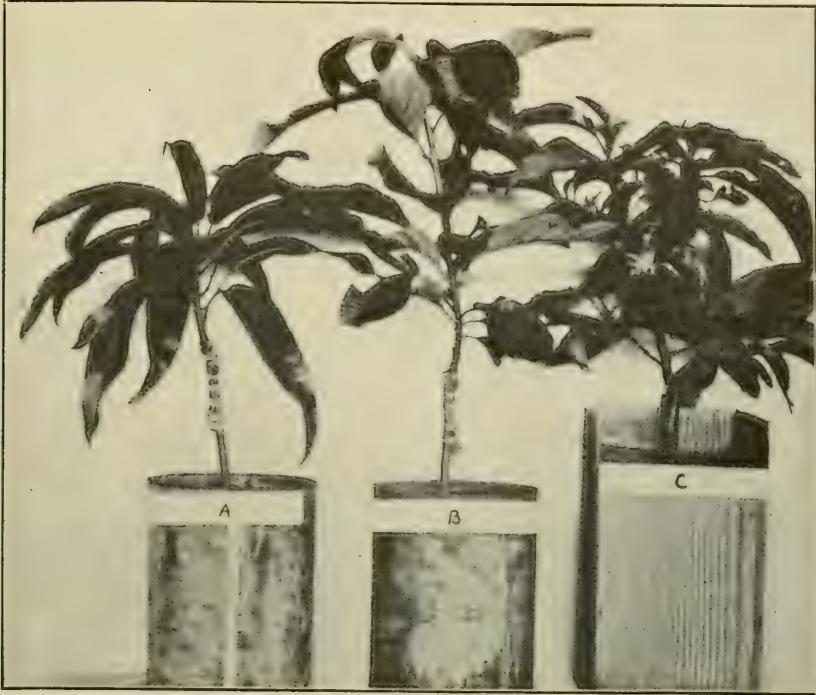
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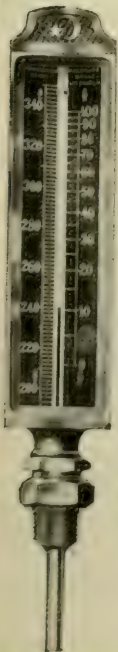
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A, young seedling mango inarched; B, young seedling avocado inarched; C, young seedling avocado budded.



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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

NEW SUGAR CENTRALS IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

La Independencia of Santiago states in a recent issue that three new sugar centrals are projected for Oriente Province.

Sr. Federico Fernandez, a rich planter of the province, has closed a contract for the construction of a mill with a capacity of 100,000 bags of sugar.

Sr. Fernandez had 32 caballerias (about 1,067 acres) seeded to cane some time ago, which will be ready to cut at the next season, when it is expected the new mill will be ready to begin grinding the cane. The situation of the new central is near the line of the Cuba Railroad between Jiguani and Palma Soriano.

The second central will be built by Luis de Hechavarria, a well known lawyer of Santiago, who for two years past has been negotiating with the heirs of Schumann & Co. over its construction.

The situation of this central is near Morón, twenty miles from Santiago, and the owners expect to ship their sugar from that port. Sr. Hechavarria is a large owner of territory in this section of Oriente Province, much of which is already planted to cane, supplied during the present season to the centrals in the neighbor-

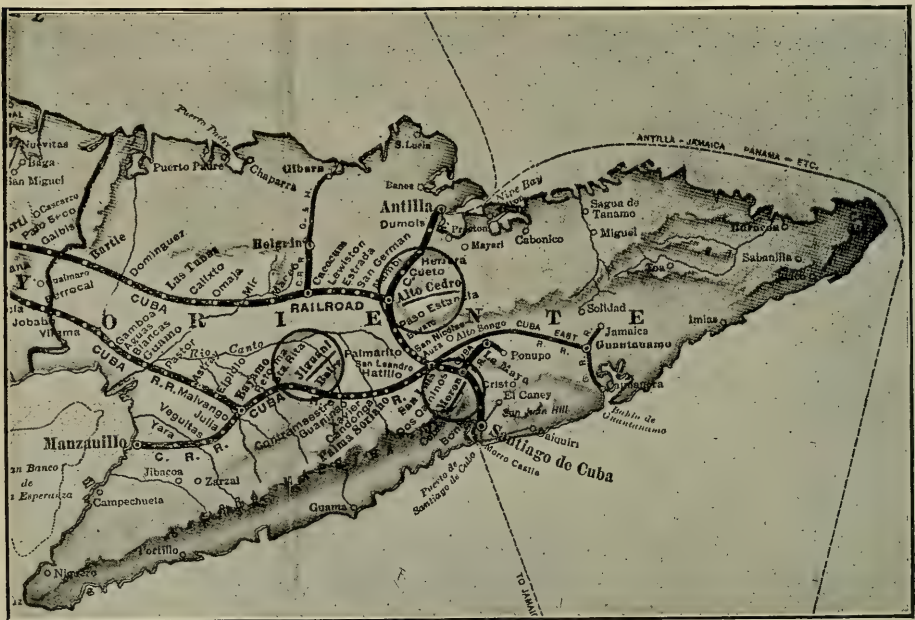
hood, "Santa Ana" and "Union." The new mill expects 20,000 bags at first, 600,000 the next season and after that its full output of 100,000 bags.

Sr. Andrés Duany will build the third mill, which will be a very small one on his farm known as the "Alto Cedro," which is doubtless near the well known town of that name. Much of Sr. Duany's caballerias are planted to cane and the estate likewise possesses a fine irrigation plant.

A new central is spoken of as projected for Mayajigua, Santa Clara Province on the finca Rosa Maria.

CUBA'S GREAT LABOR PROBLEM

Greatest of all Cuba's problems in the new situation to be produced by the present reduction and early abolition of the tariff on sugar is the problem of how to procure the labor which will be needed in Cuba's inevitable stimulated sugar industry. Already this year there is an insufficiency of labor (and of mills) to convert the unprecedented cane crop into sugar, great as has been the increase in mill capacity during the last two or three years. General Menocal has voiced his recognition of the fact that Cuba needs more capital, more mills, more ships, more



Map of Oriente Province showing location of projected sugar mills.—See article above.
 Mapa de la Provincia Oriente mostrando el sitio de los ingenios de azúcar ideados.
 Véase el artículo arriba.

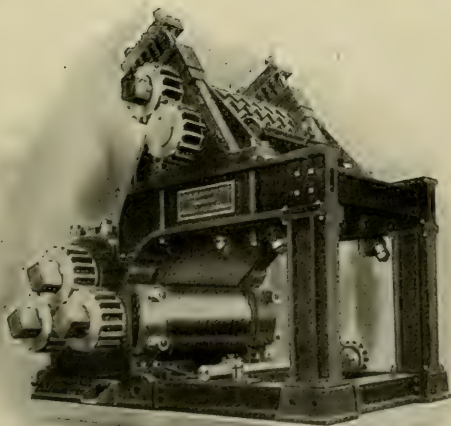
railroads, more everything—but whence is to come the labor to operate these? The problem is difficult but not insoluble, and we shall await with interest the presentation of the solution which we have no doubt General Menocal has already formulated in his mind. The difficulty is that the sugar industry will develop with a rapidity altogether disproportionate to the country's development along other lines, and for that reason there will be a dead season each year during which there will be a dearth of employment for the thousands that must be brought here to cut the cane during the grinding period. There is an obvious error on national economy in bringing from abroad an army of men to earn high wages which at the end of the grinding season they will take back to their homes abroad, draining the country of wealth which should remain here. General Menocal says that Cuba needs small farmers, and were there a few tens of thousands more of these to draw upon for cane cutters the problem would be solved. But the development of small farms will, we fear, be a slow process. The problem, however, is so vital that its solution is certain. Necessity is the mother of invention. Capital and labor Cuba must have for her inevitable development. Capital will come and it will attract labor, for capital has wonderful powers of attraction, and is wonderfully resourceful.—Editorial in the *Havana Telegraph*.

A COLLAPSIBLE BARREL

A patent has recently been taken out for what is described as a reversible barrel. It consists of two equalized conical steel halves bolted together in the middle at a joint consisting of an elastic and chemical proof Dermatine ring lying in a groove. The principal advantage of this design is that, in returning empties, the halves can be nested one in another and so take up far less space. Steel barrels for holding 10 cwt. of molasses and weighing themselves 2 cwt. each are returned empty to Natal at a freight charge of 7s. 6d. each; nested barrels of the same capacity would go for 2s. 6d. Again, mineral oil barrels which would cost £1 17s. 6d. to return to the United States (the charge being by space), could be replaced by nesting barrels which traveling by weight would cost 5s. to return empty. There are other advantages claimed for this patent barrel, such as the ability to clean and coat the insides. All halves are interchangeable, any two will make a barrel, or single halves may be used with a cover plate.—*International Sugar Journal*.

There are but two commercial bodies in Cuba. One in Havana and the other in Santiago. The former takes the title of Chamber of Commerce for the Island of Cuba and has representatives in the different provinces. The other is simply called the Santiago Chamber of Commerce.

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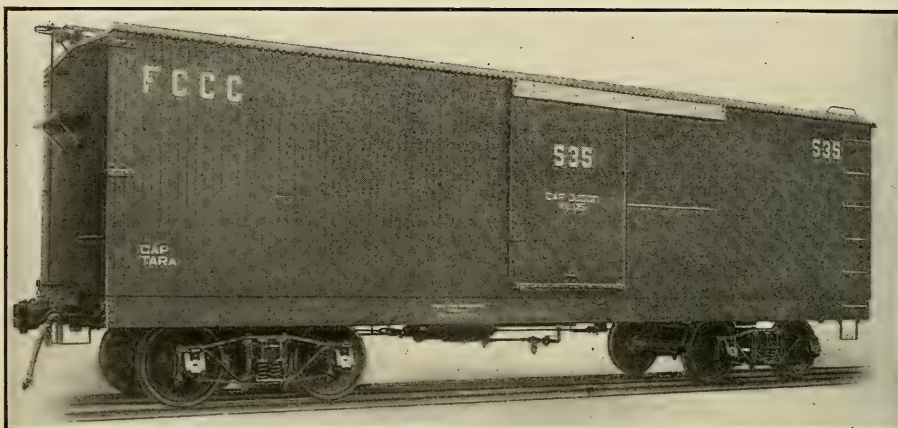
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THE SUGAR OUTPUT OF CUBA

[Report of United States Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana]

Up to June 1, 1913, according to the unofficial but reliable figures issued weekly, the total production of sugar during the present campaign in Cuba had amounted to 2,066,845 long tons, in comparison with 1,662,789 tons at a similar date in the campaign of 1912. The number of mills grinding on June 1, 1913, was 64, a slight decrease from the number at a similar date in the preceding year.

The weather of the present time being normal, it would be certain that the majority of the mills still running would grind through the month of June were other conditions such as to warrant operation. But on account of the exceedingly low price and the tremendous stock of sugar which has accumulated at the shipping ports of the island, it is doubtful whether on July 1st many of these mills will be continuing work. It is entirely probable, however, that the total production for the year of 1913 will reach 2,200,000 tons.

The stock of sugar at mills and Cuban ports on June 1st was estimated at 682,289 tons, and while this to some extent represents the natural accumulation, it is principally due to the price, which at present does not permit a profit to the large majority of the producers. Under old conditions such an accumulation of sugar would seriously test the financial resources of the sugar industry, but with the amplification of banking facilities in Cuba and with the loyal determination to sustain those worthy of credit, there has been no public demonstration of any financial stringency. In this respect the present conditions illustrate better than through any other way the change which has occurred in private Cuban financial affairs within the last three years. This is for the distinct benefit of the people, of the sugar industry, and of the country as a whole.

There is confident expectation that the price of Cuban sugars will in the very near future show a substantial increase, and therefore everyone who can afford to do so is holding, despite the inevitable loss in polarization of the product and of weight.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

STOCKS LARGELY IN EXCESS — CUBA'S ASSURANCE OF A MARKET
FOR ALL HER SUGAR

Our last review for this magazine was dated May 15, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96° test Cuba centrifugals was 3.33c per lb. There has been no other quotation during the month under review. Some effort at times was made to advance to 3.36c per lb., but after a few days holding the offerings returned to 3.33c and business was resumed.

Refiners always took all offerings at this basis for Cubas and at 3.30c per lb. for the free duty Porto Ricos.

As a consequence of the free buying of refiners, their stocks in refineries and warehouses are largely in excess of last year's holdings at the corresponding time.

The parity of the Cuban prices, however, has been sufficiently below the European markets to encourage quite an increase of exports to foreign markets. These purchases for foreign exports amount already to 250,000 to 300,000 tons for Europe, 50,000 tons for Canada and 22,000 tons for Vancouver, a total of about 350,000 tons diverted from the United States supplies, but still enough left of visible supplies to meet the wants of the United States up to the maturing of the domestic cane and beet crops, the latter of which promises to be the largest yet made.

Cuba has certainly proved this season its capacity for increasing its sugar crops almost indefinitely and at a lower basis of cost than any beet producing country if not lower than any cane producing country.

The sugar schedule of the tariff bill is, however, likely to go through the Senate virtually unchanged with 25 per cent reduction from present rates of duty and 20 per cent advantage to Cuba, all for three years, and after years free duty sugar from all the world and no reciprocity for Cuba.

There is no prospect whatever of any increase in the present reciprocity advantage to Cuba for the next three years, and it does seem somewhat extraordinary that the present administration deals so unthinkingly with the following years as to its relations to the Island.

Of course, there is always present the suggestion that with free sugar voted now for the world after three years, something may happen in the interim to produce other legislation to meet conditions that may then exist.

In the meantime as the bill will certainly stop the promotion of our domestic sugar industries, Cuba can go on increasing her production with full assurance of a market for it all either at home or abroad.

European beet crops promise well under mostly favorable weather for field work and the growing beet roots.

Quotations for beets during the month have fluctuated more than Cuban, but still not largely, say from 9s 3¾d to 9s 4½d to 9s 1½d to 9s 5¼d to 9s 2¼d to 9s 5¼d at the close.

The tariff bill will be reported to the Senate for final action during the present month and its discussion will continue through July and its going into operation may not be until October 1st but hardly later than that date.

Both our domestic crops of sugar will come to market under the new rates of duty except the early production of California beet sugar.

Our refined market has been extremely quiet and dull and the figures show quite a loss in consumption of sugar up to the present time. The whole country has acted as if the reduced tariff duties were coming in force at once and hence have carried stocks from hand to mouth only. Standard Fine Granulated after selling down to 4.10c less 2 per cent by some refiners has now recovered to 4.30c less 2 per cent by all refiners except Arbuckle Bros. at 4.20c less 2 per cent.

The fruit season is now at hand, and buying in larger volume is noted, which may lead to some improvement in both raw and refined quotations in the near future.

New York, June 16, 1913.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 15 de mayo de 1913, en cuya fecha la cotización del azúcar centrífugo de Cuba polarización 96° era 3.33c. por libra. Durante el mes bajo reseña no ha habido otra cotización, aunque a veces se hicieron esfuerzos por aumentar al precio a 3.36c. por libra, pero después de unos cuantos días las ofertas volvieron a 3.33c. y continuaron los negocios.

Los refinadores aceptaron todas las ofertas bajo esta base para los azúcares de Cuba y a 3.30c. la libra por los azúcares de Puerto Rico libres de derechos. A consecuencia de estas compras por los refinadores, sus existencias en las refinerías y en los almacenes son grandemente en exceso de lo que tenían el año pasado por la misma época.

La paridad de los precios de los azúcares de Cuba, sin embargo, ha sido suficientemente menor que la de los mercados europeos para estimular bastante el aumento de la exportación a los mercados extranjeros. Estas compras para la exportación al extranjero ascienden ya de 250,000 a 300,000 toneladas para Europa, 50,000 toneladas para el Canadá y 22,000 toneladas para Vancouver, o sea un total de unas 350,000 toneladas desviadas de las existencias de los Estados Unidos, pero sin embargo dejando aún existencias visibles para llenar las necesidades de los Estados Unidos hasta que llegue la cosecha del azúcar de caña y de remolacha del país, esta última prometiendo ser la más grande que se conoce.

Cuba verdaderamente ha probado esta estación su capacidad para aumentar su cosecha de azúcar casi indefinidamente y bajo la base de un costo mucho menor que el de cualquier otro país productor de remolacha, si no más bajo que el de cualquier país productor de caña.

A pesar de todo, la cláusula del azúcar en el proyecto de la tarifa es probable que sea aprobada por el Senado sin sufrir cambio alguno, con un 25 por ciento de rebaja de los derechos actuales y una ventaja de 20 por ciento para Cuba, todo durante tres años, y después de tres años el azúcar libre de derechos para todos los países del mundo, sin reciprocidad para Cuba.

No hay indicios en modo alguno de aumento en la actual ventaja de reciprocidad hacia Cuba durante los tres próximos años, y parece algo extraordinario que el Gobierno actual se ocupe tan poco de los años venideros respecto a sus relaciones con la Isla. Por supuesto, siempre cabe la idea de que al votarse ahora el azúcar libre de derechos para el mundo entero después de tres años, algo puede suceder en el interin que conduzca a otra legislación a allanar las condiciones que puedan existir entonces.

Entretanto, como el proyecto de Ley con seguridad hará cesar el adelanto de nuestras industrias de azúcares del país, Cuba puede seguir aumentando su producción con la completa seguridad de obtener mercado para todo su azúcar, bien sea en el país o en el extranjero.

Las cosechas de remolacha europea prometen ser buenas bajo un tiempo de lo más favorable para los trabajos del campo y el crecimiento de la raíz de remolacha.

Las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha durante el mes han fluctuado más que las del azúcar de Cuba, pero sin embargo no en gran manera, digamos de 9s. 3¼ d. a 9s. 4½ d. a 9s. 1½ d. a 9s. 5¼ d. a 9s. 2¼ d. a 9s. 5¼ d. al cerrar el mercado.

El proyecto de ley sobre la tarifa será presentado al Senado para su acción final durante el mes actual, y su discusión continuará durante julio, sin que se ponga en operación probablemente hasta el primero de octubre, pero escasamente no más tarde de esa fecha.

Nuestras cosechas de azúcar tanto de caña como de remolacha llegarán al mercado bajo el gravamen de los nuevos derechos, excepto la temprana cosecha de azúcar de remolacha de California.

Nuestro mercado de azúcar refinado ha estado extremadamente quieto y flojo, y el producto de las ventas muestra una pérdida en el consumo de azúcar hasta el presente. Todo el país ha accionado como si los derechos más bajos de la tarifa fueran a ponerse en vigor al instante, y por lo tanto se han provisto de existencias solamente para sus necesidades más apremiantes. El azúcar normal refinado, después de venderse al bajo precio de 4.10c. menos 2 por ciento por algunos refinadores, ha reaccionado a 4.30c.

menos 2 por ciento por algunos refinadores, excepto Arbuckle Bros., cuyo precio es 4.20c. menos 3 por ciento.

Ha llegado la estación de la fruta y se notan compras en gran cantidad, lo cual puede conducir a alguna mejoría en las cotizaciones del azúcar crudo y refinado dentro de poco.

Nueva York, junio 16 de 1913.

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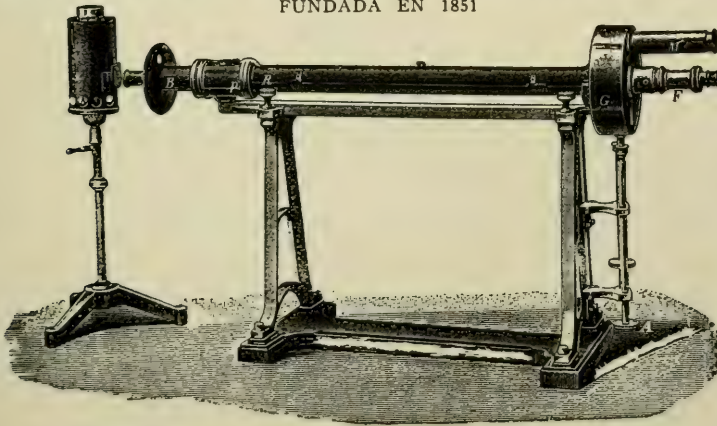
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SEEK MARKET IN UNITED STATES

J. G. van Dusseldorp, member of a firm of sugar brokers at Vlaardingen, Holland, who was in New York recently, said that the probability of the tariff being removed from sugar has aroused the beet growers along the North Sea, and Mr. van Dusseldorp has come over to investigate the possibilities for obtaining contracts.

At present, according to the visitor, the duty on sugar prevents Dutch exporters from sending their country's main product over here. A large market has been found in England, though, for exports to that country, a tax has to be paid the Dutch

government. Mr. Dusseldorp says that refined sugar is now selling in Holland at 2.2 cents a pound, brown sugar being much less. Hitherto the freight rate to the United States, joined with our protective tariff, has prevented the importation of Dutch sugar in large quantities, but with free trade in that commodity, sugar brokers in Holland believe they will be able to compete here with Cuban sugar.—*New York Times*.

The new central "Moron" in Camaguey Province began grinding late in March. Although beginning late this modern estate expects a yield of 150,000 bags.

INFORMATION FOR SUGAR PLANTERS

MOLASSES NOT A GOOD FERTILIZER — FIRE INJURY TO CANE ANALYZED A SUGAR MERGER

USE OF MOLASSES HARMFUL

As the result of experiments on the subject of the use of molasses in cane cultivation, Mr. S. S. Peck concludes that molasses applied to land which is receiving the usual fertilizer applications as practiced in Hawaii does harm. It causes a part of the nitrogen applied as nitrate to revert back to less available or unavailable forms of nitrogen, by checking the nitrification of sulphate of ammonia dressings, and by retarding the ammonification and nitrification of the nitrogen of organic fertilizers. This harmful effect is stated to be entirely due to the organic constituents of the molasses, the mineral matters having no influence. Dressing with carbonate of lime does not correct the adverse action of the molasses.—West India Committee Circular.

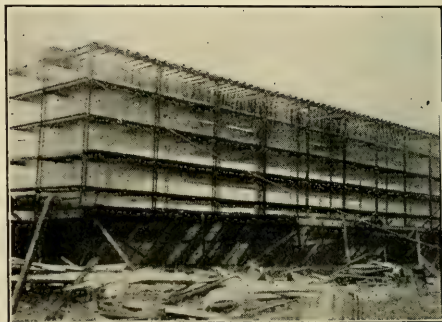
DETERIORATION IN BURNT CANE

The burning of sugar cane either by accident or design has assumed large proportions in Cuba this year and has attracted general attention. In Australia there has been likewise considerable destruction of cane in this way and to such an extent that at the Australian Sugar Producers' Association conference recently there was considerable discussion. The injury to the cane by fire is thus summed up by the *Australian Sugar Journal* and copied in the *Agricultural News*:

"Recent analyses have shown that losses from burning occur to the following extent. In the first place there is a loss in weight which is never less than 4 per cent and, on the average, probably as high as 6 or 7 per cent. Accompanying this, there is an increase in the percentage of fibre which leads to corresponding difficulties as regards extraction. Moreover, the deterioration in the field is more rapid in the case of burnt canes than in the case of green canes cut and left in the same way. Furthermore, an average interval of three days between burning and milling causes a minimum average reduction in value of 20 per cent. In one experiment, during ten days the following changes were found to have taken place: on the day of burning the analysis was: Brix., 24.19; sucrose, sucrose, 22.36; quotient of purity, 92.43 glucose, 1.41; glucose ratio, 1.83; per cent sucrose in cane, 17.92. On the tenth day, analysis gave the following result: Brix.,

20.59; sucrose, 14.95; quotient of purity, 72.61; glucose, 4.17; glucose ratio, 27.89; per cent sucrose in cane, 10.07.

"It is stated further that practical experience supports the above figures, since on several estates it is taking from 10 to 12 tons of burnt cane to make a ton of sugar, whereas of green cane only 7 tons are required."



An iron skeleton frame on the Toledo sugar estate, Havana Province, used to cool the condenser water from the mill.

A LOUISIANA SUGAR MERGER

In the March issue of the *Gulf States Banker* appeared the report of a tentative plan for the formation of the Louisiana Cane Sugar Company, a \$60,000,000 holding company to be organized in case the tariff reduction on sugar should turn out to be a moderate one. The company would put all the sugar interests under a single management, and cut down the number of factories in the State from 168 to 50.

Sol. Wexler, vice-president of the Whitney-Central Bank, prepared the prospectus asking an inventory of each factory. He further contemplates the organization of a subsidiary company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to be known as the Agricultural Credit Company, the object of which will be to furnish growers of cane entitled to credit with the necessary funds for the carrying on of their planting operations. These advances will be made at the lowest rate of interest and without any commissions or other charges.

The Cuba Railroad will soon build a handsome station at Manzanillo, Oriente.

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According to the *Experiment Station Record* experiments have been conducted in Hawaii to test the value of dynamite in opening up impervious subsoil which occurs in certain parts of that territory. A low velocity 25 per cent dynamite was used, the sticks being 1¼-inch in diameter by 8 inches long, and placed to a depth of about 2½ feet, varying with the nature and condition of the soil. The results obtained were satisfactory, the subsoil was opened up, and the cost of the experiment was about 3c. per hole, thus making the cost of 8 feet x 8 feet spacing (the usual distance) \$20.40 per acre. In preparing the land for planting, the ordinary ploughing and cultivating operations have to be performed in addition.

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Cuban orders for pine lumber are frequent and liberal, this branch of the trade having been especially active for months past. More lumber is being shipped to Cuba than at any previous time, and there is every indication of continued brisk trade. Cuban freights continue upon a high level, which has not apparently exerted any disturbing influence upon the volume of purchases, and mill prices for Cuban lumber rule practically unchanged.

It is declared that owing to the insistence of many of the citizens of Santiago, Mrs. Palma will make her permanent home in that city, where her distinguished husband was born and died.

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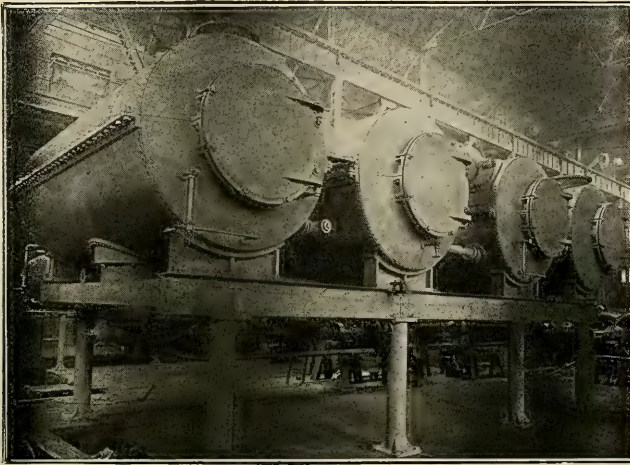
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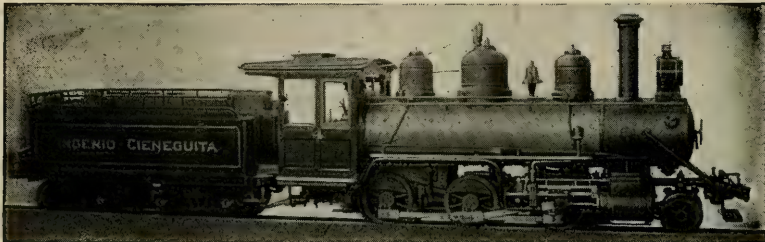
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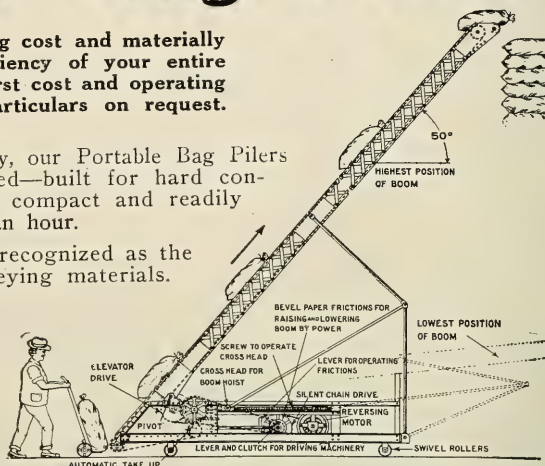
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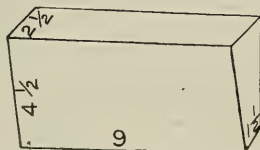
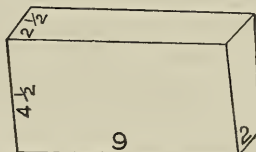
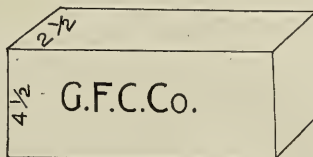
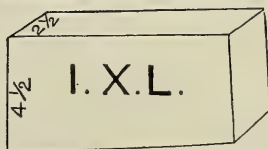
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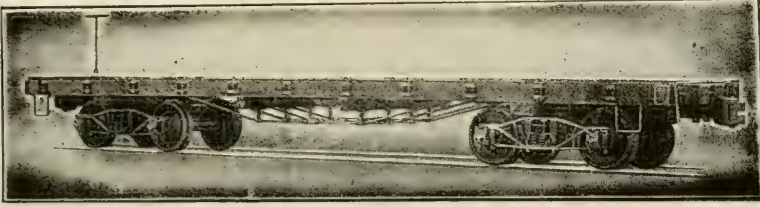
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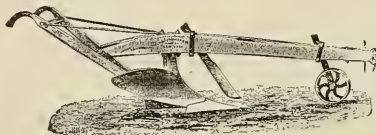
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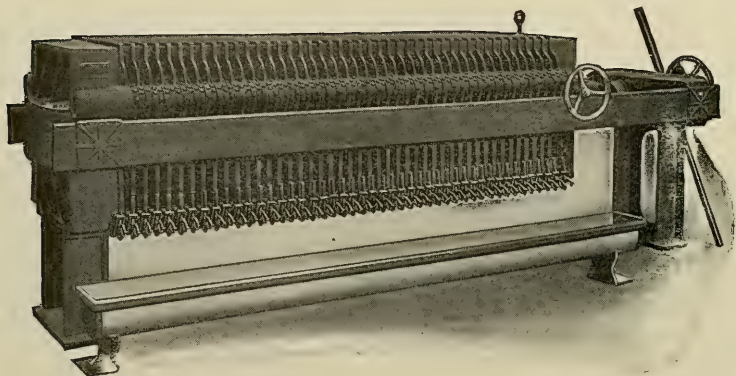
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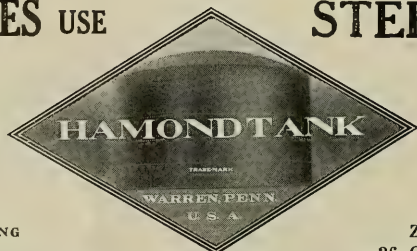
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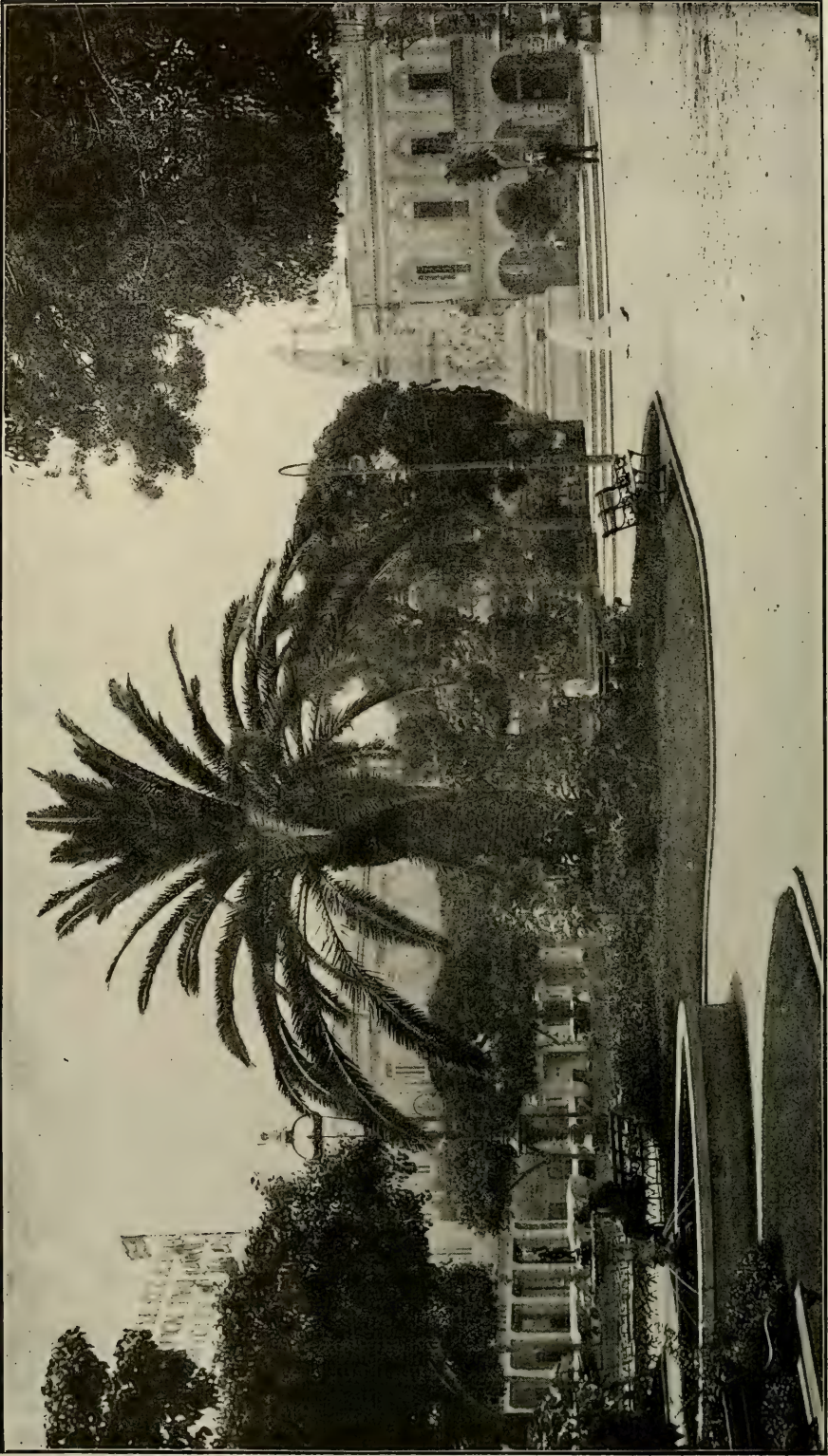
AUGUST, 1913

No. 9

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MANY BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS



COURTESY UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

The Great Palm in Central Park, Havana. To the right is the statue of Martí, famous Cuban Martyr.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XI

AUGUST, 1913

NUMBER 9

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE PORTS COMPANY CONCESSION ANNULLED — CUBA'S FUTURE HOPEFUL, SAYS PRESIDENT MENOCAL

*A Great
Concession
Annulled* On August 4th, President Menocal issued a decree annulling the concession to the Ports Improvement Company of Cuba, the most important granted during the Gomez Administration, involving many millions.

The annulment is based upon the alleged failure of the company to fulfill its contract and to organize according to the laws of the country. The company's officials say that the charges against it are not justified.

On the advice of the attorneys of the Ports Company an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken against President Menocal's decree.

The attorneys hold that President Menocal's decree is unconstitutional and that the President is usurping the functions of the judiciary. The Supreme Court usually convenes in December, but as the law requires a decision on appeals involving the question of constitutionality within thirty days after the appeal is filed the court will assemble in October. Meanwhile harbor improvement work is paralyzed and payments of tonnage dues are withheld from the company.

The Ports Company intends to bring suit in the lower courts demanding damages and tonnage bills and that the concession granted to the company by the Cuban Congress under the Gomez Administration be held as an escrow pending a decision. This suit may last a year or two.

The Ports Improvement Company of Cuba is largely composed of American capitalists and holds concessions for dredging harbors and carrying out other improvements in Cuban ports, in return for which it is permitted to collect a surtax on the merchandise of incoming vessels.

The Secretary of Public Works will take

charge of the company's works in all Cuban ports. The Secretary of Justice will reserve the right to prosecute any persons guilty of offenses in connection with the concession granted to the company. Further action against the company awaits the convocation of the Supreme Court.

T. L. Huston, an American, says the *New York Times*, is said to have been the chief backer of the Ports Improvement Company, and that concern, it is said, made a perpetual contract with the Dady-Huston Contracting Company to do all the work required under the concession. Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn politician and contractor, was a partner with Huston in the latter corporation.

It is expected in Washington that the British government will make representations soon in behalf of British investors who are holders of the bonds of the Cuban Ports Improvement Co. and who are facing great losses as a result of President Menocal's action.

Officials of the government in Washington were not inclined to discuss the action of President Menocal until full details had been received, but from what they already know they believe that he has taken the right course. The concession granted to the Ports Improvement Company was put through the Cuban Congress under the administration of President Gomez, whom Menocal succeeded.

It is understood that President Menocal is proceeding in an apparently legal manner. He contends that the company, which was promoted by Americans but in which many Cubans participated, was not legally organized, as was provided by the law granting the concession. Consequently he cancels the concession, but expresses the intention of his government to proceed ac-

cording to provisions of law and to give the bondholders, some of whom are innocent, recourse to the courts of Cuba.

Great profits were expected from the concession, which provided for the improvement of various ports by the company in return for the revenue derived from port dues. One estimate of the profits was that \$45,000,000 would be cleared in thirty years, the life of the concession, with an actual expenditure of about \$10,000,000. The latter sum was obtained by the flotation of a bond issue in London.

Under the terms of the concession, the company is allowed to collect 70 cents for every ton of merchandise imported from the United States and 88 cents on that imported from all other countries. For this concession it agrees to carry out improvements in the port of Havana and various other ports of the island. These improvements under the terms of the concession must be completed in six years and will cost several millions more than the total collected in that time from the tax on merchandise. The company figures that it will be eighteen years before it will begin to pay dividends on its investment. It admits that it will probably make \$20,000,000 from the concession, but that this profit will come eighteen or twenty years after the concession has been in force.

Religious Meetings Prohibited

Baptists in Havana have been forbidden by the Mayor to hold further open air evangelistic meetings in the streets. These have been held in the poorer quarters of the city where there was no church or other building available.

Superintendent McCall of the Baptist Mission in Cuba will appeal to the courts believing that the constitution gives them the right to hold religious services in the public thoroughfares.

This is the first time that any objection has been found to such services since the times of the Spaniards, says the *Post*. From 1898 religious meetings have been held not only on Sunday nights but week nights throughout the city and never before have the authorities taken action against them.

The Shooting of General Riva

The Cuban Senate convened in special session on July 25th and agreed to the request of the Supreme Court for permission to proceed with the trial of Senator Morales and Representative Arias, who are accused of participating in the murder of General Riva, Chief of the National Police, who was shot down in the street in Havana.

The Senate later took up the question of amending that part of the constitution



LIBORIO: *Esta es la ley: "Todos los cubanos son iguales." Abajo la impunidad! El que la hace, que la pague.*—El Veterano, Habana.

No immunity for Congressmen. Liborio, as representative of the Cuban people, says: This is the law: All Cubans are equal. Down with immunity. He who breaks must pay.

which grants immunity to congressmen guilty of crimes, a question which is arousing the deepest interest all over the island. It is the general opinion that this question is far greater importance than the bringing to trial of General Riva's murderers, because it must be settled whether or not the life of any one of the two million and odd citizens of Cuba should be left at the mercy of any of the one hundred and sixteen men composing the two houses of the national legislature.

It is plainly stated that with the rights of immunity waived a notable proportion of the membership would at once become liable to arrest and prosecution in many instances on grave criminal charges. Out of a total of ninety-two representatives charges of one kind or another are reported to be pending against twenty-five. The proportion of accused in the Senate is not so high. In all these cases the consent of Congress to permit prosecution has been demanded and refused.

No further action by Congress has yet been taken.

NEW ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC WORKS

A sum of \$3,000 will be expended in repairs of the Gibara hospital, Oriente Province.

The Secretary of Public Works has ordered the continuance of the dredging work in the Zanja Canal at Nuevitas.

Messrs. Fernando Mernelos and Co. of Sancti Spiritus have been informed by the Secretary of Public Works that their plan for an aqueduct at Ciego de Airla, Camaguey Province, is now under examination, after which it will be sent to the Governor of the province.

Sr. Antonio Altamira, formerly in the Cuban consul's office at New York, has been appointed Cuban consul at Newport News, Virginia.

The Cuban government has established a quarantine against all ships arriving at Cuban ports from Uruguay. It is reported that the bubonic plague is very prevalent in the South American country.

The immigration authorities recently arrested 88 Haitians who attempted to land in on the south coast of Oriente province from a schooner. The Haitians say they were sent to Cuba by an employment agency to work as dock hands.

Sr. José T. Pimental has been superseded as Chancellor of the Cuban legation at Washington by Sr. José A. Acosta.

Henry Jones, N. Partridge and G. D. Campbell, have been named honorary consuls for Cuba at Sheffield, Great Britain, Fernandina, Fla., and Weymouth, Canada, who will serve at the cities named in their order.

The governor of Oriente Province has suspended in part the 1913-14 budget of San Luis, which had been approved by the city council, because of its not complying with certain legal requirements.

The President has created a new department called the "Infantile Hygienic Service." As its name indicates it will endeavor to safeguard Cuba's children from unhealthful conditions and will be entirely under the jurisdiction of the sanitary department.

L. O. Boorem has been appointed Honorary Consul for Cuba at Kansas City, Mo.

General Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte has been appointed Chief of the National Police.

The new United States instructors in the Cuban army are Major Whittenmeyer and Captain Hyde.



EL CUERO DE MENOCAL

Liborio—Alguna vez había de llegar el día de que se acabara en Cuba la guapería. Hasta el tío, que es hombre serio y formal quiere que suene el cuero Menocal!

The "Note" held out by Uncle Sam in the above picture (from *La Política Comica*) says in tourist Spanish: "Menocal, you're all right; crack the whip, I'll back you up." The coils in the lash of Menocal's whip spell "Ley," the Spanish word for Law.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND CUBA

Writing of the Monroe Doctrine Frederick Upham Adams in the *New York American* says:

"The theory that the Monroe Doctrine means a perpetual toleration of lawlessness and brigandage has been discarded so far as Cuba is concerned. The United States has "interfered" twice in its affairs, and there is not an intelligent Cuban who does not know that the perpetuation of his republic depends on the ability of its people to maintain and properly administer democratic institutions. The Gomez administration is charged with having established the high record for graft and duplicity, but President Mario G. Menocal is a man of character and of marked constructive energy, and those who know him best predict that he will place the Cuban Government on a much firmer foundation.

Bear in mind, however, that Cuba is the sole nation for which the United States has intervened to protect it against itself. Cuba is no longer one of the "hands-off" Monroe Doctrine republics. It is impossible to cite any rational reason why the United States should make an exception of Cuba. If it be just and moral and righteous to tolerate anarchy in Mexico the same rule of conduct should apply to Cuba. The latter has never witnessed the butchery of an elected executive by army officers who betrayed the man and the government they had sworn to defend.

The jingo press of Cuba and of all Latin America is now engaged in reviling and sneering at the United States because of the failure to apply in Mexico the same remedy as in Cuba. The charge is made that Uncle Sam is either afraid of Mexico or is too stingy to incur the expense of enforcing order there.

Under the circumstances it is impossible to credit the Monroe doctrine for the sane and sensible policy which we have pursued with Cuba. The Cuban doctrine was one of action. It was a notice to Cuba and to the world that the United States would not tolerate anarchy in Cuba. It was a guarantee that Cuba should not become another Haiti. It was the application or common sense to an intolerable condition."

El Mundo, an influential daily in Havana, has its little fling at the United States along the lines indicated by Mr. Adams. In a recent issue it said: "The formidable fleets that threaten Constantinople do not deter the Balkans any more than the Mexicans are deterred by the Yankee battleships in their harbors and the Yankee regiments lined up along their frontier, which aim their

guns but do not shoot. As for ourselves, we Cubans fear the Protector only when we see him in Camp Columbia. The Protector is terrible when we have him among us but not when he thunders from Washington. Balkanians, Mexicans or Cubans, we pay no attention to lectures, notes or admonitions, warnings, or chidings."

THE CUBAN POLICE FORCE

"Much of the rioting in Cuba which can be fanned by a skillful agitator into a form of "revolution" could be nipped in the bud if the police were not deterred from using force through the fear of assassination."

This is the opinion of Major Frederick A. Wells, commanding the First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, of Brooklyn, who has recently returned from a visit to Havana, where he witnessed the funeral of the murdered Chief of Police Riva.

Major Wells said further: "I happened to be in Havana the day of the funeral. I was told by Cuban friends not to miss seeing it as I would see the native temperament in the raw, 'without clothes on,' as one Cuban forcibly expressed it.

"The Mayor of the city had requested that in order to show public appreciation of the virtues of the dead police chief, the general public should fall in line after the passage of the body and make up an impromptu part of the funeral cortege.

"This feature was the striking part of the funeral. When the body had passed the people fell in, but not in the way it would be done up North. Here the marchers would form a line from curb to curb and try to march with at least a semblance of order. But not so in Havana. There the people just tumbled into the street, as it were. There were fullblooded negroes, young and old, poorly dressed and in rags; there were white men with frock coats and high hats rubbing elbows with men almost in tatters, and there were women of all ages and colors in the line. All pushed and jostled their way along, with no thought of order. Now and then would occur congestion of the population that would threaten to cause a riot. Then the police would seek to get some form of order, but their efforts were of little avail, for they went about it in the gentlest sort of way. Where the Brooklyn policeman would tap an obstreperous individual on the head with his club or jerk another into place by his collar, the Havana police would say, 'Please stand back,' or 'Don't crowd, please.'

"I was surprised at this conduct and told

a Cuban friend how the police of New York would do things.

"'Ah, that would never do here,' he replied with an expressive shrug of his shoulders. 'If a policeman should strike one of these people, he would be marked for assassination, and all the police know it, so that is why they are so kind. Up in New York I am told you sometimes have had what they call the Black Hand assassinations. Yes? Well, that is what they have down here, whenever a man is marked for assassination. We must make our police correction fit the temperament of the people.'

"The consequence was," Major Wells went on, "that the uproar of the struggling crowds was deafening sometimes as the police sought to keep back the throngs till the body had passed. When a policeman would gently push back a spectator, the latter would set up a roar of anger which would be taken up by all those near him."

"Why, several times it seemed to me that the crowd was as near to a riot as that," and the Major snapped his fingers. "Any such scenes at a funeral in the North would be considered a public scandal, but down there it is regarded as a natural thing."

"I understand now how this namby pamby attitude of the police breeds in the masses a disregard for law and makes them the easy prey for disgruntled politicians who may desire to start a revolution to help their political fortunes. A good firm hand on the part else to prevent these periodical outbreaks called revolutions."

—*Brooklyn Eagle*:

ISLE OF PINES AND NANTUCKET

A few days ago a person who has had opportunities for quite wide observation remarked that he wished the United States could acquire the Isle of Pines. Of course, that sentiment was badly expressed, because the United States could acquire the Isle of Pines if it wished to do so. The Isle of Pines is a small island on the south coast of Cuba, near the east end, off the province of Pinar del Rio, and the people of the little island, mostly Americans, are very anxious that the island should be annexed to the United States, and they have been agitating the question more vigorously than usual, until the Washington authorities are weary of the thing and the officers of the Cuban government are disgusted. Commercially speaking, the people of the Isle of Pines make out a very good case for themselves, also, patriotically speaking, because they are Americans, but the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba prevents it from being absorbed by any such thing as "snap" legislation. We cannot understand why it re-

quired a decision of the Supreme Court to settle the question as to the sovereignty over the Isle of Pines, inasmuch as it is a small island close to the Cuban coast. An important point is that Cuba does not wish to sell the island, and all jingoes should understand that even in the jingodum there can be no reason for annexing or taking the Isle of Pines by any such methods as the Panama strip was taken in the Roosevelt administration. It would be just as logical for England to seriously consider or discuss the annexation of Nantucket.—*New England Grocer and Tradesman*, Boston, Mass.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE ISLE OF PINES

The Americans in the Isle of Pines again ask us to negotiate for its acquisition, and we don't wonder that they do so. No great patriotism can be developed by belonging to Cuba. But this request is bitterly resented in Cuba, and the demand is made that the Cuban government should treat the petitioners as guilty of treason. We understand treason to mean the making of war against the established government, which they have not done. We cannot imagine that if people in Maine or Michigan should request that those States be annexed to Canada any one would call it treason. At worst it would be unpatriotic.—*Independent* (N. Y.)

But an issue was made of the circumstance that a narrow salt water inlet separates the smaller island from the Cuban mainland.

It is neither creditable to us, nor profitable, to have the status of the lovely little island remain in doubt. If we have title to it, why not assert it? But we know well enough that we have not, and, despite all efforts of real estate boomers, speculators and exploiters, this government should not hesitate to make it clear, once for all, that it belongs to Cuba.—*Washington* (D. C.) *Herald*.

The *New York Tribune* finds the shooting of General Riva akin to the murder of Rosenthal in New York City, because in each case a gang of gamblers fostered by a corrupt political ring resorted to murder to prevent interference with their illicit pursuits.

It calls attention also to the fact that a charge of "puritanism" will not lie against Havana as it does against New York, the former city being most tolerant and liberal, but it still has no less trouble than New York.

Cuba has made more progress under our helpful co-operation in fifteen years, than that country made in a cycle of Spanish misrule.—*Lewiston* (Me.) *Journal*.

CUBA'S FUTURE HOPEFUL

In a letter to the *Baltimore Sun*, President Menocal renews his earlier promises regarding his administration. He favors "the promotion of primary schools wherever the nucleus of population warrants it, and the creation of normal colleges to better prepare our young men and women for the noble task of teaching; the increase of our present means of communication, the enlargement of our established industries and the encouragement of new enterprises. He said further:

We should also cultivate the closest commercial relations with the United States. Your country is the natural and principal market for all our products and we should exert ourselves to make permanent the advantages that both countries have undoubtedly obtained through the present Reciprocity Treaty.

I am most favorably disposed toward immigration. In my opinion, it is essential to the progress and permanent prosperity of our country, especially immigration by families, and I intend to devote careful attention to this problem.

The heartiest encouragement and support will be given to all foreign capital that may desire investment in Cuba and,

the greater the volume, the warmer the greeting, especially when the purpose is to increase the manufacturing capacity of the country.

I hope that our promises may be as seriously taken by your readers as they are by ourselves. All the energies of my Government will be devoted to one end—to put Cuba in the place that rightfully belongs to it in the concert of nations.

Construction and building work of all kinds is being done, new railroad lines laid down and every legitimate enterprise heartily encouraged. The people generally are confident and look forward to better times.

The future is hopeful. Chief among other things looms the opening of the Panama Canal to international commerce, for which event some of our bigger cities are already making preparations; Cuba's geographical position gives her an unusual interest in this, the event of the age, whose ultimate effects on her people and her commerce it is impossible now to foretell. In the light of what history teaches us, we can only prepare for the delicate task of guiding our country among the multitudinous, and often diametrically opposed, interests that surround us.

Government Activities

President Menocal on July 30th annulled the concession which had been made by the Gomez administration to the Nipe Bay Company to import 1,000 Haitians in the work at its sugar mills.

*Other
Concessions
Annulled*

The opinion of the cabinet was that the new workers would prove undesirable and likely to become public

charges, for what reasons is not stated. Spanish labor is favored for Cuba and this will be encouraged.

The other concession killed was one granting the right to cut all the wood in the keys and islands of Cuba on the north coast.

*Must
Use Real
Money*

The Secretary of Agriculture has sent a letter to all the Mayors in Cuba asking if the law of June 23, 1909, is being obeyed in their locality and ordering a full report of all in-

fractions. The law mentioned prohibits the payment to laborers of salaries or other obligations in chips or counters either of metal or paper instead of the real coin.

MINOR GOVERNMENT NOTES

Target practice with revolvers is urged for Havana's police on the ground that they were not sufficiently acquainted with their weapons to use them effectively.

The government officials look upon the suggestion with favor and a shooting gallery will soon be established.

The government is having trouble collecting the taxes and rents of the occupants of the workmen's homes built about a year ago near Havana for the laboring classes. These homes were given the men for a small price and payment by installments was also permitted. An official collector has been appointed to look after the delinquents.

President Menocal at the requests of the Secretary of the Interior has signed a decree prohibiting the use by persons outside of the army and the police forces of the island of the .45 caliber Colt revolvers. A fine and the loss of the gun will follow violations of the decree.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Kubelik and Melba are to be heard in Havana next winter, and will be the first time that the famous Bohemian violinist will be heard in Havana. Mme. Melba has already graced the stage of the Payret in the same city.

Long distance telephone communication has been established between Santiago and San Luis, and from the former city to Camaguey and Santa Clara.

Eugenio Reyneri, the contractor for the new presidential palace in Havana, has promised the president it will be ready for occupancy December 1, 1914.



The first woman lawyer in Cuba.

Señerita Esperanza de Quesada Villalon, doctor en derecho que ejerce en Santiago de Cuba; primera "doctora" salida de nuestras universidades.

The negro rebels accused of being in the Estenoz revolt will presently be tried in Santiago. Miss Villalon as States attorney will defend many of them.

A new theatre is about ready at Santo Domingo, Santa Clara Province. The society "El Liceo" is the owner.

On July 31st the insane asylum at Mazorra, Havana Province, contained 2,462 inmates. During the month there were 148 new unfortunates admitted. The asylum at Mazorra is the only one in Cuba.

THE SANTIAGO EXPOSITION

The executive committee to prepare the budget and regulations and to consider plans for a national exposition in 1915 at Santiago de Cuba was named a few weeks ago. The gentlemen composing this commission which will begin active work immediately are as follows:

Governor Rodriguez Fuentes, Mr. German Michaelson, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Emilio Bacardi representing the industrial element in the city, Mr. Oswaldo Morales representing the sugar planters, Mr. Juan Real of the Public Works Department and Mr. Charles Sequera, Municipal Architect.

MORE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

Messrs. Andres Delgado and Carlos Miyares have been granted authorization by the government to install electric light plants for light and power at Perico and Nueva Paz, with privilege to extend the service later to the adjoining towns of Palos and Vegas, all in Havana Province.

A Celorio Alfonso has been granted permission to establish electric plants in the towns of Cabaiguan and Guayos, Santa Clara province.

Messrs. Everardo Ortiz, Dorando Vasquez and Julian G. Gova have been authorized to establish plants in Palacios, Pinar del Rio province, Cifuentes, Santa Clara province and Cumanayagua, also in Santa Clara province.

E. P. Mahoney has been granted permission which he solicited several days ago, to install an electric plant at Nuevitas, Camaguey province, Cuba.

Sotero González has been granted permission to install an electric plant in Palmira, Santa Clara Province.

M. Malbis will establish another at Abreus, same province.

E. G. Winters and Miguel Font will establish a plant at Morón, Camaguey Province.

Miners in the mines at Daiquiri, Oriente Province, demand higher wages. Troops have been ordered to the scene to prevent trouble if the strikers interfere with the strike breakers.

French possessions in the West Indies are so far south of the regular Panama route, that a commercial base there is not worth while, for shippers will rather coal in Cuba.—*New York Herald.*

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30th compares as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
June gross	\$399,100	\$318,818	\$262,954	\$226,198	\$196,704
Expenses	179,772	187,149	141,213	115,614	105,057
June net	\$219,327	\$131,669	\$121,740	\$110,584	\$91,647
Charges	66,791	67,624	57,579	36,667	34,774
June surplus	\$152,535	\$64,044	\$64,160	\$73,917	\$56,873
Twelve months' gross.	\$4,632,039	\$3,819,253	\$3,059,649	\$2,559,336	\$2,157,165
Net profits	2,215,502	1,818,857	1,347,071	1,107,299	950,088
Fixed charges	801,222	758,998	576,754	435,210	399,290
Twelve months' surplus	\$1,414,279	\$1,059,861	\$797,316	\$672,089	\$550,799

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
July 6th	\$56,480	\$51,659	\$47,534	\$44,813	\$42,045
July 13th	54,931	48,533	47,201	43,642	36,839
July 20th	54,710	49,422	45,510	43,118	39,726
July 27th	53,809	49,908	43,989	44,540	39,825

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
June 29th	£20,035	£17,374	£15,577	£16,370	£14,422
July 5th	19,741	18,273	17,088	17,022	14,585
July 12th	19,703	19,588	16,919	16,324	14,365
July 19th	19,343	19,293	16,321	16,349	13,971
July 26th	20,528	19,431	14,597	15,652	13,915

TRACK OBSTRUCTIONS

Some curious statistics just issued by the Cuban Railroad commission and sent by the secretary of government to all the provincial governors, chronicles the casualties caused during the last ten years by careless owners permitting the straying of their cattle on the railroad tracks of the various lines in the island.

During this period 4,945 animals were killed, of which 3,856 were cows, the balance consisting of horses and swine.

According to Secretary of Public Works José R. Villalon, a call has been made on the representatives of all the railroad companies operating in the country for a meeting on October 1st to treat on the revision of the railroad freight rates. The revision it is thought will take six or seven months time to work into shape.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

Weekly receipts:		
July 5th	£6,803	Increase... £734
July 12th	6,386	Increase... 338
July 19th	6,702	Increase... 444
July 26th	6,913	Increase... 493

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:		
July 5th	£5,792	Increase... £771
July 12th	5,709	Increase... 45
July 19th	6,491	Increase... 879
July 26th	6,113	Increase... 250

Harry Usher, manager of the Cuban Central Railways, has been made manager of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, in South America.

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

NATIONAL BANK REPORT

The annual report of the Banco Nacional de Cuba (National Bank of Cuba) for the year ending June 30, 1913, is as follows. The values are in United States currency.

ASSETS

Cash	\$6,337,525.23	
Due from Banks and Bankers..	3,971,092.24	
Remittances in Transit	1,764,560.17	\$12,073,177.64

Bonds and Stocks—

Gov't Bonds..	\$2,627,278.03	
City of Ha- vana Bonds.	747,269.42	
Other Bonds.	615,059.31	
Stocks	97,966.84	4,087,573.60

Loans, Disc'ts, Time Bills, etc.	18,461,975.29	
Bank Buildings	1,170,621.86	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	89,183.57	
Sundry Accounts	198,949.19	
Securities on Deposit.....	3,292,147.33	

Total\$39,373,628.48

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$5,000,000.00	
Surplus	1,200,000.00	
*Undiv. Profits.	336,530.60	\$6,536,530.60

Deposits	25,433,933.79	
Due to Banks and Bankers...	4,111,016.76	
Deposits (Securities)	3,292,147.33	

Total\$39,373,628.43

*Deduct \$200,000.00 four per cent semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, 1913.

CUBA'S FIVE PER CENT BONDS

Republic of Cuba 5 per cent gold bonds of 1904, aggregating \$1,020,000, recently drawn for redemption on September 1, 1913, will be paid at the office of Speyer & Co. in New York on and after that date. This is the third annual drawing of bonds of this issue and makes a total of \$3,060,000 called for redemption of an original issue of \$35,000,000.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. the Havana report that the firm had purchased an additional \$1,000,000 of Cuban six per cent notes was corroborated. These notes were issued, according to Havana, pending completion of negotiations for a long term loan of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. Of that Messrs. Morgan & Co. know nothing. Some time ago the house purchased \$1,500,000 of six per cent notes from the Cuban government, having an average maturity of about eighteen months.

On July 23rd the Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban government stated to Mr. Frank Stemhardt, who is the representative in Cuba of Speyer & Company, that reports published that J. P. Morgan & Co. were to take care of the Cuban finances and were to float a \$15,000,000 loan, were without foundation.

According to a recent statement of President Menocal if the finances of Cuba make another loan necessary it will not be sought abroad until local capitalists have had an opportunity to subscribe to it.

The president also declared that he was opposed to increasing the standing debt of the country to any larger figures than it is at the present time. He said that he believed that Cuba could get along, paying her debts and meeting the running expenses.

July Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	95	96 1/4
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior).....	99 3/4	100 1/4
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	103	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	101	106
Cuba R. R. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98	100
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	98	100
Cuba Co. 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Ry. Consol. Mtge. 5 per cent Bonds.....	94	95
Havana Electric Ry., Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	90	94
Havana Electric Ry., Light & Power Co. Common Stock.....	80	84
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bond Participation Certificates.....	100	104
Cuban American S. Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918.....	94	95
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 1/4	98 1/2

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

LONDON OPINION ON CUBAN INVESTMENTS

CUBA COMPANY SHARES PROVE ATTRACTIVE — INVESTMENT PROSPECTS OF CUBAN RAILWAYS

THE CUBA COMPANY'S NEW ISSUE

[From the *Investors' Review*, London]

An issue of \$2,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock in \$100 shares has just been made by this company, of which 5,468 shares were subscribed in New York and 19,532 were offered for sale here by Messrs. Robert Fleming & Co. at 104 per cent New York terms, or £21 7s. 6d. per share. According to the information supplied by the president the company owns the whole of the common stock of the Cuba Railroad, about 300,000 acres of selected lands in Cuba, with sugar mills and plantations in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, and various town sites on the line of the railroad. The total authorized amount of the preferred stock \$8,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 is set aside for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures, and \$1,500,000 is held in reserve. Of the present issue \$1,200,000 is to provide for the repayment of notes issued for the Jobabo mill, \$700,000 for doubling that mill, and the balance for working capital. Surplus earnings of the Cuba Railroad have increased from \$322,089 for the year ended June 30, 1910, to \$509,862 for 1911-12, and in May last it paid its first dividend on the common stock of 4 per cent, while for the year just ended the surplus is estimated at \$750,000. The Cuba Co.'s own record is more erratic, a deficit of \$24,721 in 1910-11 having been followed by a profit of \$395,463 the following year, and one of \$245,000 for the past 12 months. Apart from the common stock of the Railroad Co., the value of the properties owned is estimated to be fully equal to the issued debentures and capital stock, amounting to \$14,500,000, and the present issue therefore should be amply covered. It is redeemable as a whole after three years from date of latest issue at 115 per cent and accrued interest at the company's option on six months' notice.

CUBA COMPANY SHARES ATTRACTIVE

Regarding the new issue of the Cuba Company, *London Opinion* has the following to say:

"The flood of new issues has ceased, but among the few which are appearing are one or two attractive ones. The 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of the Cuba Company, list for which opened and closed yesterday, are rather attractive as the earnings of the Company, after payment of all prior charges, amount at present to about

\$995,000, whereas the amount required for the dividend on the preference shares now issued is only \$175,000. The Cuba Company has a large and varied stake in that most prosperous island, for it possesses the entire Common Stock of the Cuba Railroad Company, about 300,000 acres of selected lands, numerous valuable town sites including the City of Antilla, and extensive sugar mills and plantations. At the issue price of 104 per cent these shares yield about 6¾ per cent."

CUBAN RAILWAY PROSPECTS

[From the *London Outlook*]

Several weeks must elapse before the directors of the United of Havana and the Cuban Central, the two railways operating in Cuba in which the British investor is most interested, publish the results for the financial year which ended on the 30th of last month. But the market is already talking about the dividends, and we propose to note carefully the dividend outlook. It may be said at once that the market estimates that there will be an increase from 4½ to 5 per cent in the United of Havana dividend and an increase from 2 to 3 per cent in that of the Cuban Central.

Now as to the position. Let us take the United of Havana first. The company during the past year benefited largely from a record sugar crop, and through its subsidiary, the Western of Havana, from a fine tobacco crop. The latter part of the system has, of course, another wonderful crop now being carried. But as regards the last financial year, it was the splendid sugar season that was mainly responsible for its gross increase for the year of £206,000, though the general traffic is steadily increasing. If the ratio of expenses to receipts is much the same as last year the company should save from £90,000 to £100,000 in "net," and as 1 per cent. for the year on United of Havana ordinary represents rather less than £60,000, it is evident that fully 6 per cent. could be paid if the directors wished, and probably in the bad old days of high dividends and im provident finance it would have been paid. But times have changed and the company is now very conservatively and prudently managed. Last year large sums were put into the road and no less than £125,000 was placed to reserves and renewals. There seems to be little doubt that even larger special appropriations will be made this year, and shareholders may take it for granted that if the dividend is

raised to 5 per cent the directors have every intention of at least maintaining it. And the only possible way to ensure this is by building up large reserves in good times, for nobody can say when a bad sugar crop may come again, and the United of Havana is still a "sugar" system.

Now as to the Cuban Central. The gross increase published for the past year was £113,000, and with the ratio on the same basis as that for 1911-12 the net increase should be not far short of £50,000. One per cent on Cuban Central ordinary shares represents only £2,000, so that here again the market evidently expects the bulk of the net increase to be specially appropriated. And the market is probably right, for the company is now, like its powerful and friendly neighbor, very prudently managed. The Cuban Central, even more than the United, is dependent on sugar for its revenue. Moreover, it is engaged in an important extension program, while there is just the possibility of competition in the future. Big reserves are therefore a necessity. It must not be forgotten, too, that it will have increased capital charges to meet this time.

As regards the current year we hear that everything is going well. It is, of course, the slack season for the railways, but the rains have been abundant and the growing cane looks in splendid condition, while the area under sugar has increased.

THE PORTS COMPANY SHARES

[From the *London Standard* of July 29th]

The \$100 shares of the Cuban Ports Company have fallen to under 30, the actual quotation being apparently about 27 (the price is a wide one), as against 33 last week, while the Five Per Cent First Mortgage 25-Year Gold bonds have dropped 1 point, to 97. These movements, coming on top of the circular issued in the middle of this month denying the rumors previously current to the effect that the company's concessions might be interfered with by the government, have tended to revive uneasiness in London. Inquiries made in responsible quarters elicited the information that no adverse news has been received to account for the recent decline in the two capital issues, nor, so far as can be gathered, is there any reason to anticipate that fresh developments have taken place. The market for both the bonds and the shares is a very narrow one, and comparatively trifling transactions are sufficient to bring about a rise or fall in prices. A first dividend of 1 per cent was declared on the \$10,000,000 of Common shares in April last, and in some quarters it has been expected that a further similar distribution would

be announced at the end of July, but there is no indication at present of the directors' intentions in this connection, and the uncertainty arising out of this matter may possibly have led to realisations by shareholders. The port dues for the first half of 1913 amounted to \$1,715,800, an increase of \$76,800.

A CUBAN CENTRAL EXTENSION

[From the *Investors' Chronicle*, London]

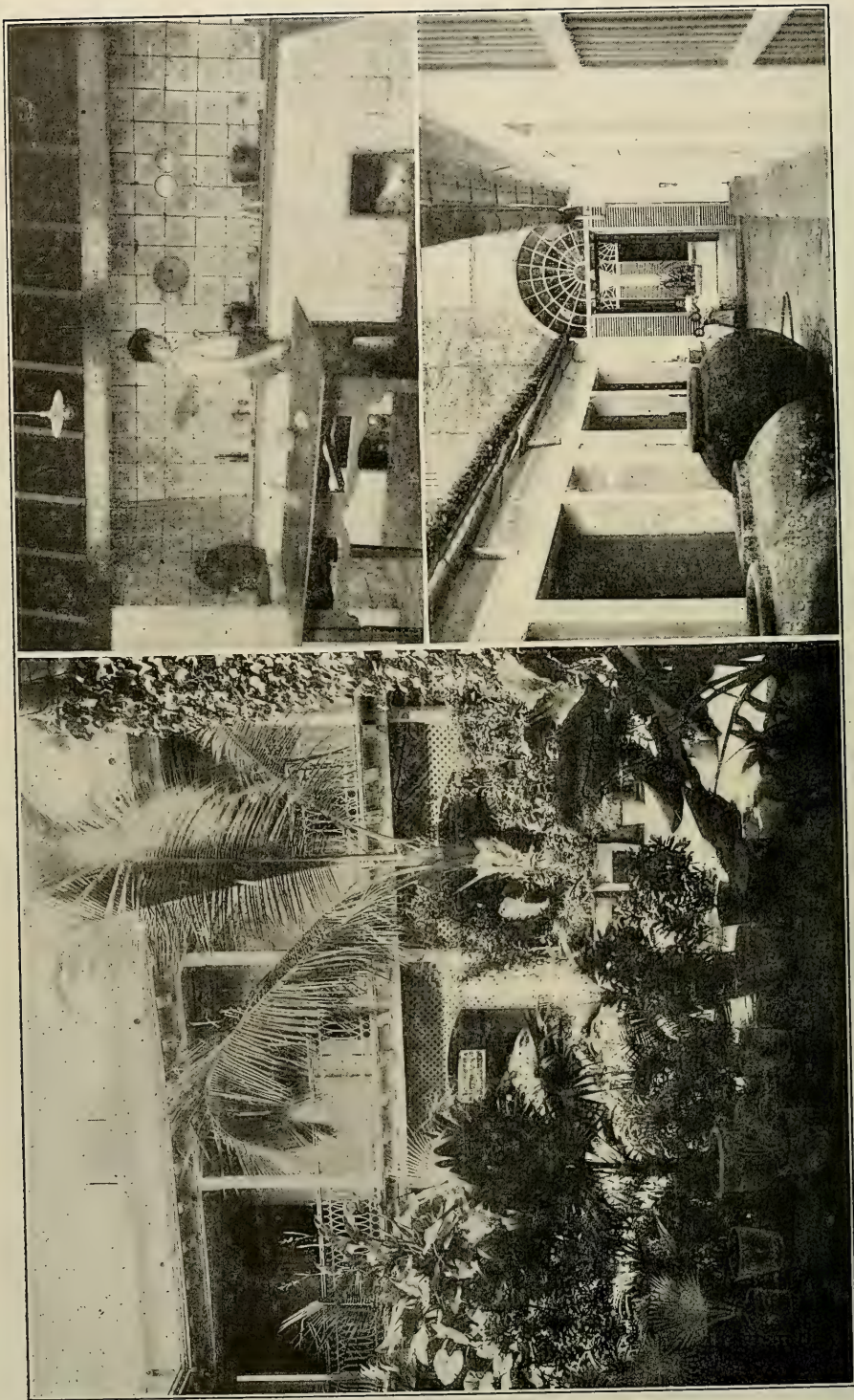
An interesting new company registration is to be noted. The Cuban Central Northern Extension Railway with capital £500,000 in £10 shares, is an important development from the view-point of Cuban Central shareholders. A few months ago much was made of the fact that an American syndicate had obtained a concession for a railway connecting Nuevitas with Caibarien, which would have been partly competitive with Cuban Central. A protest, backed by Sir E. Grey, was made by the latter to the American authorities, and the project has now, apparently, fallen through. The Cuban Central's new subsidiary will acquire the section already built to Dolores, and the benefit of the work already done on the new section between Dolores and Yaguajay, and will complete the work. Cuban Centrals, with a possible competitor converted into a friendly feeder, are now, at 4½, an attractive speculative purchase. They compare with 5¼ earlier this year, and although yielding only 4¾ per cent on the basis of last year's dividend, an increased distribution is in prospect, probably 3 per cent, against 2 per cent. About 6 percent is being earned.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA'S FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS REDEEMED

Republic of Cuba 5 per cent gold bonds of 1904, to the amount of \$1,020,000, drawn for redemption on September 1, 1913, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Speyer & Co., New York. This is the third annual drawing of bonds of this issue and makes a total of \$3,060,000 called for redemption to date out of an original issue of \$35,000,000.

The following bonds previously drawn for redemption have not yet been presented for payment: Series "A" for \$1,000 each, drawn per September 1, 1912: 5323, 5326, 9733, 10893, 12347, 20637, 21312, 23345, 26189, 27524, 30910, 30915, 30936, 5324, 5327, 9734, 11364, 13351, 20679, 21814, 24165, 26190, 30790, 30911, 30919, 30939, 5325, 9689, 10199. Interest on these bonds ceased September 1, 1912.

Series "B" for \$500 each, drawn per September 1, 1911. Interest on this bond ceased September 1, 1911.



Some Cuban Interiors. On the left a spacious flower "patio" is shown, the court of the Cuban home on which all the rooms open. The upper picture on the right is of a kitchen with its peculiar tiled stove charcoal being the fuel used. The large water jars in the lower picture are called "tinajones" and are made on the island.

NIPE BAY COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

HEAVY OUTPUT OF SUGAR, BUT LOW PRICES FURNISH SMALL PROFIT INCOME ACCOUNT

On July 31st the board of directors of the Nipe Bay Company submitted the following report of the company's business for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Total net earnings for the year after deducting \$89,916.19 expended for betterments and charged against operating expenses, were.....	\$374,017.13
Interest on mortgage notes	\$191,412.00
Interest on debentures	212,426.67
Interest and discount	16,199.55
	420,038.22
Deficit	\$46,021.09
Surplus brought forward from the close of the previous year.....	192,790.27
Surplus	\$146,769.18
Two dividends of 1 per cent each on preferred stock.....	40,000.00
Balance, surplus	\$106,769.18

The production of sugar by the company's mill at Preston was 118,330,812 pounds and of molasses 2,847,021 gallons, comparing with 81,386,568 pounds of sugar and 1,408,932 gallons of molasses in the period covered by the last previous report. Final figures for the current crop season could not be stated, as grinding operations were still in progress. On June 30th the balance of uncut cane available for the current crop was 4,749 acres, or twenty per cent of the total mature cane.

Operating conditions were generally favorable, and the crop season will show a heavy output of sugar from the mill. On the other hand, the selling price of sugar has been exceptionally low, so that prices realized have furnished a very small margin of profit.

The properties are maintained in excellent physical condition. New cane fields have been planted to the extent of 884 acres. In connection with these new fields an irrigation system has been constructed for the purpose of testing out the beneficial results to be derived from producing cane with the aid of irrigation. It is anticipated that this system will insure the company against irregularity in tonnage due to drought and give a regular annual yield of cane in excess of that produced on plantations conducted by the ordinary methods of cultivation. The company has also improved its older cane fields by the re-planting of 500 acres. Six miles of railway were constructed, and other betterment work carried on.

The company has redeemed and canceled within the year \$146,500 of its five-year 6 per cent notes, leaving a balance outstanding of \$3,060,500, and has also redeemed and canceled \$200,000 of its 6 per cent debentures, leaving an outstanding balance of \$3,366,000.

A statement of cultivated and uncultivated lands on June 30th, as compared with 1912 is also given in the report and is as follows:

	Acreage	
	1913	1912
Cultivated lands:		
Sugar cane	*24,942	24,673
Pasture	12,287	12,559
Total	37,229	37,232
Other improved lands	4,381	4,381
Unimproved lands	86,179	86,179
Total	90,560	90,560
Total lands owned	127,789	127,792

The live stock owned by the company totalled 3,579 head as compared with 4,052 in 1912. The plantation railroad equipment compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Miles of road, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.....	73.96	67.61
Baldwin Locomotives of 43 tons each.....	11	12
Number of cars	387	408

* Of these cultivated lands 1,151 acres are now under irrigation.

LARGE INCREASE IN CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE

According to official statistics, the combined import and export trade of Cuba for 1912 reached the total value of \$298,880,569, or an increase of \$62,477,193 over 1911. Of the total, \$172,978,328 represented exports and \$125,902,241 imports. Had it not been for the racial disturbances and the general elections, trade would have shown a still larger gain.

The comparison of the business year 1912 with that of 1911 reflects primarily the great gain made by the sugar value accruing from the largest output on record to that time. This gain over 1911 from sugar and its products was \$44,526,914, thus accounting for all of the 1912 increase except \$5,315,035, of which tobacco and its products made up \$3,478,953, and minerals, principally iron ore, \$881,620, leaving nearly \$1,000,000 to be distributed among the other exports which ordinarily have a small place in the export trade.

The following table shows the principal exports during 1912 and countries of destination:

Articles	Total, 1912	U. S.	Germany	Spain	France	Unit.King.
Animals, and products of:						
Animals	\$11,441	\$10,331	\$30	\$250	.....	.....
Hides and skins.....	1,938,217	637,327	1,128,493	.....	\$116,448	\$32,000
Other animal products..	108,280	52,693	50,022	700	1,565	.....
Sugar and its products:						
Sugar, crude & refined..	121,467,749	113,597,673	55	247	1,239,160	6,085,713
Molasses	1,886,289	1,016,192	740	6	.....	732,486
Confectionery, etc.	58,883	25,849	369	2,615	2,607	574
Fruits, grains & vegetables:						
Fruits	2,184,420	2,178,700	210	997	1,236	.....
Grains and vegetables..	609,033	529,417	1,088	3,619	68,080	2,610
Marine products:						
Tortoise shell, etc.....	45,741	5,630	10,465	.....	27,021	.....
Sponges	303,964	126,740	4,483	7,486	108,934	50,123
Mineral products:						
Asphalt	86,303	86,303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, gold, copper ore..	4,456,539	4,456,539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old metals	14,648	4,645	6,203	1,300	.....	.....
Forest products:						
Vegetable fibers	135,364	84,054	38,482	112	1,870	.....
Timber	2,176,881	1,225,888	269,026	28,864	282,533	278,436
Tobacco products:						
Tobacco leaf	21,690,181	16,242,072	3,146,877	240,733	80,405	41,898
Cigars, cigarettes	13,537,790	3,987,180	1,149,678	341,647	626,114	4,071,307
Miscellaneous:						
Bee products	848,470	215,910	346,577	.....	3,047	5,762
Distilled products	524,906	26,681	8,781	7,752	210	136,380
All other articles.....	341,600	215,259	30,449	12,895	7,289	865
Total	172,426,699	144,725,083	6,192,028	649,227	2,566,519	11,438,154
Reexports	550,739	460,850	7,144	9,096	8,216	8,182
Money	890	.....	.....	890	.....	.....
Grand total	172,978,328	145,185,933	6,199,172	659,213	2,574,735	11,446,336

The exports to countries not given in the foregoing table were valued at \$6,912,939, of which \$5,300,060 represented tobacco and its products.

Distribution of the Exports

The distribution of the exports to the United States and other countries in 1911 and 1912 is given in the following table:

Products	To United States		To other countries	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Animals and products	25.55	34.00	74.45	66.00
Sugar and products	99.02	92.70	.98	7.30
Fruits and vegetables	92.27	90.00	7.73	10.00
Marine products	32.89	37.14	67.11	62.86
Mineral products	99.94	99.80	.06	.20
Forest products	54.29	56.51	45.71	43.49
Tobacco products	63.71	57.14	36.29	42.86
Miscellaneous	22.03	26.47	77.97	73.53

The predominance of sugar and tobacco in the export trade of Cuba is shown by the following table, giving the percentages of the exports for two years:

Products	1911 Per cent	1912 Per cent	Products	1911 Per cent	1912 Per cent
Animals, and products of.	1.56	1.19	Mineral products	3.01	2.64
Sugar and products.....	64.00	71.58	Forest products	1.74	1.34
Fruits and vegetables....	2.14	1.62	Tobacco products	25.95	20.43
Marine products .....	.25	.20	Miscellaneous	1.35	1.00

Note.—Re-exportes and money are not included in the percentages.

The increase in imports was the direct result of the prosperous year, and, as is always the case in Cuba under such conditions, represented an increased purchasing power for all the people. It is to be doubted if there is any other country in the world, whose import and export values run into large amounts, which can show such uniform sympathy with business conditions and which can display as little variance in the results applying to the subsidiary endeavors.

Of the total increase of \$12,635,244 in the imports during 1912, compared with 1911, \$2,302,635 is credited to textiles, which means clothing and luxuries allied with domestic necessities, and \$5,345,673 to foodstuffs. The importation of \$2,489,073 more in money helped swell the total gain, but there was also a gain in every classification except one—metals—where iron and steel fell off about \$800,000 in value, and other metal imports gained, making the net loss \$451,375. The following table shows the import trade, according to the classification established, as distributed to the United States and the other important supplying countries:

Articles	Total, 1912	U. S.	Germany	Spain	France	Unit. King.
Stone, earth and ceramics:						
Earth and stone.....	\$1,436,692	\$1,102,232	\$38,351	\$16,860	\$75,079	\$42,598
Bitumens	1,197,181	1,187,776	883	.....	4,706	3,410
Glass and crystal.....	1,585,476	360,577	600,913	116,241	148,659	84,450
Pottery, porcelain	909,752	269,864	137,805	132,274	114,914	147,519
Metals, & manufactures of:						
Gold, silver, platinum...	377,015	87,779	85,005	6,788	49,035	15,944
Iron and steel.....	6,564,400	5,012,297	383,566	47,107	168,448	741,061
Copper	1,042,890	777,309	107,942	1,344	34,716	111,402
Other metals	329,409	138,314	53,653	21,332	17,670	59,308
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:						
Drugs	593,409	266,153	127,961	73,023	7,289	38,117
Colors, dyes, etc.....	750,994	448,406	29,414	10,878	24,805	215,843
Chemical products	4,032,255	2,611,431	103,257	59,297	755,140	374,011
Oils, fats, greases.....	2,315,523	1,058,789	61,875	293,920	659,939	178,676
Textiles, & manufactures of:						
Cotton, and man'frs of.	12,711,705	2,709,794	752,651	1,659,602	1,488,189	5,211,602
Vegetable fibers	3,863,599	529,773	117,546	261,117	257,236	1,367,890
Wool, bristles, hair....	1,190,026	176,963	67,408	84,445	364,662	450,158
Silk, & manufactures of	500,296	222,645	23,237	9,958	117,564	34,330
Paper and paper goods:						
Paper and cardboard...	1,644,201	764,613	326,172	257,188	162,740	31,889
Book and printed matter	439,547	190,539	50,591	79,136	33,310	14,185
Wood, & manufactures of:						
Wood, and man'frs of..	3,269,927	2,429,643	158,218	281,100	135,478	112,351
Other vegetable matter.	269,635	72,099	17,494	18,591	21,936	97,539
Animals, and products of:						
Animals	451,333	441,311	229	1,961	3,876	1,274
Hides and skins.....	676,133	566,002	10,287	79,556	15,853	4,355
Manufactured animal products	5,019,259	3,708,344	47,656	1,133,519	59,926	34,204
Machinery, instruments, etc.:						
Instruments	303,260	129,362	89,159	18,856	50,515	1,519
Machinery	10,051,884	6,766,968	794,931	13,579	246,319	1,064,726
Apparatus	3,037,479	2,425,972	90,222	55,799	248,947	130,891
Foodstuffs:						
Meats	12,111,377	8,159,242	11,175	173,785	21,890	27,678
Fish	1,647,660	111,299	8,875	358,504	15,241	452,251
Cereals	15,559,240	7,428,040	3,168,384	102,088	15,018	2,297,090
Fruits	699,785	362,115	194	291,212	14,795	8,823
Vegetables, etc.....	4,987,694	2,011,025	414,289	666,535	164,972	92,278
Oils and beverages....	3,599,820	376,493	55,894	2,498,710	310,589	283,031

Milk products	2,852,031	918,050	15,312	40,407	13,666	1,140,608
Other foodstuffs	5,457,039	1,828,102	8,932	189,606	29,938	44,453
All other articles	3,007,788	1,544,580	410,068	148,789	272,735	150,470
Total	114,485,714	57,193,901	8,369,549	9,203,107	6,125,795	15,065,934
Articles free of duty	8,716,231	7,437,961	61,652	108,870	127,439	331,715
Money	2,700,296	784,613	.....	462,813	1,452,830	.....
Grand total	125,902,241	65,416,475	8,431,201	9,774,790	7,706,064	15,397,649

The imports from countries not given in the foregoing table were valued at \$19,176,062, of which \$12,784,057 represented foodstuffs. Of this amount \$9,477,135 came from countries of the Americas other than the United States, \$1,533,007 from European countries other than those given, and \$1,773,915 from other countries.

Distribution of the Imports

The following table shows the percentages of the distribution of the imports into Cuba from the United States and other countries during 1911 and 1912. American textile goods again show an increase in the imports, a trade in which the American manufacturer is slowly acquiring a footing:

Products	From U. S.		From other countries	
	1911 Per cent	1912 Per cent	1911 Per cent	1912 Per cent
Stone, earth and ceramics	54.93	57.00	45.07	43.00
Metals, and manufactures of	69.56	72.30	30.44	27.70
Chemicals and drugs	57.14	57.14	42.86	42.86
Textiles, and manufactures of	18.75	20.00	81.25	80.00
Paper and paper goods	44.56	45.24	55.44	54.76
Wood, and manufactures of	71.38	71.43	28.62	28.57
Animals and animal products	76.46	77.00	23.54	23.00
Machinery, instruments, etc.	73.64	70.00	26.36	30.00
Foodstuffs	43.90	44.70	56.10	55.30
Miscellaneous	53.33	50.00	46.67	50.00
Articles free of duty	86.28	85.00	13.72	15.00

To show the character of the Cuban import trade more clearly, and especially to point out the remarkable share foodstuffs represent of the total, the following table gives the percentages of the various import classifications to the whole value:

Articles	1911 Per cent	1912 Per cent
	Per cent	Per cent
Stone, earth and ceramics	3.95	4.09
Metals, and manufactures of	7.75	6.60
Chemicals and drugs	6.10	6.15
Textiles, and manufactures of	14.15	14.50
Paper and paper goods	1.70	1.75
Wood, and manufactures of	2.75	2.81
Animals and products	5.15	4.95
Machinery, etc.	11.41	10.72
Foodstuffs	36.78	37.23
Miscellaneous	2.66	2.40
Articles free of duty	7.60	8.80

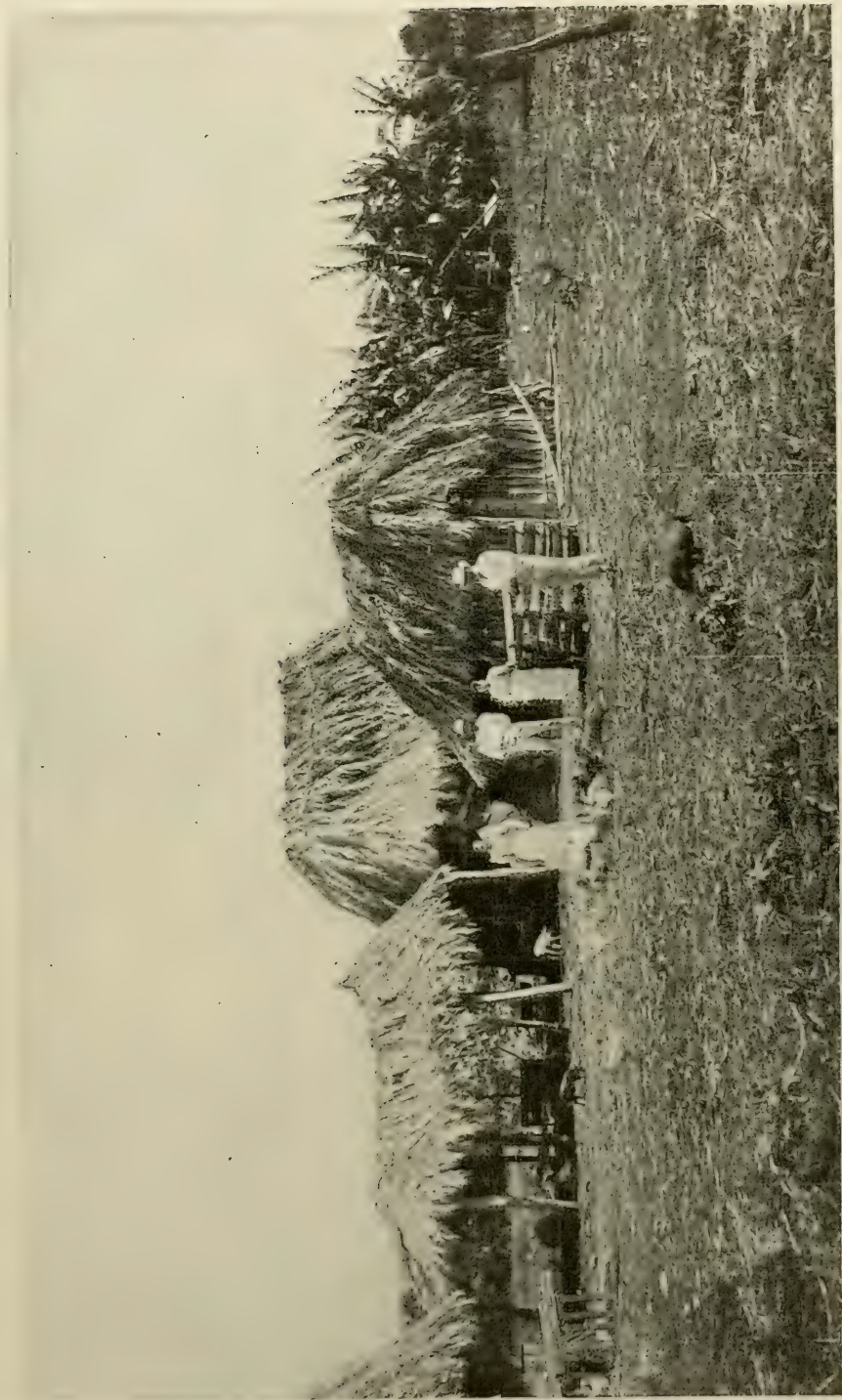
Trade of Leading Nations

The position of the United States and other countries with regard to their trade with Cuba may be seen from the following table of percentages for three years:

Countries	Imports from—			Exports to—		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
United States	50.58	53.10	51.90	85.95	86.77	83.94
Germany	6.06	6.40	6.60	2.40	2.96	3.59
Spain	8.05	8.10	7.76	.43	.37	.37
France	9.06	5.50	6.12	1.02	1.05	1.49
United Kingdom	11.40	12.12	13.00	7.05	4.65	6.63
Other countries	14.85	14.78	14.62	3.15	4.20	3.98

Less Trade in 1913

Owing to the abnormally low price of sugar and other conditions it is certain that the present year will not show such results as 1912. The sugar crop will be nearly 400,000 tons greater in volume, but its value, unless there is a great increase in price in the last six months of 1913, will not be as large by perhaps \$20,000,000 as for 1912. The importation values will not suffer as much, because on the strength of last year's results large purchases of machinery and supplies of all kinds were made. The imports for the first six months of 1913, as indicated by the customs statistics, have been large, but the purchases for the last half of the year will fall below.



Home of the Cuban Guajiro. His garden provides bananas, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, for his household needs chickens and pigs thrive. See article on page 28.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

TOBACCO IMPORTS INTO CUBA

An erroneous idea held by many tobaccoists, in addition to members of the general public, says the Tobacco Trades Review of London, is that tobacco of an inferior grade is often imported into Cuba and there manufactured into cigars, which are then foisted off as "genuine Havana." The facts are that, prior to the American occupation of the island, the importation of tobacco was prohibited; since that time, whilst the importation of tobacco has not been entirely prohibited, an excessive duty has been placed on the raw material, which has had exactly the same effect as the prohibition which previously existed. The duty is equal to five American dollars per pound, and it is possible to purchase some of the best growths on the island for that sum alone. It is, therefore, obvious that any attempt to import a cheaper grade of tobacco would be foredoomed to failure, and that Havana cigars are made solely from the home-grown product.

HIGH PRICED CIGARS

The Havana correspondent of Tobacco, of New York, recently saw some beautiful sizes and colors of new cigars for the English market, and also some for Germany. Among the different cases attention was called to one huge cedar cabinet that measured over six feet and contained 10,000 cigars, one half of them Coronas, and the other half Cetros, ranging in price from \$200 and \$250 a thousand. There were also boxes of the beautiful Cuban maple wood, containing 100 Corona cigars each, destined for the London market, and 7-inch fat cigars, called Salomones, destined for Germany, which the German students smoke, sitting around a table, half a dozen at a time, each of them having a kind of rubber attachment, while the cigar is placed in the center of the table. They are selling in Havana at \$1,000 a 1,000.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO JULY 17TH

The total tobacco receipts at Havana from January 1st to July 17th are as follows:

	Bales
Remedios	18,196
Oriente	4,108
Vuelta Abajo	99,053
Semi Vuelta	11,668
Partido	5,435
Total	135,460

EXPORTS OF CIGARS

The exports of Cuban cigars from Havana for the first six months of 1913 as compared with the same period in the previous year total as follows:

	1913	1912
January	13,161,385	11,408,380
February	14,431,875	12,494,267
March	13,331,495	15,011,982
April	18,431,837	12,794,245
May	13,336,714	15,470,102
June	12,906,444	11,778,538
Total	85,599,750	78,957,514

The leading world consumers of Cuba's cigars are the United States, England, Canada, Germany, France, Australia, Argentine, Spain and Chili.

The exports to these countries for the six months ending June 30th compare as follows:

	1913	1912
England	33,008,006	27,386,194
United States	21,746,814	21,448,268
Canada	6,658,864	5,502,252
Germany	3,844,842	4,102,252
France	7,778,957	7,507,825
Australia	2,718,481	2,493,549
Argentine	1,969,063	2,904,823
Spain	2,442,249	2,059,373
Chili	2,062,712	1,759,861
Total	82,230,788	75,164,879

—La Lucha, Havana.

A NEW CIGAR

Por Larrañaga, Fabrica de Tabacos, which is the new style of the present society, is getting ready a new size of a cigar which, they explicitly state, is only for those connoisseurs of imported cigars from Havana that are not led astray by the shining light colors and fine workmanship, but who want to smoke a cigar that is sweet, mild and has a pronounced high aroma. These cigars are made from leaf from a particular but extremely limited section of the Vuelta Abajo, therefore the output of this cigar will be limited. The name of this cigar will be Nacionales, and they will be packed in a special boite nature cedar box, holding 50 cigars. The box is an invention of Don Antonio Rivero. It is air tight, provided with a lock, and each of the four layers of cigars is separated by a thin sheet of cedar wood, and, besides, it is protected from being tampered with by a ribbon that runs around the box with the gold seal of the Por Larrañaga factory, which has to be cut

before the box can be opened. The cigar weighs 16 lbs. to the thousand, the wholesale price will be around \$275 per 1,000.

TEN FIELDS FOR EXPERIMENTS

Ten fields for the purposes of experiments in tobacco cultivation will soon be established by the government in the Vuelta Abajo, at Pinar del Rio, Guane, San Juan y Martinez, Artemisa, Viñales, San Cristobal, San Luis and other places. \$4,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. Sr. Francisco B. Cruz, Director of the Agricultural School in Havana Province, will be in charge of the work.

CIGAR TRADE ACTIVE

The cigar trade with the United States usually is at its lowest ebb during the two vacation months, but strange to say notwithstanding all the drawbacks existing in the United States at the present time, the unsettled condition of the tariff revision, the tightness of money and the lack of new enterprises, there is more call for some of our renowned brands than we dared to expect so early in the season. Business with England is never particularly active at this season, but nevertheless that country is calling for more cigars than in former years. This is the season for Germany to order, at first sample shipments of the new crop cigars, and then after receipt and a satisfactory trial, she generally places the bulk of her orders for the year. The shipments of cigars for France are usually made during the months of December to May inclusive, while the Regie during the remaining six months of the year does not send any orders at all, but this year we have learned that it has already ordered 750,000 cigars of one size from one concern, as a September shipment. Canada is keeping well to the front, and South America and Australia are beginning to call for heavier shipments right along. The lesser countries are bound to take their customary quantities as they need them, so we think we are fully justified in describing the outlook as more hopeful for our cigar industry, particularly as the 1913 Vuelta Abajo crop is bound to be satisfactory to the smokers all over the world, owing to its mild but highly aromatic quality, as well as the perfect burn of the cigars.

The leaf market has suddenly awakened from its lethargy, and has become active. Prices have ruled high, and in all probability will continue to stay so, if they do not go even higher later on. When a crop is good there is always an increased demand, as we are never sure of being able to count upon more than one or two really good crops in succession. For this reason the manufacturers that have enough capital will try to buy more than a full year's supply.

As the supply of wrappers might be running short some big sales of Partido wrappers have taken place, one leaf dealer disposing of 1,000 bales, running from Resago 1a to Resago 7a. Only Remedios tobacco is not moving quickly in the local market, although in the country the prices for farmers' vegas are advancing. There has been a great deal of speculation this year in the Santa Clara Province. Storekeepers, druggists and other people that had a little ready money went in and bought tobacco from the vegueros right from the start. They either resold it with a profit, when they could do so, or they went to work and packed the tobacco themselves. Some had no idea of what correct packing meant, and through ignorance they mixed the classes, or possibly a few may have resorted to false packing in the bargain. Such lots of tobacco will have to be sold at low prices later on.

There are no more bundles of leaf in the hands of the vegueros, that are for sale, excepting some small lots here and there, which has either been held above the market or is poor tobacco.—Havana correspondence of *Tobacco*, New York.



Rev. Charles W. Currier, Ph. D., recently nominated Bishop of Matanzas.

He was sent to Surinam, Dutch Guiana, South America, and labored among the natives there. He came to the United States 13 months later. In January, 1892, he paid his first visit to Baltimore and remained there some time. On September 3, 1900, the cardinal honored the priest by appointing him pastor of St. Mary's Church, Washington.

THE CIENAGA DE ZAPATA CANAL*

The following quaint story, taken from the columns of *La Lucha* of Havana, gives an interesting account of a new and great enterprise now under way.

"I was surprised by the arrival in these peaceful forests of a company of not badly dressed workmen, peaceful and satisfied looking, carrying camps, valises, hammocks, surveying instruments and other field equipment.

"I bowed to the two who appeared to be the leaders, who informed me half in English and half in Spanish, what the reader will see who reads my story.

"The technical superintendent of the little company was a Washington gentleman, Mr. E. L. Anderson, and his assistant Mr. S. P. Hunter, both under the direction of the well-known engineer Mr. S. J. Gess, absent at the time.

"During the past month of December, they started from the Bahia de la Broa, dragging through narrow roads, through muddy places and clearing thickets, engaged during the day in work in the country and during the night under a tree where they slept in the open air.

"And for what is all this toil?

"To carry out the plans of the greatest work ever realized in Cuba since Columbus discovered the island, plans for a long canal which, beginning at the above mentioned bay, will extend to Cienfuegos.

"The length of the canal will be no less than 200 miles, the width 25 meters and the depth 4 metres, at least.

"The work has already reached 'San Blas' covering a space of 70 kilometers, and the company is confident of reaching the terminus before Christmas.

"The facilities of the future company will be greater because the grounds for excava-

* See map below showing territory to be benefited by this great work.



Map of Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces, showing location of the canal.

tion are a meter and one-half below the level of the Caribbean Sea, on which the great swamp borders.

"The construction of the canal will have two principal objects: the irrigation of the rich territory and the transportation of passengers and goods, which to-day follow a devious maritime channel for a distance of 40 leagues through keys and reefs on the south of the peninsular of Zapata.

"The 'Zapata Land Company' is the name of the corporation, which, the informers say, has sufficient capital and enterprise to finish the canal in two years and make it a branch of the greater Panama Canal.

"The Cuban government will obtain the largest benefit from this enterprise, but the owners of the bordering lands welcome the new project which, naturally, will materially increase the value of their land. Cienfuegos and Batabano, the first on the south coast of Santa Clara Province and the other on the south coast of Havana Province, will be particularly benefited."—P. Quiros, Hacienda "San Blas," July 30th.

Lumber Exports to Cuba

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

The West Indies trade shows further slowing down and has changed for the worse very materially since the beginning of July. Decline is most manifest in Cuban business, which was conspicuously active through earlier months of the year, a new record for volume of lumber export having been registered in the half year just closed. Only moderate inquiry is reported for Cuba at present, though substantial orders, taken earlier, are yet to be filled.—*Gulf Coast Record*, July 19th.

Although inquiry from Cuba has fallen off in marked degree, some business is offering, and a substantial quantity, hitherto placed, is yet to go forward. The month's out-go for Cuba has been a little under the average of the earlier season.—July 26th.

July shipment to Cuba has fallen little below the standard of foregoing months. Cuban grades are in limited call and somewhat off. No improvement is apparent. Cuban shipment was the smallest in many weeks, and confined to the port of Mobile.—August 2nd.



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HANDICAPS OF THE CUBAN "GUAJIRO"

HE CANNOT READ, AND IS NOT KEPT INFORMED — RECEIVES NO HELP FROM HIS GOVERNMENT

It is not true that the American farmer in Cuba is a harder worker than the Cuban farmer; on the contrary, the Cuban "guajiro" works more and harder than any other countryman of the world.

The Americans who cultivate the lands of their colonies, who exhibit fine fruits and other products of the annual expositions, work very much at their ease. They do not labor during the heat of the day, they use tents in the fields, they stay indoors when it rains and they sleep under mosquito bars.

We do not blame them therefor. Such is the modern way of living.

But it is not true that they work more or are more inclined to work than the Cuban farmer, who makes of himself a beast of burden, and becomes bent under the burden of his toil. What is true—and therein rests the whole secret of the phenomenon,—is that the American farmer is a man prepared for his task, so prepared by his national government, and the Cuban farmer is a man absolutely destitute of any preparation.

In the United States, primary education is taught and truly taught in the rural districts, and there is not to be found a single farmer who does not know how to read and to count, who does not, in a word, possess the rudiments of a general education. Then, in the United States are published thousands and thousands of pamphlets, most of them for free distribution, treating, and treating well, upon agricultural problems,—methods of cultivation, the nature of plants and trees, etc., etc.

And there are, moreover, in the United States, everywhere schools, institutes of every kind, and scientific establishments, really practical and really popularized, placed at the easy and profitable disposition of the rural population.

The American farmers, moreover, have perfectly organized the economic side of their business, the buying and selling and everything relating in the interests of the national production. And the Cuban Guajiro! How does he live?

He does not know how to read or write or count, he has no notion of anything, nor does he hear anything talked of, the nation preserves him in the crude just as he came from the bosom of Mother Nature. He doesn't read because he doesn't know how, and he couldn't read if he did know how, for in this country there is nothing about agriculture of the least utility or profit published, in fact there is no agricultural matter published at all. If an agricultural experiment station is established, it promptly becomes a purely bureaucratic center, absolutely useless, though absorbing an enormous amount of money, without publishing a page. We have often visited these stations and they have made our heart sink, while, when we have come away from a private plantation and stopped at the government experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas, the contrast has been tremendous, the latter looking like a neglected barnyard. The government announces branch experiment stations, but the public knows in advance that they will be merely so many new bureaucratic sub-centers, founded solely to furnish jobs for political friends and henchmen, in which no one will be found to know anything about anything, and where nobody will try to teach anyone anything, and whither nobody will take the trouble to go in hope of learning anything.

Nor has the guajiro here any to help him economically or any other way, being left to the mercy of the storekeeper, under whose gallows he lives and dies.

Is it possible to expect under such conditions that the Cuban guajiro shall produce, labor, cultivate, select and improve, like the American farmer, and shall come and exhibit fancy fruits at the National Exposition? The miracle is that he is alive—that he doesn't bray, never having been educated to do anything else! And it is a wonder that he is not exhibited naked and in a state of nature as the primitive "Homo Cubensis," survivor from the age of ignorance and hardship.—*La Discusion*, Havana, translation of the *Havana Telegraph*.

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HORTICULTURAL MATTERS

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE PAPAW

The following interesting information is taken from the *Tropical Agriculturist* for February 1913. "The milky juice of the unripe fruit of the Papaw tree is admitted by highly medical authorities to be an efficient vermifuge, and a similar property is possessed by the seeds, which have a pleasant flavor resembling that of cress. The juice is also a good cosmetic, which is used for the removal of freckles. But the most remarkable thing connected with the Papaw tree is the property possessed by the milky juice of the unripe fruit of separating the fibres of flesh and making it tender. The late L. A. Bernays, who was undoubtedly a reliable authority on the properties of plants and fruits, says, in his valuable work on 'The Cultural Industries of Queensland,' that this property is not confined to the juice of the fruit, but the very exhalations of the tree are said to possess it; and of this fact the Brazilian butchers take advantage to make their toughest meat saleable. This is accomplished by suspending the newly-killed meat in the tree, or by wrapping it in the leaves. So powerful is this softening action of the juice that it must be used with caution, the meat will drop to pieces, which makes it more unpalatable than if left in its original condition of toughness.

"Some interesting experiments were made some years ago upon this subject at the Royal Agricultural Museum, Berlin. A portion of the juice was dissolved in three times its weight of water, and this was placed with 15 lbs. of quite fresh, lean beef in one piece in distilled water, and boiled for five minutes. Below the boiling

point, the meat fell into several pieces, and at the close of the experiment it had separated into coarse shreds. The juice can be dried without losing its effect, but its efficiency in this respect does not appear to have been tested over a longer period than six months."—*Agricultural News*.

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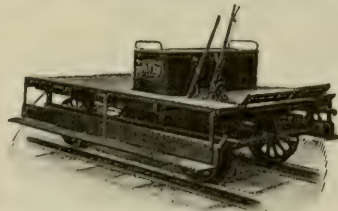
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NEWS OF SUGAR ESTATES

CENTRAL "ULACIA" NEARLY READY

Another sugar mill is being built two kilometers from Rodrigo Station in Santa Clara Province on the line of the Cuban Central Railways. The owners, the Ulacia Brothers, expect to begin grinding the next crop.

The installation of the machinery is going forward with such promptitude, that Señor Jardeña, the administrador, is confident that on December 15th the siren of the new mill will sound the termination of the installation work and that on January 1, 1914, will grinding begin.

The Ulacia Brothers have, until this year, managed the central "Santa Catalina," situated at Cruces.

CENTRAL "RAMONA" RENOVATED

Central "Ramona" has been very thoroughly overhauled from the mill to the laborers' quarters and put in splendid condition by the owner, Don Francisco Arrechavaleta. The estate has been leased to the well-known wealthy resident Don Domingo Leon, proprietor of the centrals "Fidencia," situated at Placetas, and "San Pedro," situated near Sagua. All three

mills are near each other in Santa Clara Province.

NEW MILLS GETTING READY

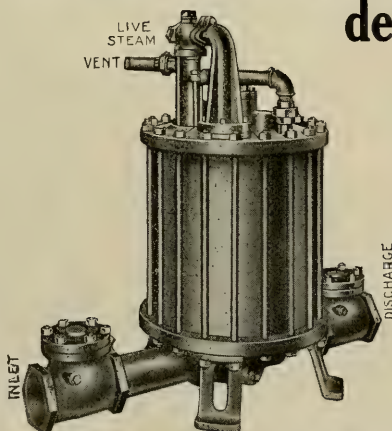
Reports from Camaguey of August 4th are to the effect that the machinery for the new sugar mill at Ciego de Avila was then at Antilla ready to be forwarded to the site of the new mill and that the work of completing a branch railroad to connect with the Jucaro and Moron railroad had been completed.

At Piedracitas in the same province, where a new mill will also be built, there is much activity. The company has acquired ties for its railroad lines and the carpenters are at work on the mill's houses, the machinery being already in transit. Contractors are also reported to be looking for cane, good prices being offered for delivery next February when the mill is expected to be ready to grind.

Reports from Florida state that Sr. Cueto of Havana, representing the directors of a Cuban bank has been looking for the site for a mill in that district, the purchase of 125 caballerias of cane land being reported.

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Tablet placed by Cubans in 1898 in memory of the crew of the *Virginius* who were executed on this spot. Further executions of Americans was stopped by Commander Lorain of the British Sloop of War, *Niobe*.

The Tourist at Santiago

At their feet is a plaza filled with jasmine, oleander, roses, royal palms; across the street a cathedral four hundred years old, and facing it the palace on which was raised the first American flag to fly over Cuba. Within the distance of a cab ride is San Juan Hill, Morro Castle, or the mountain of Bonaito, from the top of which is a view of valley, harbor and ocean, among the most beautiful of any land. And ten minutes' walk would take them where, against a wall, were shot the American filibusters of the *Virginius*. The bronze tablet on the wall reads, "You who pass, uncover the head. This spot is consecrated soil. It is blessed with the blood of patriots sacrificed to tyranny."

But the tourists on the terrace of the hotel do not uncover the head; they do not pass the spot; they prefer to learn how a fellow-countryman in the hardware business in Spokane raised ten thousand dollars on a first mortgage. Why, to learn that, should one travel a thousand miles? Why leave home?

They number from three to five hundred, and at once do they scatter toward San Juan Hill? They do not. They make a combined charge upon the newspaper stand and buy picture postal cards—thou-

sands of picture postal cards. Within ten minutes after their arrival the entire ship's company is on the terrace or in the writing-room feverishly directing to Aunt Emily or Uncle John picture post cards of places they have not yet seen, and which half of them never will see. They desire only that the folks at home shall know they are within twenty minutes' walk of the battlefield of San Juan. But they do not take the walk. Instead, the women of the party visit the local "emporiums" and buy Panama hats, kodak films and tambourines decorated with scenes from bull-fights. And the men remain on the veranda and fan themselves, and talk—not of what they have seen or of what, according to their itinerary, they are going to see—but of home.

It will be many years before the Spanish Main or Cuba or the Windward Isles lose their local color. Always the Caribbean will hold its charm, its beauty, its historical interest. . . . After you have reached those happy isles and have visited the show-places the guide-books tell you to visit, do not sit in the patio of the hotel and read two weeks old newspapers from your home town. Get into the street and see things.—Richard Harding Davis in the *Metropolitan*.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER

William E. González of Columbia, S. C., the new United States Minister to Cuba, presented his credentials to President Menocal on August 9th. A great crowd gathered to cheer for the new envoy, who is the son of one of Cuba's fighters for liberty.

Minister Gonzalez, in the course of his speech, said he felt a profound interest in the future of Cuba, which was natural in one whose father, Ambrosio José Gonzalez, gave his life for Cuban liberty. President Menocal in replying said Minister Gonzalez was doubly of Cuban blood because his father was a native of the island and furthermore helped Narciso Lopez to raise the lone star flag, which is now the flag of the republic.

La Lucha's impression of the new American minister is thus expressed:

"Mr. Gonzalez is a man of few words or speaks almost nothing.

"His family will join him in November.

"His brother Ambrose will direct the affairs of the *State*, Mr. Gonzalez' publication in Columbia, S. C. His son Robert E. is its editor.

"He stated his age as 47. His complexion is florid and his physiognomy expresses great intelligence; his hair is gray.

"He was dressed in a blue coat, with trousers of white flannel and wore a straw hat.

"Mr. Gonzalez said he did not speak Spanish."

NEW INDUSTRY IN CIENFUEGOS

A new business, that of manufacturing mineral water, soda waters and fruit sirups, will shortly be established in Cienfuegos, a city on the south coast of Santa Clara Province having 30,000 inhabitants at the last census in 1907, although since then the city has grown greatly.

Señor Pellón seems to be the moving spirit in the enterprise and associated with him is don José M. Conceyro, a chemist of the city.

The necessary machinery has already been purchased.

CUBAN TELEPHONE CO. EARNINGS

July gave the Cuban Telephone Company 307 more subscribers, a total to July 31st of 13,751 as compared with 13,444 on June 30th.

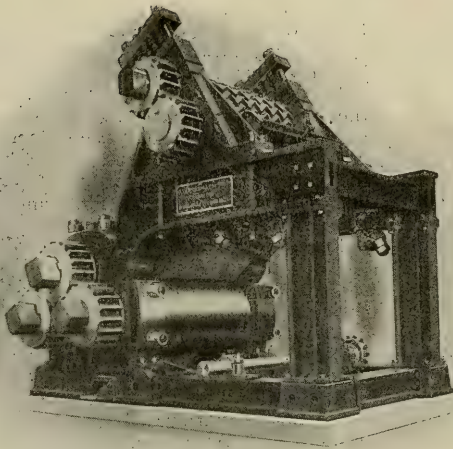
Receipts for July were \$76,998.51 and for the same month in 1912 \$56,580.

President Menocal has given assurances to Captain William M. Talbott, president of the Cuban Telephone Company, that he was completely satisfied with the way the company has fulfilled its obligations and told him there was absolutely no truth in any report that measures against the company were contemplated.

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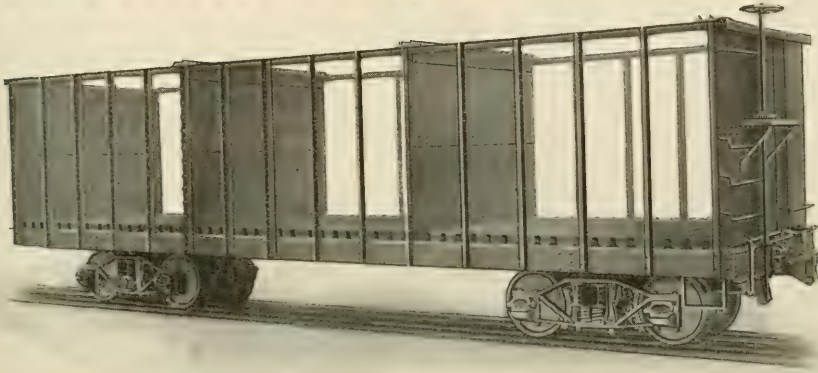
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The Tariff Discussion

The discussion on the tariff bill up to August 13th left the sugar schedule still untouched. Democratic senators find cause in the death of Senator Johnston of Alabama for no little apprehension regarding the division of the Senate on the tariff bill.

Before the death of the Alabama senator the Senate stood 51 Democrats, 44 Republicans and 1 Progressive. Then it would have been necessary for four Democrats to change to give vote with the opposition to defeat the bill, but the loss of one Democrat so changes the situation that a change of front by three Democratic Senators would effect the defeat of the measure, providing all the Republican Senators and Senator Poindexter, the Progressive, should cast their ballots in opposition to it. The understanding from the first has been that the Louisiana senators, both of whom are Democrats, would use their influence and cast their votes against the bill so long as it contained a free sugar provision, however remote. Therefore, with the opposition maintaining its solid front, one more change would be sufficient to reverse the vote and defeat the bill.

There are, however, many contingencies to be considered before leaping to the conclusion that this will be the outcome of the

contest. The first of these is the conceded difficulty of finding another Democratic convert to the opposition theory. Another is the possibility of gaining supporters for the bill on the Republican side. It is broadly hinted that Mr. Poindexter may decide in the end to give the measure his support, and it is almost as generally believed that comparatively few changes in the schedules might bring to its support such Republicans as LaFollette, Norris and Kenyon. On the other hand, it is probable that among the first changes demanded by even the most liberal Republican Senators would be the restoration of sugar to the dutiable list.

Senator Newlands is known to be much averse, personally, to free sugar, but the Senate is still ignorant as to how he may vote in view of the edict of the Democratic caucus.

No one pretends to see the end of the discussion. The sugar schedules, which it was expected would be taken up a few weeks ago, is still untouched. The debate on preceding portions of the bill has been long ago drawn out, and when sugar was reached in the natural order, it was passed over because of the temporary indisposition of Senator Ransdell.—Willett & Gray on August 12th.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated July 16, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96° test Cuba centrifugal sugar was 3.54c. per lb. and is now 3.73c. per lb., the highest value obtained this year.

A month ago our market was 40c. per 100 lbs. below the parity of European beet sugar, but this difference has since been reduced to 29c. per 100 lbs. and there is a possibility of reducing it further before the close of the season.

The advance from 3.54c. was steady, on purchases by the refiners to meet the largely increasing demand for their product which came from all parts of the country, indicating a big consumption and near the close some 500,000 bags Cuban and other raw sugars were sold basis of 2½ c & f or 3.73c. landed for 96° test.

Included in the sales here were 25,000 tons Cubas, originally bought for shipment to Europe, but resold to America at a good profit and replaced by purchases of beets for the English refiners, thus strengthening the European markets.

Refiners here will still need large supplies of raws before the close of the season and, with stocks not being excessive and decreasing constantly, the holders may be expected to demand some further advance, say to about 2½c. c & f (3.86c.) or close to the parity of European beet quotations.

In consequence of the resale of English-owned Cubas to America and the prospect of the Cuban crop outturning fully up to the recent estimates, it is now unlikely that it will be necessary to import here much, if any, full duty sugars, this year, but the balance of the Cuba crop will doubtless be wanted here at full prices.

Standard fine Granulated is now at 4.70c. less 2 per cent for cash quoted by all refiners.

The domestic Beet Granulated of new crop, for October delivery, is offered at 4.50c. less 2 per cent in a quiet way; the crop promises to be larger than the record crop of last year, and after October 1st it will be coming to market rapidly and be an important factor, as it will undoubtedly be pressed for sale, supplying the demand to an unusual extent, probably forcing the refiners to reduce their meltings greatly during October-December.

The Louisiana cane crop is making good progress with prospects of a normal yield and, also will come on the market during October-December.

The producers of these domestic crops will be anxious to take advantage of the present tariff while it remains in force.

European markets further declined after July 16th until Beet touched 8s 9¼d f. o. b. Hamburg on July 22nd, after which date there was a steady recovery until to-day, when the quotation is 9s 4½d and now the parity of 4.02c. for 96° test Centrifugals at New York.

The Java crop, which began in May, has been estimated to outturn 1,500,000 tons, but has been suffering from drought and the estimate is just reduced to 1,450,000 tons; none of this crop has yet been shipped to Europe or America, as the eastern markets are taking it at relatively higher prices than those ruling in western markets.

In Washington, Congress is still discussing the new tariff bill, but has not yet reached sugar in the Senate, the prospects being that the bill will not finally be passed before October.

As proposed by the Senate Committee, the bill provides for a reduction in sugar duty of 25 per cent on March 1, 1914, and for free sugar on May 1, 1916.

If the Senate approves of March 1, 1914, for date of effect of sugar schedule, it will have to be referred to the Conference Committee as the House voted to put it in effect the day after the bill passes, and it is possible that a compromise date will be finally agreed to, perhaps January 1, 1914.

It must be remembered that the receipts of the Cuba crop during January and February are usually enormous, amounting to 400,000 tons, and as these must be sold by the planters to obtain funds, a reduction in duty on March 1st would be discounted, so that the domestic sugar producers would not be much, if any better off, than if the new tariff is put in force January 1st.

It is now noted that the wording of the Cuban reciprocity treaty is such as to apparently prohibit any reduction in present rates of duty on Cuban sugar, although it is

evident that such was not intended and the question may not be raised officially but, as Congress is now at work on the new tariff bill, it would seem wise to make it plain that the intention is for Cuban sugar to be admitted at a concession of 20 per cent on the rates of duty provided in the bill, and not leave the question in the least doubt.

New York, August 14, 1913.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 16 de julio de 1913, en cuya fecha la cotización del azúcar centrífugo de Cuba, polarización 96°, era 3.54c. la libra, y ahora es 3.73c. la libra, el precio más alto obtenido este año.

Hace un mes el precio de nuestro mercado era 40c. las 100 lbs. por bajo de la paridad del azúcar de remolacha de Europa, pero esta diferencia ha bajado desde entonces a 29c. las 100 lbs., y es probable que baje aún más antes de cerrar la estación.

El aumento desde 3.54c. fué constante por las compras de los refinadores para llenar la demanda creciente por su producto procedente de todas partes del país, que indicaba un gran consumo, y próximo a cerrar el mercado se vendieron unos 500,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba y otros azúcares crudos bajo la base de 2½c. costo y flete, o sea 3.73c. en muelle, polarización 96°.

Incluido en las ventas aquí había 25,000 toneladas de azúcar de Cuba, compradas primeramente para embarcar a Europa, pero que se revendieron a América con una buena ganancia y fueron reemplazadas por compras de azúcar de remolacha para los refinadores ingleses, fortaleciendo así los mercados europeos.

Los refinadores de este país necesitarán aún grandes existencias de azúcar crudo antes de que termine la estación, y las existencias no siendo excesivas y disminuyendo constantemente, es de esperarse que los tenedores exijan mayor aumento en los precios, digamos unos 2½c. costo y flete (3.86c.), o muy cerca de la paridad de las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha de Europa.

A consecuencia de la reventa a este país de los azúcares de Cuba, en un principio destinados a Inglaterra, y la probabilidad de que la zafra de Cuba resulte completa según recientes cálculos, no es ahora probable el que haya necesidad de importar aquí este año mucha cantidad de azúcar con todos los derechos vigentes, pero el resto de la zafra de Cuba indudablemente se necesitará en este país a todo su precio.

El azúcar fino granulado Standard se cotiza ahora por todos los refinadores a 4.70c. menos 2 por ciento, pago al contado.

El azúcar granulado de remolacha del país y de la nueva cosecha, para entregar en octubre, se está ofreciendo a 4.50c. menos 2 por ciento y con calma; la cosecha promete ser más grande que la cosecha extraordinaria del año pasado, y después del primero de octubre empezará a llegar rápidamente al mercado y será un factor importante, pues indudablemente se forzará la venta, supliendo la demanda de una manera poco usual, obligando probablemente a los refinadores a reducir grandemente su elaboración durante octubre a diciembre.

La cosecha de caña de azúcar de la Luisiana se va presentando bien, con probabilidades de un rendimiento normal, y asimismo llegará al mercado durante octubre a diciembre.

Los productores de estas cosechas del país ansiarán aprovecharse de la tarifa actual mientras esté vigente.

Los mercados europeos continuaron bajando después del 16 de julio, hasta que el azúcar de remolacha llegó a cotizarse a ss. 9¾ d. l. a b. Hamburgo en 22 de julio, pasada cuya fecha hubo una reacción constante hasta hoy, en que la cotización es ss. 4½ d. y es ahora la paridad de 4.02c. por las centrifugas polarización 96° en Nueva York.

La cosecha de Java, que empezó en mayo, se había calculado rendiría 1,500,000 toneladas, pero ha sido afectada por la sequía y el cálculo se acaba de reducir a 1,450,000 toneladas; no se ha embarcado aún a Europa o América nada de esta cosecha, pues los mercados del Oriente la están tomando relativamente a precios más altos que los que rigen en los mercados del Oeste.

El Congreso está aún discutiendo en Washington el proyecto de la nueva Tarifa Arancelaria, pero la cláusula del azúcar no ha llegado aún al Senado, y las probabilidades son de que dicho proyecto Arancelario no será terminado antes de octubre. Según

propuesto por el Comité del Senado, el proyecto de la Tarifa estipula la rebaja de un 25 por ciento en los derechos del azúcar desde el primero de marzo de 1914, y el azúcar libre de derechos desde el primero de mayo de 1916.

Si el Senado aprueba el primero de marzo de 1914 como fecha en que ha de tener efecto la cláusula del azúcar, tendrá que ser sometido al Comité Conferencial, pues la Cámara de Representantes votó para que se pusiera en efecto el día después que sea sancionado el proyecto Arancelario, y es probable que haya finalmente un acuerdo respecto a la fecha, que puede ser tal vez el primero de enero de 1914.

Hay que tener en cuenta que los recibos de la cosecha de azúcar de Cuba durante enero y febrero son generalmente enormes, ascendiendo a 400,000 toneladas, y como esto debe ser vendido por los plantadores para obtener fondos, habría que descontar una reducción en los derechos en primero de marzo, así es que los productores de azúcar del país no saldrían más ventajosos de lo que sucedería si la nueva tarifa se pusiese en vigor el primero de enero.

Se observa ahora que la fraseología del Tratado de Reciprocidad con Cuba es tal que al parecer prohíbe cualquier reducción en los derechos actuales sobre el azúcar de Cuba, aunque es evidente que no se intentó tal cosa y tal vez no se toque el asunto oficialmente, pero como el Congreso está ahora ocupándose del proyecto de la nueva Tarifa, sería oportuno el explicar claramente que la intención es que el azúcar de Cuba sea admitida con una concesión de 20 por ciento sobre los derechos provistos en dicho proyecto de Tarifa, y no dejar el asunto pendiente de la menor duda.

Nueva York, agosto 14 de 1913.



The Papaw Fruit. See article on the valuable medicinal properties of the papaw. It will be found on page 29.

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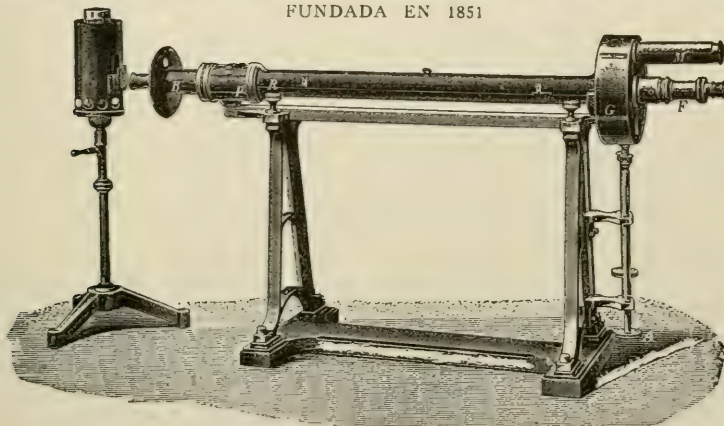
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Publications Recently Received

The Steam Consumption of Locomotive Engines from the Indicator Diagrams, by J. Paul Clayton, has been issued as Bulletin No. 65 of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

This Bulletin develops and illustrates the application of the logarithmic diagram to locomotive engines. It is shown that the steam consumption of locomotive engines can be determined from the indicator diagrams alone to within 4 per cent of the actual consumption as measured in test plants. Copies may be obtained upon application to W. F. M. Goss, Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Revista Dental, Habana, Mayo de 1913. Publicación mensual dedicado á la Ciencia, Arte y Literatura Dentales.

Our Dumb Animals, Boston, Mass., June.

La Hacienda, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boletín Oficial de la Camara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba, Abril 30 de 1913.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases. Issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases at Rome, Italy.

La Instrucción Primaria. Revista Mensual, publicado por la Secretaria de Instrucción Publica y dellas Artes. Habana, Marzo y Abril de 1913.

Sanidad y Beneficencia, Habana. Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría. Enero de 1913.

Boletín del Archivo Nacional, Habana. Publicación bimestral. Marzo-Abril.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES—CROP OF 1912-13

The sugar production of the twenty centrals in the Sagua la Grande district for the present crop compares as follows. The increase of all the mills over that of the previous crop makes interesting reading.

	1912-13	1911-12
	Bags	Bags
Caridad	30,745	13,047
Constancia	131,130	74,178
Corazón de Jesús.....	30,948	13,853
El Salvador	49,000	31,800
Esperanza	33,000	20,875
Lutgardita	75,222	45,669
Luisa y Antonia.....	12,500	7,650
Macagua	42,000	22,426
Patricio	121,732	80,603
Purio	86,160	64,705
Ramona	31,000	10,920
Resolución	50,141	17,245
Resulta	76,985	49,070
San Francisco de Asís..	47,120	18,572
Sta. Lutgarda de López.	81,500	44,070
Sta. Lutgarda de Camba	38,253	15,178
San Isidro	41,000	21,077
Santa Teresa	163,696	95,235
San Pedro	40,626	6,336
Unidad	96,950	66,258
Total	1,279,709	750,814

The yearly sugar report for the year 1913 of *El Hacendado Mexicano* contains the names and addresses with the individual production of each sugar factory in Mexico, Central America, South America, Porto Rico, Cuba, Trinidad, Hawaii, Java and Philippines.

CUBA'S SUGAR PROGRESS

Sugar authorities predict that within three or four years Cuba will produce 3,000,000 tons of sugar. In 1888 the crop was 560,000 tons, and in 1912-13 it had advanced 2,250,000 tons. The increase of 400 per cent has come since the Spanish regime, under which at its lowest in 1896 only 212,000 tons were produced. From 1897 to 1899 the crop averaged 300,000 tons. The old regime, incapable of preserving public order and protecting life and property, was not a field for

investment of capital on an expanding scale. Meanwhile American insurance has made of that island the chief sugar producing unit in the cane-growing world. Spanish, Cuban, American and German planters vie with each other in developing Cuba's sugar possibilities.—*Wall Street Journal*.

SUGAR CROP CONDITION ON JULY 31ST

According to the figures issued by Messrs. Gumá & Mejer, the well-known brokers of Havana, the condition of the sugar crop on July 31st compared as follows. The quantities are given in tons.

	1911	1912	1913
Exports	1,283,351	1,475,808	1,851,102
In existence....	115,235	299,520	364,692
Local consump..	42,530	41,450	51,300
Receipts to date..	1,441,116	1,816,778	2,267,094
The exports were distributed to the following ports:			
Three ports			
north of	1911	1912	1913
Cape Hatteras..	1,121,565	1,178,347	1,178,347
New Orleans...	158,357	161,257	215,815
Galveston	2,143	14,999	20,901
Canada		3,143	8,998
Vancouver			27,954
Curacoa			28
Europe	1,286	118,062	254,249

REFUSE MOLASSES FOR MOBILE

The information that Mobile is to be a distributing and importing point for refuse molasses from Cuba, which is used in the manufacture of horse and cattle feeds, if correct, should be a cheering note in the general upward trend the affairs of the city as a manufacturing and importing center have taken of late, says the *Mobile Register*.

Central "Preston" on Nipe Bay to July 30th, had produced 386,450 bags.

Central "Boston" to July 31st had made 336,696 bags.

Up to the same day "Santa Lucia's" production was 171,232 bags.

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Arthur M. Beaupre, late minister of the
United States to Cuba, left Cuba June 29th.
He expects to go to his former home in
Illinois and after a short stay there will
tour Europe.

Sr. Manuel Esteva Ruiz is the recently
appointed Mexican consul to Havana.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

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Custom House Collections

The receipts of the Havana custom house for July compare as follows:

1913	\$1,770,523	1909	1,509,947
1912	1,009,223	1908	1,313,839
1911	1,574,059	1907	1,623,661
1910	1,496,572	1906	1,534,538

Please mention THE CUBA REVIEW when writing to Advertisers

TWO GOOD SPANISH BOOKS

From the press of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., London and New York, we have received a copy of two little handbooks entitled "Spanish Business Letters" by E. McConnell, and "Spanish Commercial Phrases," which are very moderately priced. The first named is a practical handbook (second series), consisting of 48 pages containing examples of the most usual class of commercial correspondence. The book presupposes a knowledge of Spanish, no unnecessary space being taken up with the English translation, but there are numerous marginal notes in English explanatory of the more idiomatic words and phrases. The book of "Spanish Commercial Phrases," as its name indicates, gives examples of phrases applicable to

general commercial correspondence, such as replies to inquiries, execution of orders, quotations, letters of credit, remittances, etc., etc., as well as phrases of particular application to various lines of manufacture. In this book the English equivalent is given below the Spanish. The book, which consists of 32 pages, also contains a list of Spanish abbreviations. To those desiring to acquaint themselves with idiomatic Spanish commercial correspondence these books will be found helpful.

Dr. Desvernine the Cuban minister to the United States may not return to Washington. It is known that he accepted the post with great reluctance in the first place and that he is already extremely anxious to give it up and renew his old law practice.

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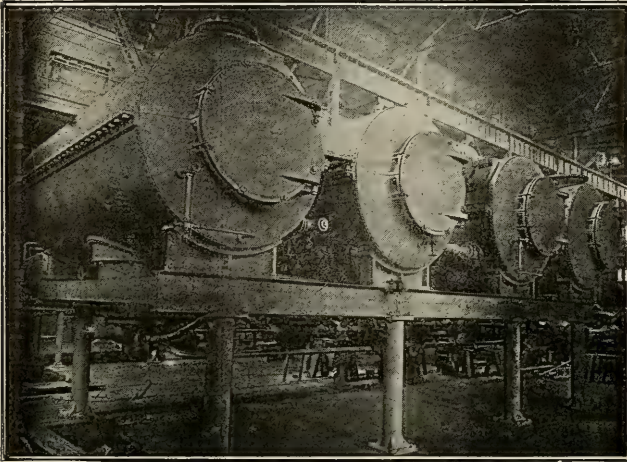
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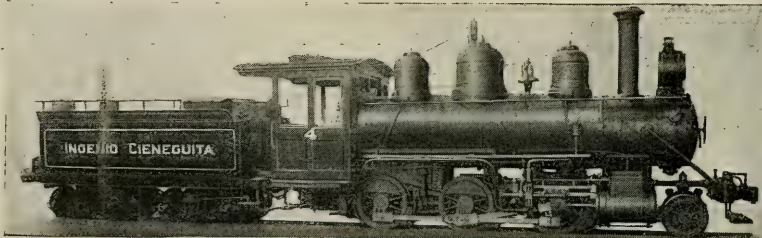
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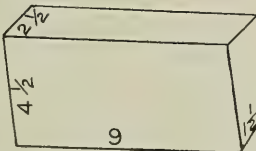
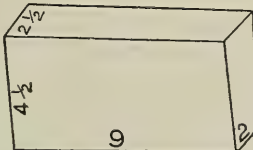
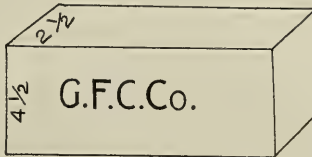
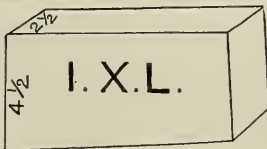
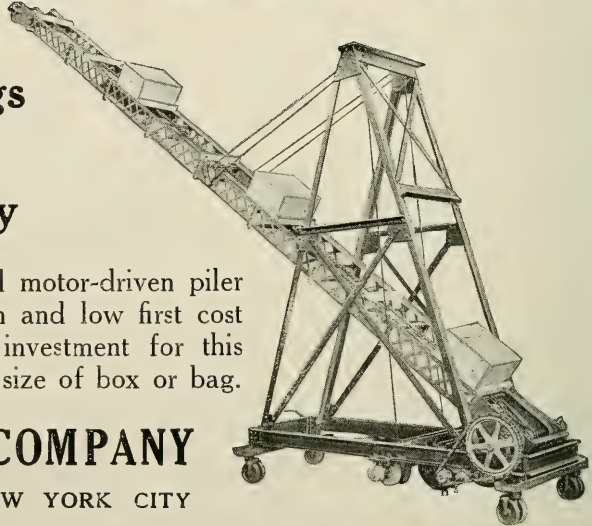
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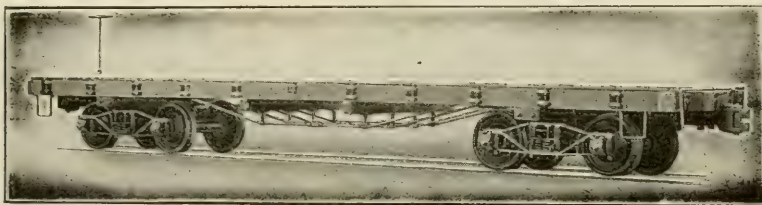
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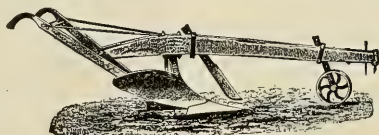
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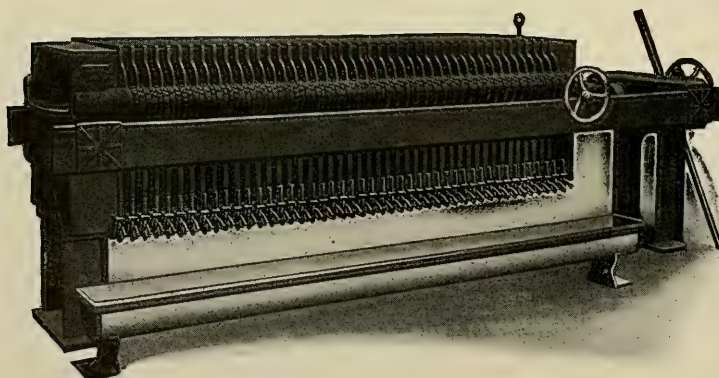
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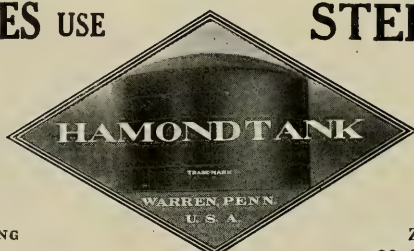
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VOL. XI

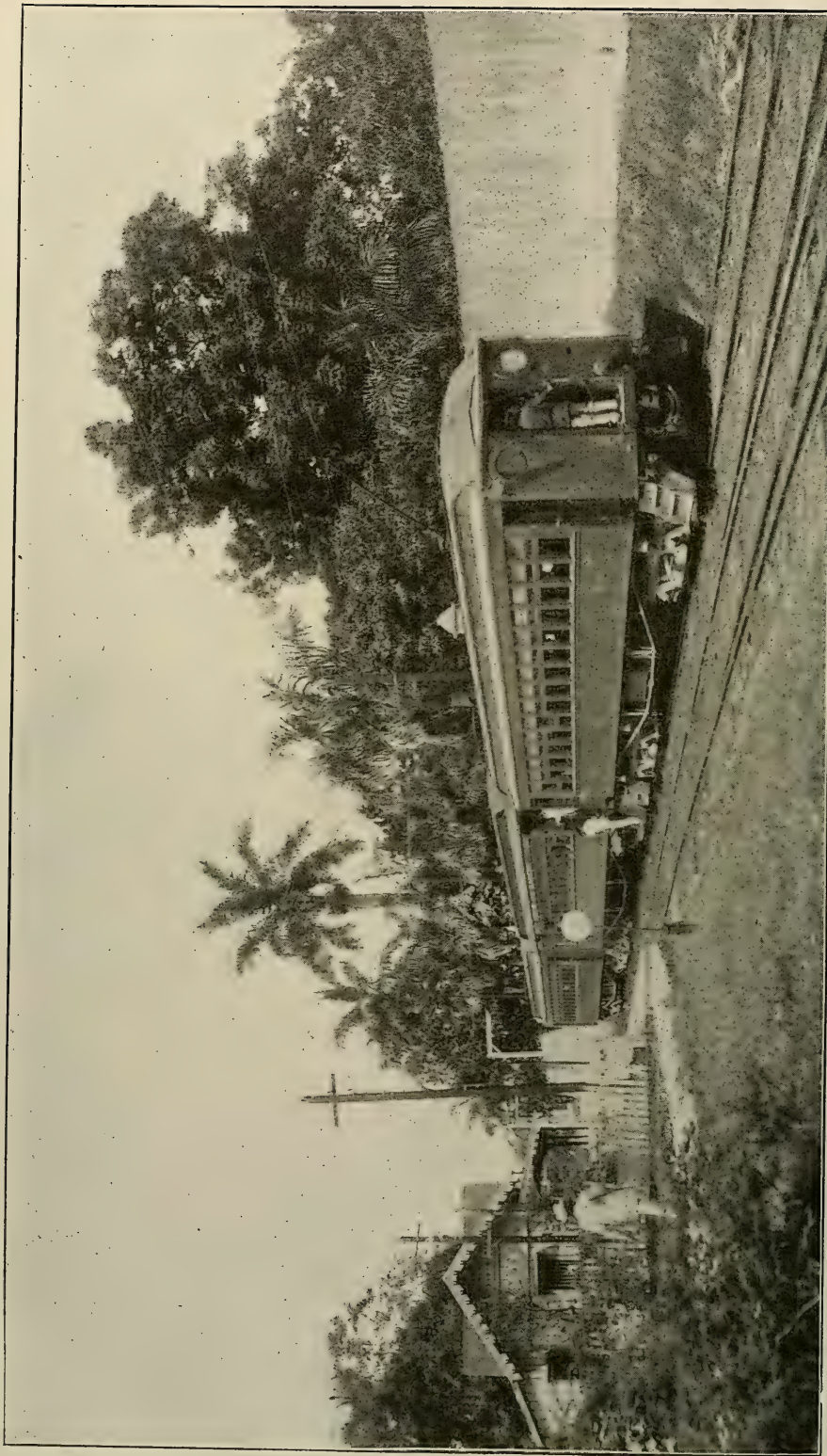
SEPTEMBER, 1913

No. 10

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MANY BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS



On the way to Mariano Beach near Havana. Three car electric train of the United Railways of Havana.

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THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XI

SEPTEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 10

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE POWERS AND CUBA — PATENT MEDICINE REGULATIONS — CUBA'S VIEWS ON FREE SUGAR

Cuba's Foreign Claims

A London despatch, dated September 11th, to the *New York Evening Telegram*, says that the Cuban government is about to present a note to the British, French and German governments simultaneously. The object is to obtain respite from the pressure which these governments are continuing to exert jointly to bring about the payment of alleged damages suffered by British, French and German subjects during the Cuban revolution and the Spanish-American war.

Should there be a disagreement between the Powers and Cuba over any particular claims Cuba will suggest that arbitration be resorted to, favoring the President of the United States as arbitrator.

These claims are divisible into three classes. In the first class, for instance, fall claims for money and material furnished to Cuban revolutionary leaders, for much of which formal vouchers were given. It is understood that President Menocal and Secretary Torriente believe these should be paid without more delay than necessary to establish authenticity of the documents involved.

The second class comprises claims which Cuba will insist she cannot consider in any circumstance, since to do so would violate her constitution. She will not consent to arbitration of these. Presumably she anticipates the support of the American government in this attitude.

The third class lies between these two, claims concerning which there may be arbitrable differences of opinion.

When the Treaty of Paris was signed the United States government assumed certain obligations. Among them was the obliga-

tion to settle with American citizens (and no others) for needless damage suffered by them during Cuba's revolutions against Spain and for other damage through any failure of the Spanish government to exercise due diligence. Spain assumed analogous obligations with regard to her own subjects (and no other). It was agreed that for damage suffered in the legitimate course of those wars neither should pay.

It is these latter claims which the German, French and British ministers have been trying to collect from the Cuban government.

When this crime was committed, Provincial Governor of Asbert, Representative Arias and Senator Morales were promptly arrested charged with the shooting and put into jail.

The *New York Herald* says in its account of the proceedings that Vidal Morales had little part in the affair and was released from custody on his own recognizance. The court could then go no further without consent of Congress. To settle the matter, President Menocal called an extra session of Congress for the purpose of modifying the criminal code, which, it had been demonstrated, prevented prosecution of members guilty of common law crimes even when Congress was not in session.

When Congress met, Speaker Lanuza introduced a bill to modify the criminal code. The gist of it is that the courts may hereafter proceed unless stopped by Congress. The House took one look at the bill and the quorum faded away, and none has assembled since.

"Probably," said Speaker Lanuza, "things

will drag along this way until November. Recent events have demonstrated that the courts may work up so much feeling against an accused official that public opinion will force the chambers to consent to a continuance of the case against him when Congress does meet. We are free to infer that this is the reason the liberals are preventing a quorum."

*Buying
Mules
and Horses*

Dr. L. A. Beltran, V. S., and Capt. Vila of the Cuban Army, have been in East St. Louis and Fort Worth, Texas, buying for the Cuban government 440 horses and 64 mules.

This order is soon to be followed, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, by one twice as large. The horses are to be used as remounts for the Rural Guards, and are of a larger type than the Cubans generally buy. The specifications call for horses from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high and the inspection is quite as rigid as that made by buyers for the United States Army.

Many of the horses offered are rejected on sight and others are turned back after a more detailed inspection. The buying is said by men interested in such contracts to indicate that the Cubans wish to mount their army on better animals than the under-sized pacing ponies ordinarily seen in that country.

The number of mules ordered indicates that a regular pack train is to be equipped, fifty pack animals and fourteen for saddle use. The Cubans have bought several large orders of horses in East St. Louis, but never before have made such strict specifications as to size, soundness and quality.

*Patent
Medicine
Regulations*

Under the new pharmaceutical rules just revived by President Menocal on September 3rd, foreign manufacturers will not need as was provided in the old rules, to be legally represented in Cuba by an agent, but they must explain on the labels of the medicine the name of the components to which it owes its value. Under the old rule it was provided that the component parts and the quantity of each ingredient should be given, but the manufacturers claimed this would be revealing their trade secrets and therefore unjust. The labels must also state the name of the manufacturers. The sale of the medicines which impede the procreation are to be barred absolutely from sale and a punishment of \$50.00 for even advertising them is fixed.

Other provisions of the decree affect the question of the record which must be kept by the department of all drug stores which

must be inscribed, all of these establishments to be known in the future by the name of the druggist owner of the place.

*Cuba's Views
on
Free Sugar*

Señor Torriente, Secretary of State, in an exclusive interview with a *New York Herald* representative on August 27th, said that Cuba is reminding Washington that under her treaty she enjoys a preferential and is requesting that in tariff reforms the American Congress respect her rights. The subject was discussed at a Cabinet meeting on the same day.

Cuba has no desire that the reciprocity treaty be terminated, believing both parties are finding it profitable. Cuba's special interest is sugar.

"What will Cuba do when sugar is free?" was asked.

Señor Torriente said: "We are now interested in protecting ourselves for the three years that must elapse before the duty on sugar will be removed. We cannot foresee our action when sugar will be free, for, frankly, opinion here is divided as to the effects on Cuba, some asserting they will be beneficial and others declaring to the contrary. Experience alone can determine, but inasmuch as the removal of duty means the loss of privilege to us, we will request recompense in increased preferential on other products still dutiable or in some other form."

*Six Months
Immigration
Figures*

The official figures of the Secretary of Sanitation recording the number of immigrants for the first six months of 1913, are as follows:

lows:

January	3,505	April	1,494
February	2,222	May	1,378
March	2,038	June	1,619

*No
Concealed
Weapons*

The custom of carrying concealed weapons in Cuba is well nigh universal and the President is seeking to abolish it by revoking all pistol licenses. This has been tried many times without lasting effect. Those regularly licensed constitute only a small proportion of the Cubans who habitually go armed, and would as soon think of leaving home without revolver and knife as without their hats. It is now proposed to prohibit the carrying of weapons under the severest penalties.

Dr. Luis Mazon has been appointed first secretary of the Cuban legation in Venezuela.

NEW ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

RECENT CENSUS FIGURES

In the towns of Santa Clara Province a recent census gives the population as follows:

Abreus	6,024
Crucés	11,503
Calabazar	14,650
Caibarién	12,235
Camajuani	15,471
Cienfuegos	*81,462
Cifuentes	6,003
Corralillo	8,528
Encrucijada	9,389
Esperanza	21,958
Palmira	10,009
Placetas	20,043
Quemado de Guines.....	13,005
Rancho Veloz	9,025
Ranchuelo	6,162
Rodas	21,093
Sagua la Grande.....	26,329
Vueltas	18,854
Sancti Spiritus	53,846
Camarones	8,436
Remedios	20,716
San Juan de los Yeros.....	10,113
Santa Clara	*52,843
Lajas	12,764
Santo Domingo	23,371
Trinidad	32,790
Yaguajay	18,428
Zulueta	7,238

Total in the province.....549,874

More than one-fourth of the total population of the six provinces is found in this province.

The last official census was made in 1907 during the American intervention. The population of Santa Clara was then 457,431. In five years accordingly there has been an increase of 92,743 inhabitants.

* Figures of 1912.

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY INADEQUATE

Santiago de Cuba has been quite unlucky as to her water supply for years. Three different aqueducts have been built by the American and Cuban governments, but none have been adequate and Santiago de Cuba every once in a while suffers from a water famine which moves the government to take some action.

Engineers from the Public Works Department have been ordered to go to Santiago to thoroughly study the difficulties and to devise a system which will supply the city's needs.

CUBAN ENGINEERING CO. CONTRACT

Reports that the contract with the Cuban Engineering Company would be annulled because of the company's plain failure to carry out the terms of the contract, have been denied by Secretary of Public Works Villalon.

KHAKI SUITS BARRED

Country people have been recently imposed upon many times by men who have gone to remote farms, dressed in khaki, and stated they were members of the rural guard, and secured accommodations. Then at an opportune time they would rob the place and disappear.

To prevent this the government has forbidden all those engaged in outdoor work, especially engineers and surveyors, to wear suits made of this material. The latter are objecting vigorously, claiming that their work requires clothing that will stand wear and tear and that khaki or corduroy is the only kind that gets these results.

NEW \$15,000,000 LOAN

The Cuban government will float a loan of about \$15,000,000 within the next few months. Preliminary authorization has been given by President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, says a *New York Herald* Washington despatch of September 11th.

Under the Platt amendment the United States has general supervisory power over Cuban finances.

The Cuban government, through Dr. Pablo Desvernine, its Minister here, several weeks ago made formal request for the authority of the United States to float a loan. When the Menocal administration was inaugurated it was confronted with a deficit. Although no public statement has ever been issued, the deficit has been estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

President Menocal directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a statement showing the actual financial condition of the government. This was laid before the State Department. Mr. Bryan decided that the loan was necessary and was within the ability of the Cuban government to repay. The terms of the loan are now being drawn up by the Cuban government.

The agricultural school of Havana may be shortly transferred to the experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas.

THE PORTS COMPANY ANNULMENT

ENGLISH INVESTORS VERY MUCH DISTURBED OVER THE MATTER — OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS

The *Daily Express* comments as follows:

"The Cuban government, it will be remembered, recently took the remarkable step of appointing an official appraiser to value the company's concession prior to its expropriation. The authorities allege that the sum expended by the company on the development of its property is less than originally stipulated, and that in these circumstances the agreement must be canceled. This action has naturally created the suspicion that the government is trying by any means in its power to secure control of the port."

It says further: "Everybody would be prepared to suspend judgment during the presentation of its case, and to listen to it when presented, but it will be a hopeless day for Cuba in the world's markets if she should start upon a policy of confiscation without the very fullest justification. And it must not be forgotten that there have been other instances recently of an unpleasant nature. The bill recently introduced into the Senate, and not proceeded with at the time owing to the dissolution, simply provided for annulling the concession and repaying to the Ports Company the cash value of work actually performed! The assertion seems to be that the monopoly was obtained by corruption, and a complete investigation was demanded. If this is the assertion, what of the position of innocent bondholders and shareholders, induced the more readily to support the concern by the attitude of the government in the matter of receipts? There is an ugly and dirty appearance about the business which requires much explanation, and we still hope that the Cuban government is not going to blacken its hands irretrievably in this unpleasant business."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls the annulment "a confiscation policy" and says: "We need hardly say that the government will eventually have to make out a strong case if it is to do anything in the way of confiscating concessions already granted."

"The concession was originally granted by a Ministry belonging to the opponents of the existing government, and, therefore, is regarded as coming from a tainted source. But the legality and regularity of the concession have at least twice before been contested and proved in the Cuban courts. In these circumstances, it would seem improbable that the company can be deprived of their rights as a bona-fide matter of law," says the *Financier and Bullionist*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a later issue declared: "It seems an amazing thing that, after revenues have been collected and dues appropriated under the concession by the government, the latter should now turn round and repudiate the bargains of its predecessors in office. But it is also necessary to know why Cuban Ports interests on this side have pooh-poohed the rumors about government action, especially in connection with the recently-introduced bill, seeing that there was evidently strong foundation for the rumors of hostility. We hope that this is not indicative of earlier business methods in connection with the concession. * * * The Cuban government is not one to be entrusted directly or indirectly with British capital."

"The raising of contentious issues at this early period suggests that the authorities in Cuba are anxious to regain possession of the port, but they can scarcely do this without giving the company substantial compensation," is the opinion of the *Financial Times*. This journal also believes "that, in the event of the Cuban government proceeding to extremes, assistance will be derived from the United States authorities in securing fair play for the company."

The *London Standard* expects "an official statement to be issued by the Ports Company shortly, but in the meantime it is stated that all steps are being taken to protect the interests of the stock and bond holders."

The *Stock Exchange Gazette* takes the same view. It says: "The company is under the jurisdiction of the United States. An appeal will, if necessary, be made in due course by the board to the authorities at Washington, and if the property is to be expropriated, it will be necessary to call upon President Wilson to see that fair compensation is given to the company. Even so, however, the position will be unsatisfactory, for the concession was granted for a period of thirty years, of which less than two have so far elapsed. A large amount of capital expenditure has been undertaken which has not yet become remunerative, and is scarcely likely to be taken at its par value for purposes of an official appraisement. The probability is, therefore, that the company will lose heavily by the transfer of its assets at this juncture; in fact, the whole of the share

capital would probably be lost. The bondholders' position is, however, more hopeful, it being impossible to conceive that the most drastic valuation will bring out a figure insufficient to cover the greater part of this class of capital."

The *Investors' Review* talks plainly on the matter as may be seen in the following quotation from its columns:

"We begin to see a little more clearly what is involved in this Cuban Ports dispute, and fear it cannot be gainsaid that the concession under which the bonds were issued here was obtained by fraud or something too near it for comfort. Three natives of Cuba and two foreigners carried the thing through on grab-all lines, and when a change of government came in the island the new Ministry immediately proceeded to act in what they considered to be the interests of traders and the inhabitants of the island at large. They brought in a bill to cancel the concession. Some time ago, it may be recollected, Mr. Govett published a most interesting and optimistic report with regard to the value of the lands to be reclaimed in the course of executing the port works. Against these prospective assets of high value the promoters or the organisers of the Ports Company issued to themselves and have been trading off here \$10,000,000 of share capital. No actual asset is represented by that share capital, and none of the expenditure on the works is provided from it. The English bondholders are finding all the money, and we cannot gather that they are in danger whatever happens: indeed, the government professes its willingness to refund all the money thus far spent on the works. The outlook for the shareholders, however, is much less comforting we regret to say, but hopes are indulged in that the dispute may end in a compromise, and it would assuredly be unwise on the part of the Cuban government to punish innocent holders in Europe for crimes in which they had no participation. Probably, however, there is still a great mass of the wind share capital unsold, and it might be only justice were the amount of it to be ascertained and canceled. In that event innocent shareholders here might be willing to submit to cash assessment, if not too severe, in exchange for the retention of an interest in the valuable property to be created when the works are completed. It is a disagreeable episode altogether, and a good deal of indignation has been expressed over what looks like the hole-and-corner manner in which the government has acted. It may not be to blame, but it looks as if it had given too little thought to foreign interests."

"Any purchaser of a decent line of the Debentures would have to pay a very different price to that obtained by forced sellers of a few thousand dollars' worth within the last few days. I would advise holders of the five per cent bonds not to throw them away, since confiscation is out of the question. Some 6½ million dollars have been expended by the company in hard cash, and the interest should be fairly secure, even in the event of the threatened 20 per cent reduction of the dues. The Cuban government is not at all likely to treat unfairly a concern doing valuable service, and to expose itself to international complications," says the *Financier and Bullionist*, London, August 16th.

The *Rialto* finds "the matter not a pleasant one, for Cuba has only recently given another instance of bad faith. And it is passing strange that the government should have been collecting port dues and handing over any proceeds to the company if it considered the concession corrupt and invalid."

Secretary of State Torriente thinks the government's position impregnable. The Port Company's appeal against the presidential decree, which denied its legal existence, alleging violations of the commercial code, declares the decree violates the constitution, denies the alleged violations of the code and quotes evidence purporting to prove the government has recognized the company. Commenting on this appeal Señor Torriente reiterated his belief that the government's position is impregnable.

Asked on August 27th whether compromise was possible he declared it was not, but that criminal action to put guilty persons in jail was possible.

Clement J. Suarez, writing to the *London Times* from Belgium, denies that President Menocal has broken faith with investors; neither has he abrogated or canceled the law of February, 1911, granting the concession. He says further:

"President Menocal declares in the decree that there is no identity between the persons contemplated by law and those forming the present administrative board of control which the decree declares (1) has not complied with the statute law of Cuba; (2) is guilty of felony and misdemeanor; (3) has conspired with others corruptly to mislead European investors by issuing false statements; (4) has been guilty of treason against the State of Cuba by attempting to bribe officials of the United States government dealing with foreign affairs; (5) has fraudulently expended the public taxes of Cuba in corrupting newspapers published in the island; and is, finally, an association *incriminée* in the present *enrichissement criminel* of receiving the enormous tax on the collection of which are held in suspense pending judicial decision. The decree gives no fewer than 22 names of persons involved in these dishonorable transactions.

MINING MATTERS

THE VAST ORE DEPOSITS OF CUBA — 500,000,000 TONS AVAILABLE — FURTHER AREAS RICH IN ORE

The discovery that Eastern Cuba is over-laid with a deposit of iron, accessible for mining without tunneling or shating, which aggregates fully 500,000,000 tons or more, means that a new source of supply is available for the American iron and steel industry that is of the greatest importance. Less than ten years ago was this deposit investigated. In 1904 samples of ore were taken from a small area that were found to contain over 50 per cent of iron. This was followed by a more exhaustive study of what is known as the Mayari district, by pits 300 feet apart, with borings made with a 2-inch carpenter's auger in the bottom of each pit. At first, each foot of pit the borings were analyzed separately; but the ore proved of such uniform quality that samples were then taken of each 6 feet, by borings only, and the distance between these was increased to 1,000, 1,500 and 1,750 feet.

The only iron ranges in this country that can be contrasted with the Cuban deposits in extent are the Superior, which in their earlier history supplied 75 per cent of the ore consumed by American furnaces.

The ore in its natural state contains a very large percentage of water, which increases to some extent with the depth below the surface. Near the surface it is red in color, with somewhat granular structure. The color gradually changes with depth, finally reaching a bright yellow. The consistency also changes toward the bottom to a clay-like, sticky mass. The relative proportion of red and yellow ore is quite variable; in some places the yellow reaches close to the surface, while in others the red extends almost to the underlying serpentine.

In the Mayari division of the Spanish-American Iron Company, the ore lies on an irregular plateau, about 15 miles long and 5 miles wide at the widest point, entirely covered with pine trees and brush, which grow directly on the ore. The elevation at the northern extremity, which is approached by the railroad, is about 1,700 feet above sea-level. At the southern end the general elevation is about 2,000 feet. Ore is removed by means of scraper-bucket excavators and steam-shovels, these machines loading into special standard-gage, side-dump steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity.

The Spanish-American Iron Company is also operating hard-ore mines of the Daiquiri group, on the south coast of Cuba, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. The main ore property at Daiquiri, once considered as three separate mines, San Antonio, Lola and Magdalena, has now developed into a practically continuous body of ore. The ore in the Lola mine can easily be distinguished from the waste by its darker color. The waste-banks are on the right and the ore-lowering inclines on the left. Both the ore and the over-burden are removed from a series of benches. Fourteen steam-shovels are employed for stripping, the largest of which is a 90-ton Marion carrying a 4-yard dipper. All are served by locomotives and trains of side-dump cars for removing the rock to waste-banks on the back side of the hill.

On account of the rock being mixed more or less with the ore, it is necessary to load all of the ore by hand into small cars, which are run to lowering-inclines. These inclines carry the ore in skip-cars to the main-line railroad, which runs from the foot of Lola hill to La Playa, the shipping-port at the coast, four miles from the mines.

A hoisting-incline is provided for raising coal, machinery and general supplies from the main-line railroad to any level of the mine. A modern air-compressor plant is located along the railroad near the San Antonio mine, and a pipe-system is arranged to furnish compressed air for tunnel-exploration and for general service to any part of the mine. Steam-drills are used in the principal blasting-work. Ore is also brought from the Berraco and Sigua groups of mines, located to the east of Daiquiri, over a narrow-gage railroad joining the standard-gage main-line about two miles below Daiquiri mines. All of the ore is crushed before shipment in a Gates crusher-plant to sizes suitable for use in the blast furnaces.

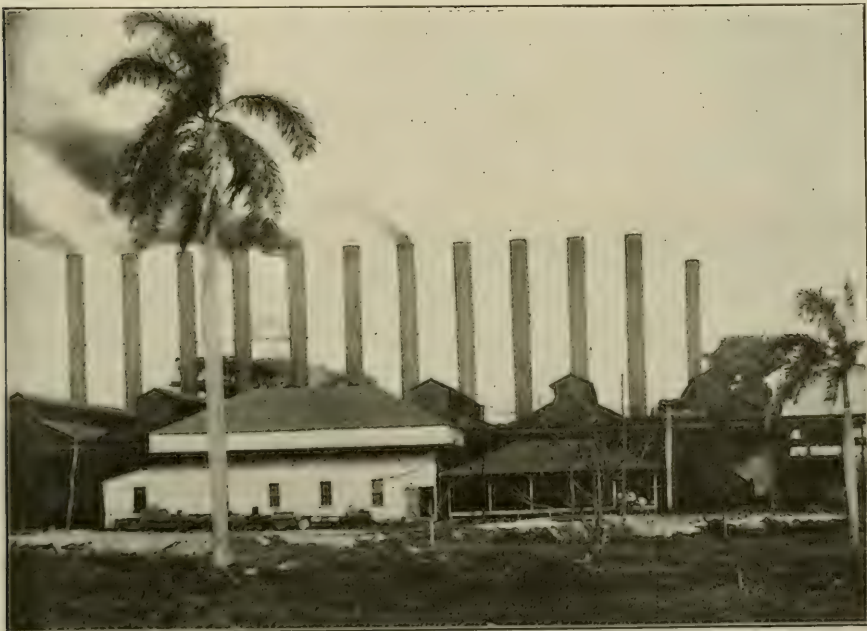
The contour of the ground at the point where excavations were begun, in the Mayari district, though appearing to be quite regular, is not ideal for steam-shovel operation. The depth of ore is not uniform, in many places the underlying rock projecting far up into the ore, even to the surface. The general slope of the ground, even in the most nearly level places, is quite irregular. Therefore, it is difficult to find many places where it is possible to operate a steam-shovel for an extended period in a cut of economical depth without including a considerable portion of the rock with the ore ex-

cavated. For this reason the scraper-bucket excavators are more satisfactory as well as more economical for excavation, although their capacity is considerably less than that of the large-size shovel used. Three of these excavators are now at work, together with one 90-ton Bucyrus steam-shovel. The excavators operate 1.25-cubic yards Page buckets, although a larger capacity of bucket is contemplated. The bucket swings through a radius of 60 feet, and without difficulty removes all the ore for a width of about 100 feet down to the rock bottom, the projecting rock and stumps being discarded. Each machine-crew consists of one operator, one fireman, and three pitmen. As the machine works up hill or down hill continually, and the track follows the same grade, cars can be dropped down by gravity to be loaded as needed, with a minimum amount of locomotive service.

The nodulizing plant, located on the east side of the raw-ore yard, consists of twelve rotary kilns, 10 feet in diameter, and 125 feet long, set at an inclination of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch per foot, and 20 feet apart. The kilns are of the type commonly used in the manufacture of cement. The diameter, however, is unusually large in order to overcome trouble from "ringing-up" in the hot zone, which often causes serious delays in the operation of kilns of smaller diameter. Each kiln is carried by two steel tires rigidly fastened to the shell. The cut-steel driving-gear attached to the shell close to the tire near the cold end is 152.78 inches in diameter, and 4 inches in pitch. Each kiln is driven by a 35 horse-power variable-speed motor. A 7.5-ton over-head electric traveling-crane, carrying a man-trolley with 3 cubic yards grab-bucket, is provided for removing the nodules from the trough of the nodulizing plant and loading them into 50-ton electric transfer-cars on the track passing alongside of the trough.

The construction at the water-front is somewhat unusual. Close to the front leg of the bridge, and parallel to its runway, is a trestle extending over one side of a trough. A transfer-car brings the nodules from the nodulizing-plant, and discharges from one side into this trough, in position to be readily loaded into the vessel, or to be moved back to storage under the main span of the bridge by the grab-buckets. The bottom of the trough is one foot above high tide. Its outer wall is formed by planking spiked to a row of piles. All of this construction, being above the water-line, is not subject to damage by the *teredo navalis*. From the outside of the trough-wall the bottom drops off at an angle of 45 degrees to 28 feet deep at the fender-line, which is approximately under the hinge of the boom of the bridge.

Considerable dredging was necessary in order to provide a suitable harbor. A basin 1,500 feet long, 200 feet wide at each end, and 400 feet wide at the widest point, was



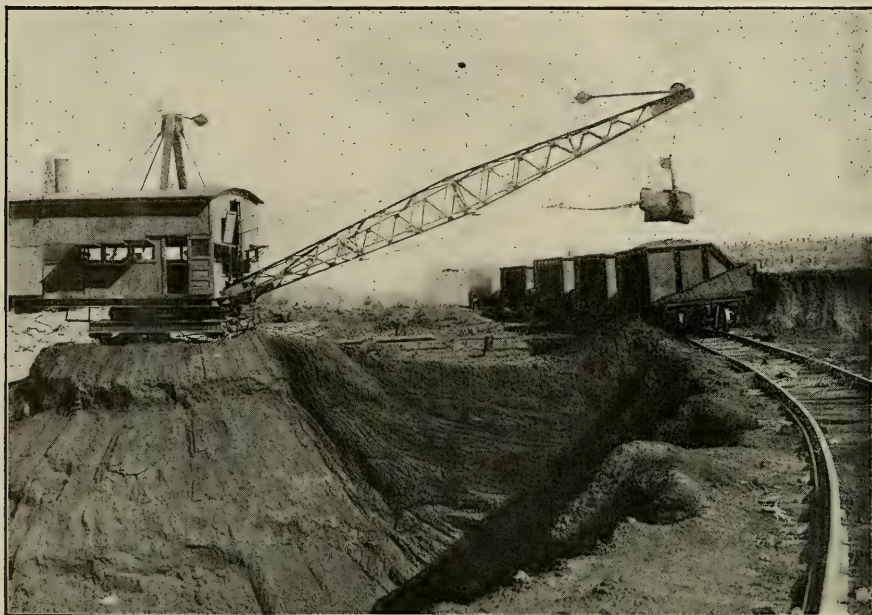
General view of nodulizing plant at Felton. Twelve kilns are in operation.

dredged to a depth of 28 feet. The approach-channel, 2,500 feet long and 200 feet width, was dredged to the same depth. Felton, on Cagimaya Bay, a well-protected branch on the south side of Nipe Bay, close to its entrance, has proved a very safe and satisfactory harbor.

Each year more investigations are made of the deposits beyond the mines opened, and the results confirm the statement that this and the Mayari beds contain fully 500,000,000 tons with an extensive area still unexplored. The tonnage available for steel making may be 600,000,000 or more, as only a half million tons or more of ore are mined annually.—Henry Hale, in the *Scientific American*, New York.

The *Mining and Engineering World* recently printed abstracts of discussions before the American Institute of Mining Engineers in February, 1912, on the valuation of iron mines for taxation. In the course of the proceedings comparisons were made of the Cuban ore with that of the Lake Superior mines, and Mr. E. E. White of Ishpeming, Mich., prepared a table of costs of nodulized Cuban ore, which is as follows:

COST OF CUBAN ORE AT PITTSBURGH		Cts. per Unit
Mining, 27 cts. per ton, 40 cts. nodulized.....		0.76
Nodulizing, \$1 per ton.....		1.89
1,200 miles sea-haul at 0.0522 = 62.6 cts. per ton.....		1.19
25 miles land-haul in Cuba at 0.336 = 8 cts. per ton.....		0.15
328 miles land-haul to Pittsburgh at 0.336 = \$1.10 per ton.....		2.09
Loading and unloading boats, 10 cts. per ton.....		0.19
Terminal costs in Cuba, 18 cts. per ton.....		0.34
Terminal costs in U. S., 15 cts. per ton.....		0.28
Royalty, 5 cts. per ton.....		0.095
Taxes, 5 cts. per ton.....		0.095
Premium for Bessemer quality, 48 cts. per ton.....		7.080
Premium for phosphorus, 0.025 per cent, 25 cts. per ton.....		
Total premium, 73 cts. per ton.....		1.38
Total cost per unit to compare with cost of average Lake Superior ore at 5.57		5.70
Duty, 12 cts. per ton.....		0.23
		5.93



Steam drag at Felton mining properties owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Jennings S. Cox, one of the best known Americans in Cuba, died in New York recently. For the past eighteen years he had been general manager of the Spanish-American Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company's mines in Oriente Province. He was a graduate of the school of mines of the Columbian University, class of '87.

According to the official register there are 1,321 lawyers practising their profession in the republic.

Citizens of Cabaiguan, Santa Clara Province, have begun to hold meetings to segregate the borough from the municipality of Sancti Spiritus to become a free and independent municipality.

The Inglaterra Hotel, the Seisdedos banking house and a jewelry store in Guanatanamo were destroyed by fire on August 18th. The loss will probably be \$200,000.

The Terry Theatre in Cienfuegos, reported to be in the market, will not be sold. On the contrary, the present owner, doña Teresina Porticos, widow of D. Thomas Terry, will make considerable repairs to the building and put in fine condition for the show business for which it was constructed.

Serious charges have been made by a member of the provincial council of Pinar del Rio, against Governor Manuel Sobrado. The most serious accusation is of misappropriating state funds. A special investigation judge has been appointed by the Supreme Court to look into the matter.

The new edifice of the Spanish Club in Puerto Padre is nearly ready and will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies on October 12th, that date being the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the society.

The *Mining and Engineering World* says that oil has been discovered in the province of Matanzas. The well was drilled near Legunilla and 100 bbls. per day are being secured by pumping. The discovery of oil in this quantity is an encouragement and will result in a number of test wells being sunk in Matanzas.

According to the *Correo de Oriente*, published at Holguin, a new gold mine has been found in that section and that the vein is a rich one. The same authority records the discovery of a coal deposit.

Havana's council will try and control the price of condensed milk which a member declares has been too high. An attempt will be made to purchase a supply and establishing stores for the sale of the product.

There were rumors that Ex-President Gomez had cut short his European tour and was returning to Cuba, even the date of his arrival at New York being given. The story proved to be a canard. General Gomez will not return until next December.

The appearance of the buggy, which is peculiarly an American institution, about the town of La Gloria in such numbers of late is a good sign. It is an evidence of prosperity and is better in every way than saddle and pack-horses.

It means dissatisfaction with the birdle-path stage of development—in which all Spanish American countries stagnate—and a desire for roads fit for vehicle traffic, which will later develop into a demand for good roads, the appearance of which is a sure sign of a progressive agricultural community.—*La Gloria Cuban American*.

Some machinery for the electric plant at Isabela de Sagua, Santa Clara Province, has already been received. The balance will arrive very soon. Sr. Carlos Galvani is the owner of the new enterprise.

Mr. Everardo has been granted a permit to install an electric plant at the town of Agramonte, which is to be used for lighting the town.

The Cuban consul at New Orleans has informed his government that the horse and mule disease known as "authrax" has assumed alarming proportions in Louisiana and has invaded Alabama and Mississippi.

At the instance of the Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. Nunez, one of the best surgeons of the island, President Menocal has recently signed a decree by which sanatoriums are created for the benefit of children afflicted with tuberculosis and providing for their free medical assistance.

A very wise law has been enacted providing for the retirement with pay of those engaged in the military service as a reward and in recognition of the services rendered to the country.

It is stated that Mayor General José de F. Monteagudo, who was in the United States all summer on sick leave, will return to Havana at the end of the present month.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

SPOILSMEN ARRAYED AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Many in close touch with the ins and outs of Cuban conditions, political and commercial, believe the republic faces the most serious problem since the American flag was lowered from the national palace, says the *New York World's* Havana correspondence of September 1st. It finds that Cuba at present faces conditions that might be subdivided into four parts.

1. A chaotic political condition, and the attempt of professional politicians and those who crave power to overthrow the influence of and discredit the Menocal administration.

2. The action of Congress in refusing to accede to the wishes of the President and temper the "immunity clause" of the constitution so that its members would not be entirely immune from civil courts.

3. The recent Presidential decree that dissolved the Ports Company of Cuba and annulled millions of invested foreign capital, which may serve to cheapen the commercial integrity of the republic with foreign investors.

4. The recently enacted military retiring law, by which nearly one hundred army officers have been retired and which political factions have seized upon for campaign material to stir up discontent in the army.

Cuban politics are thorough disorganized. The Liberal Party is shattered and the "patriotic conjunction," composed of Conservatives and Asbert Liberals, and which elected President Menocal, is likewise disrupted. This division was brought on by the President's honesty. "Instead of listening to party clamor Menocal set about running his office in a business way. Where a man of opposite faith was efficient he was retained in office," and this conduct, as may be imagined, caused a loud and far reaching howl of objections from the politicians who want all the government jobs.

The refusal of Congress to temper the "immunity clause," which allows members to slay and pillage without fear of civil courts, was a slap at the President. This wrangle grew out of the killing of Gen. Armando de J. Riva, Chief of the National Police. The accused men are in jail, but persistent rumor says enough evidence of a certain sort will be produced to clear them.

The law retiring army officers has given those opposing the administration a chance

to stir up strife, and politicians have seized upon it as a weapon to question Menocal's executive ability.

The *World* writer predicts that "Menocal will either make a magnificent success or a rank failure. There is no middle-of-the-road way for him."

ANNEXATION FAVORED BY CUBANS

General Pino, a member of the Cuban Congress for the province of Pinar del Rio, in an interview with a representative of the *Charlotte (N. C.) Observer*, spoke very freely concerning his country's relations with the United States. He said:

"If the question was put to a vote, the people of Cuba would in all probability express a willingness and even a desire to become a State of the American Union, but intervention at the hands of the American people is not desired and will never be.

"If we were to become a State of this Union and elect our own Legislature and Governor and other State officers our people would be entirely satisfied. But we would be opposed to a government like that which Porto Rico now has. We would not want a Governor appointed by Washington in whose selection our people would have no part."

He said also that "in all sections of the island one may see a contented people engaged in the various lines of human endeavor, confident that their times of armed conflict are past and that every one is guaranteed life and liberty. The courts in the island at this time are far superior to anything Cuban people have heretofore known."

General Pino has extensive tobacco fields in Pinar del Rio and is devoting almost his entire time and attention to their cultivation.

AMERICAN PRIDE PUNCTURED

The Prado or "Broadway" of Havana, now paved with cement and thronged with hurrying automobiles, elegant equipages and gay throngs, and illuminated by electric lights, becomes a veritable fairyland on balmy evenings. The band is playing, and listening Americans innocently sit down in some vacant seats, when along comes an attendant to collect a fee of 5 cents. The American resents it, and immediately hires an automobile at \$5 an hour rather than pay the pittance for a seat which he feels ought to be free. After all, it is the spirit of things to which the American takes ex-

ception. At the hotel are American papers, magazines and other home reminders welcome to the average American.

Perhaps this surplus of American journalism leads him to address cab drivers and policemen in his own tongue, expecting them to speak English—but they don't. The Cuban insists upon speaking Spanish, and for the first time many an American has his national pride punctured as he realizes that there are other people on earth besides his fellow citizens.—Mitchell Chapple in *National Magazine*.

HOW TROUBLE WAS STIRRED UP

(From *Salem (Mass.) News*)

Former Vice-President of the United States Fairbanks, an extremely conservative man, recently said that "trouble was stirred up in Cuba after the first government in the island had been established, 'by speculators, by the owners of public utilities and of great sugar and tobacco plantations,' who desired annexation as a means of enhancing the value of their property."

He said further: "Men who wanted to fatten on government contracts, or who were eager for military distinction, or who wanted Cuba annexed because of the chance to exploit her railroads, sugar and tobacco plantations and other sources of wealth, were eager for war; they felt that out of it would come the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and as American territory the value of its resources would be largely increased. The yellow press played its selfish and nefarious part; it was moved by no consideration of either patriotism or national honor."

The testimony of the former vice president accords exactly with the statements made by Hon. William H. Moody, then congressman from this district, as to the pressure brought to bear on members of Congress by the war lobby, by men ambitious for promotion by contractors and makers of ships and guns and ammunition.

ALL TO BE AMERICAN TERRITORY

Editor Vladimir Krymoff of the *Novoe Vremya*, the leading newspaper in Russia, has spent four weeks in tropical countries of America, and in that time has visited Cuba, Jamaica and the Central American republics in the interest of his publication to study conditions in these countries and their attitude toward the United States.

While in New York he gave the press his opinions on the matters. He said:

"I have been particularly interested in trying to determine whether those countries are going to be Americanized or not. I have interviewed many persons of note

in the various republics, and they express the hope that such a thing will not come to pass. From what I have seen and heard I am of the opinion that at least all the countries of Central America and the Caribbean will eventually become American territory.

"I saw American officials in Panama and I saw American officials in the West Indies. Cuba is supposed to be an independent republic, but to me it seems quite American. I spoke English everywhere. I saw mail boxes bearing the legend 'U. S. Mail.' I found I could buy there everything American. I saw sugar that had been grown in Cuba, sent to the United States to be refined, and then brought back home to be sold.

"In Santiago I could not pay my bills in Cuban money. I had to pay them with American money."

LOUISIANA'S SUGAR PLANTATIONS

These will soon be broken up into small vegetable and fruit farms, says the *New Orleans Picayune*.

"The question of a contemplated cut in the import on foreign sugars, with an ultimate aim of placing such on the free list entirely three years hence, has naturally disturbed the planter quite as much as the actual loss of the crop.

"The question of just what crops can be substituted has been discussed only in the abstract; in the concrete it is a difficult one to answer. Stock raising may be said to be one of the most attractive; corn growing has proved successful, but both of these operations can be carried on on lands worth only a fraction of the value now placed by the tax assessor on those devoted to sugar. Other crops have been advocated and have been planted for years, the three "P's" for instance—peas, pecans and peanuts. The three "S's" may also be cited—strawberries, string beans and spinach—while the raising of citrous fruits has proved a success, but hardly north of the New Orleans parallel.

PRaises THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MENOCAL

General Ensebio Hernandez spoke recently on invitation at a Liberal Party meeting near Havana. His hearers expected criticism and denunciation of the Menocal administration, but the speaker, himself a "Liberal," disappointed them by praising the administration called for cheers for its work and said the Conservatives had in three months done more good for the country than the Liberals did in the four years they were in power.

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of July and for the fiscal year ended July 31st compares as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
July gross	\$324,186	\$334,393	\$262,665	\$233,440	\$162,429
Expenses	188,673	185,782	143,313	115,007	113,411
July net	\$135,513	\$148,610	\$119,351	\$118,432	\$49,017
Charges	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,667	34,995
July surplus	\$68,721	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765	\$14,021
Gross earnings, July 1st	\$324,186	\$334,393	\$262,665	\$233,440	\$162,429
Net profits	135,513	148,610	119,351	118,432	49,017
Fixed charges	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,666	34,995
Month's surplus	\$68,721	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765	\$14,021

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending August 3rd...	\$55,558	\$51,358	\$48,021	\$45,289	\$41,309
Week ending August 10th...	56,067	52,856	44,056	43,167	40,583
Week ending August 17th...	56,108	51,421	47,093	43,225	39,458
Week ending August 24th...	52,546	46,743	45,326	42,547	35,680

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending August 2nd...	£20,438	£19,197	£15,555	£16,587	£14,517
Week ending August 9th...	21,003	20,984	15,761	16,168	14,200
Week ending August 16th...	20,738	19,455	15,599	16,076	14,725
Week ending August 23rd...	19,750	19,214	15,870	15,852	14,473

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:	
August 2nd...	£6,002
August 9th...	6,303
August 16th...	5,929
August 23rd...	5,791
August 30th...	5,445
Increase...	£1,538
Increase...	1,512
Increase...	1,498
Increase...	1,471
Increase...	174

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

Weekly receipts:	
August 2nd...	£6,145
August 9th...	6,848
August 16th...	6,642
August 23rd...	7,821
August 30th...	6,908
Increase...	£360
Increase...	1,082
Increase...	1,730
Increase...	3,488
Increase...	4,427

Orders have been placed in the United States by the Cuban Central Railway for three superheater ten wheel locomotives, three superheater consolidation locomotives and two smaller engines.

Robert Orr, general manager of the United Railways of Havana, purposes to extend the wharf of his company at Tallapiedra. Plans for the improvement have already been filed with the government.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CUBA

According to the Havana *Avisador Comercial*, English capital invested in Cuban railways and the mileage of these roads is as follows. The figures are for 1912.

Mileage	1,690
Capital invested.....	£26,950,867
Net income.....	£1,323,827

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

AUGUST PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	95	97
Republic of Cuba Exterior 5 per cent Bonds	99 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	103	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	100	104
Cuba R. R. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	100	102
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	95	100
Cuba Co. 6 per cent Debentures	96	100
Cuba Co. 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	104
Havana Electric Ry. Co. Consol. Mtge. 5 per cent Bonds.....	93 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₄
Havana Electric Ry. Light & Power Co. Pfd. Stock.....	91	96
Havana Electric Ry. Light & Power Co. Com. Stock.....	81	86
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bond Participation Certificates.....	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Tr. 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918...	93 ¹ / ₂	95
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ¹ / ₄	98 ¹ / ₂

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

NOT TO ANNUL TELEPHONE CONCESSION

President Menocal issued a statement August 12th saying that on account of rumors that the Cuban government intended to follow the action against the Ports Improvement Company by similar attacks on American companies, especially the telephone company, he desired to explain that the government has no such intention. On the contrary, the President added, the Cuban government intended to continue to extend to such companies all the protection to which they were rightfully entitled, but reserved the right to exact a strict fulfill-

ment of all obligations to which companies were committed under the terms of their concessions.

During August the Cuban Telephone Company's subscribers had increased to 14,552 as compared with 13,751 on July 31st.

The earnings for August totalled \$80,947.04 as against \$76,998.51 for July. Work has begun on the local station at Placetas del Norte, Santa Clara Province.

The Cuban-American Sugar Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 ³/₄ per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 1st to stockholders of record September 15th.



General view of the town of Felton and plant. (See mining article on page 12.)

CONDITION OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON SUGAR, BUT THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY IS STRONG

A noteworthy feature of the last few years has been the greater diversity of traffic over the Cuban Central Railway, for although some 80 per cent of the total freight traffic still consists of sugar, sugar-cane and molasses, the Company now has a fair general traffic, which is steadily growing in importance, and has also a good and steadily increasing passenger business. The nature of the freight traffic will be appreciated from the summary appended:

FREIGHT TRAFFIC—CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sugar cane.....	1,799,372	1,284,203	1,562,456	1,311,799	849,534	1,474,654
Sugar	307,581	304,935	329,758	289,459	189,956	296,630
Molasses	66,821	75,064	79,958	84,147	50,790	63,274
Timber and firewood.....	75,342	82,359	69,331	51,579	50,645	54,623
Building Materials	86,932	93,561	77,363	51,319	59,167	61,781
Tobacco	18,909	13,295	18,434	25,402	8,797	8,570
Machinery	7,573	9,060	5,554	4,669	5,503	4,830
Rum	7,215	6,079	6,533	6,063	7,671	5,401
Maize	3,716	3,213	2,618	2,793	2,796	2,045
Fruit and vegetables	5,405	3,119	2,557	4,601	2,436	1,168
General goods, etc.	232,122	215,160	195,778	169,354	175,158	174,683
Total goods traffic.....	2,610,988	2,090,048	2,350,340	2,001,185	1,402,453	2,147,659
Receipts	£350,554	£318,913	£328,371	£308,805	£234,169	£294,176

The income from passengers and from baggage, parcels, etc., also shows a marked increase during the last decade. The figures follow:

	Total			Total	
	Passengers	Receipts		Passengers	Receipts
1911-12	494,043	148,348	1906-07	805,378	129,251
1910-11	851,902	140,198	1905-06	797,360	113,297
1909-10	809,210	135,515	1904-05	703,062	93,851
1908-09	763,713	122,387	1903-04	531,183	75,590
1907-08	773,785	121,469	1902-03	498,127	65,232

The position of the Company is, therefore, relatively strong, and, although the Cuban sugar industry may be said to be on the crest of a wave of prosperity, the immediate outlook appears to be promising, and the future of the Company, especially having regard to the new mileage recently constructed and brought into use, is certainly hopeful. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the new extensions to be fully remunerative, but, as they tap a fertile cane district, a considerable growth in traffic may be expected as development proceeds. The all-rail route from Havana, which has so far produced satisfactory results, is, moreover, likely to further add to the Company's prosperity. It looks, therefore, as though the corner had been turned, and that shareholders are about to receive a more adequate return upon their capital, which up to now has certainly not been of a brilliant character. The average annual distribution since the Company commenced operations in 1899 has been at the rate of under 1 per cent per annum, and the highest dividend yet paid has been only 2 per cent, which was paid in 1911-12 and the two preceding years.

The London *Statist*, a recognized financial authority, recently drew attention to the speculative possibilities of the company's £10 ordinary shares at the prevailing price of about £4½, although the quotation has risen recently to £4¾.

The near approach of the publication of the annual report has revived market talk of a probable increase in the dividend, and the general expectation appears to be that 4 per cent will be distributed on account of the past twelvemonth, against 2 per cent for 1911-12 and the two preceding years. The position of the Company is interesting, and from the data available it is clear that the present hopeful dividend anticipations are by no means exaggerated. Last year, it will be recollected, the Company earned a profit for the Ordinary of over £43,000, a sum equal to a dividend of nearly 5 per cent on the shares. Only 2 per cent was, however, distributed, and the whole of the surplus, amount-

ing to about £26,000, was set aside to reserve and renewals. Very much better results have been secured in the past twelve months, and the directors may be in a position not only to raise the dividend to 4 per cent, but to allocate a substantially larger sum to the reserve funds than in 1911-12. The increase in traffic receipts, according to the weekly returns, was as much as £114,000, or nearly 23 per cent, and the total of the gross earnings, including sundry receipts, has thus been raised to the record figure of £614,000. What proportion of this growth in earnings will be added to net revenue account remains to be seen. In the last two or three years a policy of improvement has been in evidence, and a good deal of money (both capital and revenue) has been spent on renewals and betterments in order to secure greater economy of operation. These outlays are already bearing fruit, and, whilst the cost of maintenance is likely to remain relatively heavy for a time, a reduction in transportation expenses is to be looked for, and a further decline in the ratio of the total expenses to receipts may be anticipated. If we assume that one-half last year's expansion in earnings has been absorbed by increased expenditure (which means an addition of as much as £57,000 to the cost of working), the ratio of expenses to receipts would be lowered from 58.78 to 57.16 per cent, a not unreasonable assumption, having regard to the improved physical condition of the property. The net earnings may thus show an improvement of £57,000, or 27.6 per cent. On the other hand, interest charges will require something like £20,000 more than in 1911-12, owing to the issue last year of an additional £350,000 Five Per Cent Debenture stock, and on balance the gain in profit may be about £37,000. This is sufficient to provide an extra 4 per cent on the share capital, and the total estimated profit for the year, amounting to £80,000, may thus be equal to a dividend of something like 9 per cent. As it requires only £36,000 to pay 4 per cent on the Ordinary, it is evident that such a distribution could be made without any departure from the usual conservative policy of the board, and that, in addition, a much larger sum could be devoted to reserve and other purposes than in previous years.

In the following table are given the estimated figures in respect to the past twelve months as outlined above, and for comparative purposes the actual earnings and profits for the three preceding years:

INCOME STATEMENT—CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

	1912-13*	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Gross earnings	£614,000	£499,982	£460,086	£465,310
Expenses	351,000	293,900	281,288	282,686
Ratio	(57.16)	(58.78)	(61.14)	(60.75)
Net earnings	263,000	206,082	178,798	182,624
Miscellaneous	2,000	1,670	1,834	2,639
Net income	265,000	207,752	180,632	185,263
Rent-charges	9,000	9,304	9,927	10,516
4½ per cent Debentures.....	48,000	47,740	45,955	44,000
6 per cent 2nd Debentures.....	.....	1,742	12,000	12,000
5 per cent Debenture Stock.....	45,000	23,015	.....	.....
Taxes and miscellaneous.....	17,000	16,406	14,774	12,877
Total charges	119,000	99,207	82,656	79,393
Net profit	145,000	109,545	97,976	105,870
5½ per cent Pref. dividend.....	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Profit for Ordinary	80,000	43,545	31,976	39,870
Ordinary dividend	36,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Rate per cent	(4 p. c.)	(2 p. c.)	(2 p. c.)	(2 p. c.)
Surplus	44,000	25,545	13,976	21,870
Special renewals, etc.	24,000	21,000	9,000	10,000
Reserve	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total funds	44,000	26,000	14,000	20,000
Balance .....	.....	Dr. 455	Dr. 24	Cr. 1,870
Brought forward	10,000	10,963	10,987	9,117
Carried forward	10,000	10,508	10,963	10,987

* Estimated.

The *London Stock Exchange Gazette* reminds its readers that "the system is mainly dependent upon sugar for its revenue, and the fact that its sources of income are so restricted renders its fortunes liable to very sharp ups and downs. At present it is on the crest of a wave of prosperity, and this may possibly continue for some time, but eventually, of course, some reaction is inevitable."

The *Financial Times* says the annual report due in October "can hardly fail to be of an unusually satisfactory character because of its earnings."

The main results of working for the last dozen years or so, together with the dividends paid on the Company's Ordinary capital, are set out beneath:

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Year	Miles Open	Gross Earnings	Expenses	Ratio <i>Per cent</i>	Net Earnings	Net Profit	Dividend on Ordinary <i>Per cent</i>
1912-13*	337	£614,000	£351,000	57.16	£263,000	£145,000	4
1911-12	260	499,982	293,900	58.78	206,082	109,545	2
1910-11	255	460,083	281,288	61.14	178,798	97,976	2
1909-10	241	465,310	282,686	60.75	182,624	105,870	2
1908-09	241	434,357	249,523	57.45	184,834	103,388	Nil
1907-08	241	359,948	214,666	59.61	145,282	89,955	Nil
1906-07	241	429,310	247,616	57.63	181,694	104,445	2
1905-06	241	406,000	226,000	55.71	180,000	100,436	Nil
1904-05	219	345,000	193,000	55.95	152,000	81,551	2
1903-04	216	281,170	170,000	60.60	111,000	54,040	Nil
1902-03	216	254,000	154,000	60.62	100,000	48,881	Nil
1901-02	216	271,000	153,000	56.40	118,000	56,157	Nil
1900-01	214	248,000	131,000	52.64	117,000	67,995	1
1899-1900	214	196,600	111,000	56.81	85,000	41,279	Nil

* Estimated.

It should, of course, be appreciated that the dividends paid in no sense represent the profits earned. In the last seven years, for instance, the balance available for the Ordinary has averaged over £37,000 a year, a sum equal to an average annual dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Including 1912-13, the results for which are as yet problematical, the average dividend earned has been something like 5 per cent on the shares. By distributing profits so sparingly the directors have, of course, been able to greatly add to the Company's financial strength. The total reserve funds now amount to about £140,000, of which £50,000 constitutes a general reserve and £69,000 renewal and casualty fund. The Company is, therefore, in a better position than ever previously to raise the dividend to a 4 per cent basis, and having regard to past results, which include both good and bad years, such a rate might conceivably be maintained even when relatively bad times come again, as they may in a country so largely dependent on crop conditions.—*London Statist.*

An excellent wind-up of its financial year to the end of June last is shown in the Cuba Railroad Company's statement of earnings and expenses, says the *London Financial News*. With a gross increase of \$80,282 for the month, the working expenses were decreased by \$7,376, and as the fixed charges were slightly smaller, the surplus for the period was raised by \$88,491. For the past twelve months the gross earnings rose to the extent of \$812,787, the net profits by \$396,642, and the fixed charges by \$42,224, the surplus thus showing an improvement of \$354,418. The working expenses include \$96,000 for extraordinary replacements.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS AND STAGE LINES

In the report of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., for the year ending December 31, 1912, the gross receipts of the Havana Electric Railway from the beginning of the operation of the road in 1901 are given and these follow:

1901.....	\$611,131	1907.....	\$1,810,888
1902.....	871,697	1908.....	1,937,797
1903.....	1,084,508	1909.....	2,106,761
1904.....	1,235,945	1910.....	2,272,603
1905.....	1,477,064	1911.....	2,588,050
1906.....	1,570,302	1912.....	2,754,139

From the stage lines of the company, which tap the suburbs of the city, the receipts since their beginning in April, 1903, aggregate as follows:

1903.....	\$228,785	1908.....	\$339,009
1904.....	279,343	1909.....	381,886
1905.....	329,500	1910.....	384,376
1906.....	348,801	1911.....	403,451
1907.....	332,234	1912.....	390,002

The net income and operating ratio for 1911 and 1912 compare as follows:

	1912	1911
Net income	\$1,443,038	\$1,376,363
Operating ratio..	47.59	46.82

WANT RAILWAY EXTENDED

The municipal government has asked Congress and the President to take the steps necessary for extension of the West-coast Railroad line extension to Arroyos de Mantua.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

TWO YEARS TOBACCO EXPORTATIONS

An interesting report, recently issued by the Tobacco Manufacturers' Union of Havana, gives a history of the organization's existence and in addition some valuable statistics regarding the production, exportation and consumption of tobacco for a period of some years. The most recent exportation figures, those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and comparisons with the fiscal year of 1911-12 are herewith given:

	Quantities		Value (U. S. Currency)	
	1912-13	1912-13	1911-12	1911-12
Cigars	185,623,708	177,544,826	\$13,058,199	\$12,271,842
Cigarettes (packs)	18,303,822	15,080,416	554,757	447,259
Leaf tobacco (bales).....	406,205	290,368	21,293,361	17,061,488
Cut tobacco (kilos).....	283,588	372,156	285,930	347,200

The exportations from January 1st to August 15th compare as follows:

	1913	1912	1911
Leaf tobacco (bales)	181,489	192,872	194,416
Cigars	109,385,826	99,792,527	110,607,074
Cigarettes (packs)	12,455,540	9,833,393	8,924,079
Cut tobacco (kilos)	172,811	244,208	155,663

For the 1912-13 exports, the average value per bale of leaf tobacco was \$52.42; for each 1,000 cigars, \$70.34; for each 1,000 packs of cigarettes, \$30.30, and for each kilo of cut tobacco, \$1.00.



United States Minister William E. Gonzalez leaving the presidential palace after presenting his credentials to President Menocal.

El ministro de los Estados Unidos Mr. William E. González acompañado del Sr. Guillermo Patterson y el comandante Julio Sanguily saliendo de Palacio después de haber presentado sus credenciales al Presidente de la República.—La Bohemia.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL'S REPORT

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) on the trade of Cuba in 1911-12, which will shortly be issued:

Machinery to the value of £2,000,000 was imported during the financial year ended 30th June, 1912, that is, to the value of some £750,000 more than in the preceding year. Of this the United Kingdom only secured about £204,000, a decrease of £42,000 in comparison with the previous year. Very considerable sums, however, have been expended on new sugar machinery during the past autumn and the figures for the present year should show a considerable increase.

It may be noted that a larger development is going on in the sugar industry than at any previous time. There are rumors of many new mills to be built throughout the island. In this connection it may also be mentioned that *steam ploughs* are coming much more extensively into use in the canefields than has hitherto been the case.

In a recent trip through the island the Vice-Consul found that sentiment was quite strongly in favor of British sugar machinery, which bears a reputation for durability possessed by no other.

It would seem as if the sugar industry in Cuba has no limits of extension except as imposed by the size of the island, as a very large proportion of the soil is suitable for cane culture. A very serious obstacle to progress, however, is the shortage of labor which is now beginning to make itself felt, indeed it is probable that a large amount of cane will remain uncut this year for this reason. Once this obstacle is overcome, and it is the subject of very serious consideration on the part of the government, there would seem to be a long era of prosperity before the industry. It may be added that Cuba already produces more than one-fifth of the total output of cane sugar of the world.

UNITED KINGDOM'S COTTON EXPORTS

The total value of cotton goods imported into Cuba in the year 1911-12 was £2,434,508, of which £957,758 came from the United Kingdom. These figures show an increase of £200,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom, but they represent a slight falling-off in the percentage of the total.—Report of British Vice-Consul Mr. H. D. R. Cowan. (See the Vice-Consul's report above on general trade.)

IMPORTS TO CUBA AND EXPORTS FROM CUBA THROUGH HAMBURG

The imports and exports during the last five years from Cuba into Hamburg are given by the Cuban consul at that port in his last official report and are as follows. The values are in marks.

	Imports	Exports
1907	12,368,600	26,765,490
1908	16,003,850	21,514,330
1909	13,367,310	24,656,610
1910	12,991,920	28,092,920
1911	12,066,930	30,856,030

Tobacco leaf, cigars, salted hides and wax made up over three-fourths of the total imports.



The Brazilian Minister to Cuba (on the right)
Sr. Raul Regis de Oliveira.

El ministro del Brasil Sr. Raul Regis de Oliveira al salir de Palacio después de presentar sus credenciales.—Fot. de Vigil.

Of the exports the same ratio included the following leading articles:

Rice	9,704,000
Malt	1,378,910
Kidney beans	1,827,490
Condensed milk	2,169,070
Woolen goods	1,570,010
Stockings	1,867,100
Paper	1,279,920
Glassware	1,048,970
Iron manufactures	1,566,310
Machinery	1,320,780
Locomotives	83,330
Total	23,815,890

Other articles exported consisted of coffee, cinnamon, beer, sardines, paints, potash, medical instruments, wire, silk manufacturers, clothing, hats, underwear, porcelain, iron pipes, incandescent lamps, pianos and piano players, typewriters and adding machines, phonographs, watches and jewelry, perfumes, etc.

BELTS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY EXEMPTIONS

In compliance with a petition presented by manufacturers of belts, harness and saddlery, the government of Cuba, by a decree of May 9, 1913, has exempted certain supplies used in the manufacture of the above articles from the payment of the surtaxes provided by the decree of February 1, 1904.

These surtaxes applied to sole leather, patent leather, hides and skins, canvass, cotton tape, thread, buckles, clasps, eyelets, brads, rivets, patent hooks, rings, harness, chains and cords, and ranged from 15 per cent to 30 per cent of the duty.

Their exemption from the surtax will result in a corresponding change in the rates of duty imposed on such articles whether imported from the United States or from other countries. In order to be admitted at the reduced rates of duty the articles must be imported direct by the manufacturers of belts, harness or saddlery for use in their establishments, and a sworn declaration to that effect must be presented.

(See page 77 of Tariff Series No. 27, issued by the United States government.)

DUTY EXEMPTION ON STEEL BARS

The Cuban *Gaceta Oficial* for the 21st of May contains a presidential decree exempting from the customs surtax of 30 per cent, which was imposed by the decree of February 1, 1904, steel bars of all kinds, including rods, when imported by Cuban manufacturers for the manufacture of rivets, screws, nuts, rivet plates, spikes, bolts and nails. The usual sworn declara-

tion regarding the use to which such steel bars are to be put is required.

The rate of duty fixed for such bars under No. 36 B. of the Cuban tariff is 90 cents per 100 kilograms, gross weight.

SAVANNAH'S NEW CUBAN CONSUL

Through the effects of the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah Arthur J. Howard, of Howard and Company, brokers, has been appointed official representative of the Republic of Cuba at that port. His appointment becomes effective August 1st.

The need of an authorized representative of the Cuban government in Savannah has long been felt. Savannah manufacturers have repeatedly complained about the inconvenience they have experienced in clearing vessels for Cuban ports. Since the death more than a year ago of Consul Moynello Cuba has not been regularly represented in Savannah, and as a result a great deal of inconvenience has been felt by the shippers.

CHECKS AND MONEY ORDERS ACCEPTED

A measure which will be greatly welcomed by tax payers in Havana is the decree issued September 7th by Havana's Mayor authorizing the payment of all city taxes with certified checks to the order of the city treasurer. Payment may also be made by means of postal money orders receipts for which the city will return.

TO CREATE FREE PORTS

The Cuban government propose to create free ports at Santiago and Cienfuegos for the entry of goods free of duty, which are intended to be re-exported either in the condition in which they were landed, or after having been re-packed or subjected to industrial processes.

LOCAL TELEPHONE FOR HOLGUIN

A local telephone system will soon be in operation in Holguin, Oriente Province. The following prices will govern:

Private houses.....	\$2.00 per month
Lawyers, doctors, dentists, etc.	2.50 per month
Stores, etc.....	3.00 per month

Matanzas exports for July, 1913, aggregated in value \$1,826,392, of which \$1,776,128 was in sugar.

The coke exports of Cardiff, Wales, to Cuba in 1912 amounted to 1895 long tons.—U. S. Consular Report.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPANISH PEOPLE

By Commercial Agent GERRARD HARRIS

SOME VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING BUSINESS LETTER WRITING

A first-class business house in the United States is mindful of the value of good impressions. The stationery is of the very best quality; the letters are carefully type-written, carefully composed, and altogether, according to accepted standards, artistic and perfect examples of the art. Why, then, should business houses be so careless in their correspondence with foreign concerns who set even greater store by externals and small points than we do?

In order of objection is the literal Spanish version of some business letter. The epistle is drafted in English and the Spanish clerk given instructions to put it, word for word, in Spanish. The result is a creation fearful and wonderful to behold in the estimation of the recipient. The Spanish form of correspondence is considerably different from the terse, almost curt, form of the United States. There is more of salutation, of thoughtfulness, and less of blunt expression; more of the personal note, so to speak, and finally a conclusion that would seem florid to the American business man. The absence of these evidences of good business breeding (according to the standard of the man to whom it is addressed) is a puzzle to the average Spanish-speaking business man. He does not know whether to become offended at the implied lack of respect and kindly interest in him, or to be merely amused at the exhibition of ignorance on the part of the American. In either event it is not the frame of mind the writer would have his effort produce, nor is such a state of mind conducive to the best results.

So small a matter as the signature may be the cause for umbrage. If Smith & Brown send out a letter signed "per Jones," or "per M.," or anybody else than the principals, the recipient concludes that Smith & Brown do not estimate him or his business very highly, or else they would not allow a mere clerk to carry on the correspondence and sign the letters addressed to him. He thinks that a person of at least equal dignity with him as head of the firm should sign the letter.

The address is also a matter that sometimes is unfortunate in its effect. An American firm would not care if its letters were simply addressed "Smith & Brown, Washington, D. C.," or "John M. Smith, Washington, D. C." Yet the failure to put the titles of "Señor" or "Señors" or "Don" where it is proper and where the person addressed is entitled to it, is likely to a certain extent to prejudice the recipient against the missive and its source.

These are small matters, it is true, but they are matters that custom and education and long use have made proper in the Latin-American countries. Conformance of them is easy and is very likely to produce good results.

These are the principal objections to correspondence with American houses, together with the allegation that the Americans are not so prompt about answering their correspondence as they should be. To eliminate these apparently trivial objections means a higher regard for the firms doing so and the facilitation of business.

SPANISH SHOULD BE TAUGHT

The United States has some foreign possessions. Both Porto Rico and the Philippines are Spanish speaking. Cuba, with which we have had much to do, speaks the same language. Mexico, and all the Central American republics, with which our future is likely to be more closely connected, use the same language. And practically the whole of South America is Spanish speaking.

John Lind cannot speak Spanish; we need men for all sorts of foreign posts who can. There is a splendid chance for teachers, for engineers and scientists of all sorts in these Spanish-speaking countries which are just beginning their development. And the man who speaks Spanish has naturally a great

advantage. But even more than this, there is a vast business field, as our various chambers of commerce are just finding out in this South American country. But if it is to be occupied, it must be by men who speak Spanish and are familiar with the customs of these lands which are still so largely Spanish. Some of our business houses have long recognized this. Occasionally one may see an advertisement for a stenographer who can speak and write Spanish, or for a salesman with the same qualification. But we are just at the beginning of this new and vast business opportunity. Who should enter into it if not the young people? And how can they unless they learn the language required?—*Newburg Port (Mass.) News.*

AGAINST THE YANKEE

A BOOK BY A CUBAN APPARENTLY WRITTEN TO AROUSE HOSTILE FEELING — MAYOR ANDRADE'S STINGING REBUKE

A recent book entitled "Against the Yankee" and written by Julio J. Gandarilla, a young Cuban, has been published in Havana. A copy was sent for such commendation as the work might deserve to Havana's Mayor, General Freyre de Andrade. The latter reviewed it to some purpose in a letter to the author. The Mayor's feelings towards this country and the author's were energetically expressed. In part the Mayor's reply is as follows:

"I am not against the Yankees. I am with the Yankees. I am one of their warm friends and one of those who will not forget the favors we owe them.

"The new generation, the one which did not suffer in behalf of the war; the one which did not take part in the struggle for independence and for which it did not make any sacrifices, may despise the Yankee and make themselves the echo of the void boasting of those who were their enemies when they gave their lives for our liberty; but those of us who were in the camps of the revolution, those of us who could appreciate the strength of the reconcentrados and are convinced that to the Yankee intervention, to the Yankee blood, we owe our liberty, the end of our struggle and sufferings, must always be in favor of the Yankees, consider them our friends and admire their loyalty in their relations with Cuba.

"It is true that during an unfortunate time, for the Yankee and for us, a man of no conscience, a bad ruler and representative of the Yankee, came to Cuba, ruined its treasury, corrupted its customs, demoralized its government and delivered our country to men who ought not to have ruled over us; but if they incurred mistakes, we have also committed our faults, as well as our people did by choosing those men and creating this sad state of affairs.

"But they have reformed and in the United States, as well as in Cuba, those who acted so are looked at with hatred. We should not hold the Yankees responsible for what one man did; he is despised to-day by his own countrymen.

"I will not make any propaganda in its favor, as it appears to me a foolish attempt, an unpatriotic act. It makes us to appear as ungrateful, as disloyal friends towards those from whom we have received benefits. It would bring inevitable grief for our country, as our powerful neighbor on seeing the immorality of our character, our forgetfulness, would consider us unworthy of our independence and of the favors we have received. Although they would not take away from us our independence, they would at least leave us exposed to the powerful enemies of Cuba who are only looking for a chance to make claims for damages they suffered during the war.

"I am convinced we have nothing to fear from the Yankee; that we will yet receive favors from that great nation of practical men who are at the same time full of romanticism, just principles and of liberal and progressive ideas, as no other people have ever been. Instead of being their enemies, and bringing troubles to their government, we must be their allies, their friends and be always ready to give for them our lives as they did once for us.

"These sentiments which I have always expressed publicly are my sincere belief. I am sure I will die with them, and no other sentiment will ever have echo in me if its directed against the very nation which I will consider the noblest until it attempts to destroy our independence. This will never happen unless there are fools who, with their insults, foolishness and unfamiliarity with the reality of facts pretend to offend those of its subjects who live in this land in which only praise ought to be given and gratitude shown."

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AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

TO ENCOURAGE FARMERS

A society under the name of "Fomento Pecuario" was recently organized by merchants and manufacturers in Havana.

The purposes of the society, as explained by Sr. Coro, its president, will be to aid animal industry in all its forms, especially mule raising, as long as that class of animals are imported from abroad; to protect the industry of bee raising, and of interesting farmers in the cultivation of corn so that this grain could be supplied at home instead of being imported, representing not only a great saving, but a new source of wealth for the country.

COFFEE AND CACAO

In Oriente Province a fine coffee crop is anticipated. All the owners of the plantations are beginning the harvest unusually early and are unanimous in their prediction of an abundant yield.

Custom house figures of Matanzas show importations of coffee to aggregate 6,051,686 pounds with a value of \$827,011 in the period from 1908 to 1913. In the same time cacao importations were 21,435 pounds, having a value of \$6,197.

INVITING FAILURE

Someone has said: "It is usually a dead heat in the race between the fool who farms and the farmer who fools." We have all met, in our time, both the above gentlemen, and have invariably noticed that their general complaint was nothing doing or doing nothing. In other words the

dreamer who fishes and chases the elusive possum while the grass and weeds play havoc with his groves and other crops, and the interest on the mortgage is piling up, has a small chance in the race with progress. He needs educating.—*Isle of Pines Appeal.*

Cable Letters To Cuba



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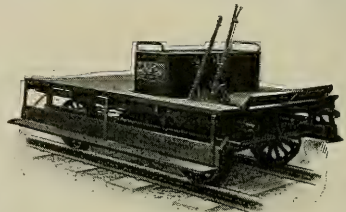


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PRACTICAL CACAO PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

By W. M. MALINS-SMITH, in the *West India Circular*, London.

In planting from bamboo pots, the method of placing pot as well as plant in the hole cannot be highly recommended, for the pot does not rot quickly enough, and the roots of the supply are cramped for too long a period. The bamboo pot can be split at the hole and the plant easily removed with the earth adhering firmly to the roots if the precaution is taken of freely watering the nursery a few hours before planting out.

A cacao field in Grenada is generally weeded once in three or four months; three months for the more open spaces and fields where young cacao is growing; and at longer intervals for the bearing well-shaded fields. Weeds are not allowed, however, to remain around young plants for so long, and a system of hand-weeding a space of about eighteen inches radius around the plant about six weeks after each weeding is generally practiced. If the weeds come up very fast before the next weeding, the plants are hand-weeded again a few days before the general weeding of the field, so that the weeder may have no excuse for carelessly damaging the young plants. The hand-weeding is a most important work, for weeds are the greatest enemy to young cacao, especially vines and grasses.

Light forking around the young plant once a year and a wider area each time will tend to keep the soil in good tilth; will tend to make the plant root more deeply; and will serve as a mulch during the dry season, especially if it is done immediately this season begins. It is best, however, and pays best to fork the whole field, as the catch crops will also benefit and they will give better crops to help pay the cost of establishing the cacao.

All weedings, dead leaves, straw and old banana stems should be "bedded" or buried near the surface at least once a year, or better still as often as the field is weeded. This adds considerably to the maintenance of a good tilth and to the fertility of the soil. It has been fully realized in Grenada that the more the soil is tilled while the cacao is young, the better will be the field of bearing cacao in the future.

As most of the cacao soil in Grenada is comparatively heavy, and as this is the stage when the soil should be worked up into good tilth, an application of lime at the rate of one ton to one ton and a half per acre, or one and a half to two hogsheads, would be beneficial and have a quickening effect on all the plants in the field. The lime not only breaks up the heavy portions of the soil, but it also neutralizes any sourness that may be in it, and renders available a large amount of unavailable plant food in the soil.

The field should be drained thoroughly before planting or as soon as possible after. There is nothing, not even bush, that retards the growth of young cacao so much as undrained water in the soil. The thorough draining of a field of young cacao, even without forking and manuring, makes a wonderful difference in its appearance.

As regards shade it has been conclusively proved in Grenada that the soil and not the cacao tree must be shaded. Young cacao plants up to bearing stage cannot shade the soil, therefore temporary shade must be provided so that the soil be thoroughly shaded and at the same time the young plants also in a lesser degree. To encompass these ends it is wise to have two kinds of catch crops planted between the young cacao; one being tall-growing and the other short, one that will shade both plant and soil, and one that will shade the soil only. The banana (*Musa sapientum*) is the best tall growing shade, and should always be planted, for its shade is permanent throughout the whole period of the growth of the young cacao. Tannias (*Colocasia esculenta*) and sweet potato (*Ipomea batata*) make excellent short growing shade for the soil.

A cacao tree up to the age of eighteen months consists of a straight upright stem with leaves growing out horizontally. About that age it forms at its summit three or more branches which do not spread horizontally but at a more or less upward angle, three of which only should be allowed to develop and the others removed.

Next appear one or more suckers immediately below the point from which the tree has branched. These are nothing more or less than an extra stem for adding to the height of the tree; and if allowed to remain the sucker will repeat the formation of the lower stem and branches. As it is not desirable that the tree should attain too great a height, the sucker is removed as soon as it appears; and the tree is able to devote all its energies in developing the three primary branches.

After a time, secondary branches are formed and of these the superabundant ones are removed, so that the others may develop better. And so the process continues with the tertiary branches until the tree has arrived at full development. The developing process continues till long after the tree begins to produce fruit. A well cared for cacao tree will continue to develop till it is twelve years old; whereas it may bear fruit at three or four years.

ISLE OF PINES INTERESTS

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS

(From the *Isle of Pines Appeal*)

During the six months from January 1st to June 30, 1913, the total shipment of fruit and vegetables from the Isle of Pines, according to the consular agent, was 85,884 crates, and from July 1st to August 21st 1,870 crates.

These shipments were distributed as follows:

	Crates
Oranges	6,455
Grapefruit	13,184
Vegetables	54,708
Lemons and limes.....	276
Pineapples	11,261

The repairing and repainting of the custom house and government dock at Gerona, Isle of Pines, will soon be under way by the Public Works Department. A new coal pocket will also be built. When this improvement is completed the wharf and warehouses at Jucaro will receive attention.

Nueva Gerona will soon have an electric plant.

NUEVA GERONA THE BETTER PORT

The chief of the national navy has ordered the coast guard boats, Alfredo and Matanzas, from Batabano to Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, until further notice. He says this is done because the port of Batabano offers no securities for the ships in case a cyclone should happen along that way.

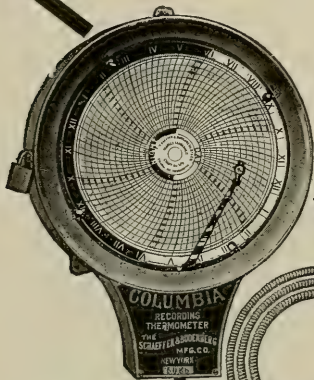
STONE CRUSHING PLANT

A stone crushing plant will soon be established in Nueva Gerona at the base of the mountain west of the town, and will be equipped to furnish at a reasonable cost pulverized limestone for agricultural purposes as well as crushed stone for all commercial purposes.—*Isle of Pines News*.

A public school will soon be established at Galeta Grande, Isle of Pines. The request to the Cuban government was made by the English minister. The superintendent of schools has been instructed to look into the matter. He is known to be favorably disposed to the project.

The Difference Between Good and Inferior Sugar

has a great deal to do with the method of refining. If right temperatures are not maintained in processes demanding a certain temperature an inferior product results. Then why not make sure that right temperatures are maintained—eliminate uncertainties, by installing a



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THE NAVAL FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

A SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE SCENES PRECEDING THE BATTLE

The scenes preceding the great naval fight at Santiago de Cuba, and the manner in which the Spanish ships steamed out to sea to meet what proved their doom, are described in *Contemporary Cuba*, of Havana in extracts from a book soon to be published in Madrid by Senor Alfonso Hernandez Cata, an eye-witness of the doings that then took place. Senor Cata says:

"The piers were alive with people. Now and again from the file of ships, sometimes swinging obliquely at their anchorage but never changing their relative intervals, would shoot out a boat bearing marines to the shore. When they landed, the crowd would open up to let them pass and a respectful murmur would follow them. The officers wore blue uniforms, brilliant with gold lacing. They represented the common hope of all, and perhaps for this very reason, at times, feeling the eyes of the crowd fixed upon them, they would bow their heads as though oppressed with the weight of so many hopes. For the populace Spain's power seemed incorporated in those six dark craft, which had steamed in so triumphantly one morning, glancing in the sunbeams, flags and pennants fluttering in the breeze, amid plaudits of joy, their very salutes communicating a dash of heroic enthusiasm to the throng gazing at them from the shore. In the evenings, among the groups discussing the latest rumors on the Plaza de Armas, some expert would vanquish the pessimism of the timid by reading extracts from a Madrid newspaper, in which by a comparison of the fleets of the contending powers, it was demonstrated to what extent fate and foresight combined favored Spain in tonnage, guns and skill. . . . The mere names of the warships evoked an atmosphere of patriotism and power: *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Cristobal Colon*, *Almirante Oquenda*, *Vizcaya*, *Furor*, *Pluton*. And here they were in this insignificant port, revealed to the world's

notice by a hazard of war, like six bristling claws arming one of the Spanish Lion's formidable paws outstretched from afar to guard the prey above which the Eagle was circling.

One morning the marines who had been disembarked to reinforce the contingent in the trenches were recalled to their ships. They marched down toward the piers, formed in a column of four files, flanked by their officers at regular intervals. The rhythmic beat of the steps sounding in the ill-paved streets, announced their coming from afar, and the people turned out to see them pass. They marched with long strides, unhesitatingly, no smile on their faces, but with an expression testifying as much of heroism as of unconcern. An old man watching them from a window said to a woman at his side: 'They are going to their death.' . . .

"From the esplanade behind the piers but few witnessed the departure of the fleet. It took place in the early morning. From the funnels of the warships arose dense clouds of smoke which combined in the air to form a kind of pall that hovered above them. When they got under way a profound silence reigned; the minds of all seemed oppressed by the same anxious thought. The sun, causing the water to glow like a funeral pyre, lighted up the gay colors of the flags and pennants. As the flagship entered the first bend of the channel a 'viva' rang out through the air. It was a single sonorous, enthusiastic outburst, succeeded by dead silence. Not a wave ruffled the water, not a breeze stirred the air, not a cloud dimmed the sky. One after the other the warships passed out of sight, leaving the bay deserted. . . . Only the distant and continuous booming of cannon gave the certainty that at this moment a supreme combat was taking place, with all its horrors of destruction and death, behind the serene hills gilded by the sun's rays." What happened afterward is a matter of history.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

Reports reaching Santiago that the Holy See would name Bishop William Jones of Porto Rico to succeed the late Monsignor Barnada as head of the metropolitan see of Cuba, have caused much agitation, which, however, is not directed against the person of the American prelate, but that Cuban Catholics prefer to have a Cuban archbishop rather than a foreigner.

Recently the Holy See when creating the new dioceses of Matanzas and Camaguey, named an American as Bishop of Matanzas, and there was a general protest, despite the fact that it was a bishopric of new creation and which had never been filled by a Cuban before and which is different from the case of the metropolitan see of Cuba which had been filled by a Cuban prelate until the death of Archbishop Barnada.

NEWS OF SUGAR ESTATES

THE CENTRAL BORJITA

M. Paul Boulanger, an engineer, recently left Cuba for France to complete the negotiations for the construction of a sugar central in Oriente Province.

Sr. Boulanger, according to report, has contracted for all the machinery and buildings required for the new estate, which is known as the "Borjita" and will be built at Dos Caminos, near San Luis, the latter the junction of the Cuba Railroad and the Guantanamo and Western.

The names of some of the men interested in the new enterprise are given as don Luis de Hechevarria, a well-known lawyer, and the banking house of Schumann & Co., both of the city of Santiago.

The capacity of the new central will be 80,000 bags, figuring on 100 days of operation. The estate comprises 400 caballerias of most excellent soil, with plenty of streams available for irrigation, and easy access to railroads. The machinery will be installed by Sr. Boulanger and will be bought in France, England and Belgium. The mill expects to begin grinding in December of next year. The work of constructing the plantation railway is under way.

The administrador of the new estate will be Sr. Lorenzo Fresnada, now traffic chief of the "Delicias" and "Chaparra" sugar estates.

CHAPARRA AND DELICIAS ESTATES

The two great sugar centrals "Chaparra" and "Delicias" in Oriente Province were still grinding late in August. Up to the 19th "Chaparra" has ground 3,343,440 arrobas of cane, producing 461,323 bags of sugar of 325 pounds each. Of this quantity 364,153 had been exported and 3,218 sold in Cuba. The production of molasses to the same date was 3,613,105 gallons.

For the same period of the preceding year Chaparra had produced 432,242 bags of sugar.

The record of "Delicias" to August 19th was 31,902,318 arrobas of cane ground, 295,274 bags of sugar of 325 pounds, and 2,411,399 gallons of molasses. The output averaged 1,000 to 1,500 bags of sugar daily, and 2,000 to 2,500 at Chaparra polarization 56.

The central "Chaparra" ended its season on September 4th at noon with 479,662 bags to its credit. Central "Delicias" at that date was still grinding.

On September 4th throughout the island but three sugar centrals were grinding:

"Delicias," "Preston" and "Santa Lucia," all in Oriente Province. Central "Boston" made 387,000 bags.

ANOTHER ESTATE FOR ORIENTE

It is reported that Federico Fernandez will build the new sugar mill "America" in the village of Maffo, near Baire, Oriente Province. It is expected it will be in working condition for the next grinding season. It will probably have a capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 bags and will be finished in time to grind the next crop.

NEW CENTRAL TALKED OF FOR SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

At a breakfast recently given at Morón in honor of Sr. Fausto Menocal, manager of the Morón Sugar Central, by the leading citizens of the plaza, it was intimated that another sugar mill would be erected at Morón at the completion of the railroad from Caibarien to Nuevitas now in course of construction.

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AGUEDITA'S NEW EXTENSION

The work of extending the railroad line, which will unite the "Aguedita" estate with the Chilena farm, will shortly be under way. The new extension will greatly increase the cane "zone" of the central.

A road from Puerto Padre to the "Delicias" sugar central is in course of construction.

Mr. Sage has been appointed temporary director of the "Guantanamo Sugar Company" interests.

PRESIDENT BUYS A SUGAR ESTATE

Representatives of President Menocal have signed papers with Sr. Emilio Dominguez for the purchase of the old Elejalde mill at Guira de Melena, Havana Province, which was destroyed during the war. The price said to have been paid is a large one.

General Menocal is said to be ready to purchase more lands in the district and then he will proceed to rebuild the old factory and start again making sugar in this prosperous sugar district.

Lumber Exports to Cuba**PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS**

(From the *Gulf Coast Record*)

The week's movement to Cuba was about the smallest recorded this year.—August 16th.

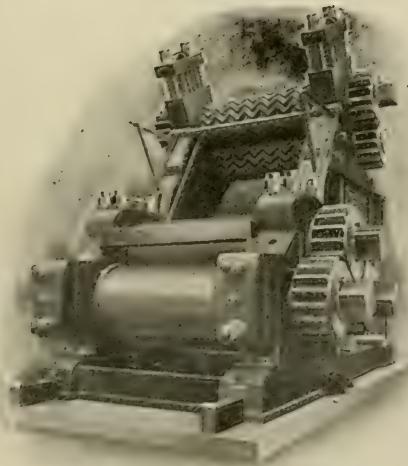
Cuban inquiry shows no improvement over former weeks. The week's clearance included about two and a half million feet for Cuba.—August 23rd.

Summer shipment of lumber to Cuba has held up in considerable volume, and has exceeded that of the same business a year ago. Most of the orders were taken some time earlier, however, and only moderate

additions are reported since June. Present inquiry is light, but not entirely absent, with reasonable prospect of recovery late in the year, always a period of renewed interest in this trade. Except for apprehension among sugar planters of the results when the new American tariff becomes effective, business and administrative conditions in Cuba are encouraging.—August 30th.

There is no improvement observable in the amount of business offering for Cuba, but new inquiries are not entirely lacking. Shipments are of larger extent than usual.

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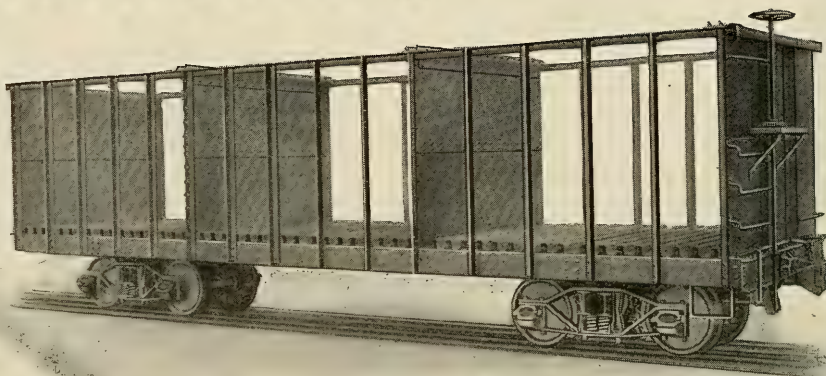
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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated August 14, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96° test Cuba centrifugals was 3.73c. per lb. and is now 3.76c. per lb. after having sold at 3.80c. per lb., the highest quotation of the year.

On the cost and freight basis 2 13/32c. per lb. (3.80c.) has been the highest paid, with present sellers at 2 7/16c. per lb. c & f (3.76c.). It is doubtful if any higher level is reached this season and if not then this will prove to be the only year in which sugar quotations at this season have not risen to the parity of European markets or the so-called World's Market as fixed at Hamburg.

The reason for this exception is owing to the fact of the abnormally large crop of Cuba which renders the United States quite independent of Europe for supplies this year.

There are still some 20,000 tons of Cuba Centrifugals in the United Kingdom which can be imported here if required later on but which are likely not to be wanted before the early domestic beet crop comes to market in October/December. After the new year the next Cuba crop will become the feature of the new campaign and with the present outlook in the sugar world the price of that crop will be reduced to as low a limit as was the present crop at any time.

Refined sugar reached its high price at 4.80c. per lb. recently, which quotation is still the list price of all refiners excepting the Federal Sugar Refining Co., which takes orders at 4.60c. less 2 per cent for prompt shipment while others take orders at 4.70c. less 2 per cent.

Cane refiners have the market for their product to themselves for another month, after which their business will meet large competition from the domestic beet factories. These are now soliciting business at 4.60c. basis for deliveries in October as soon as manufacture begins.

Beet crop reports from Europe are mostly favorable and beet quotations continue to move very steadily with only slight fluctuations about the cost of production, the present

prices being 9s 6d (4.05c. at New York) for September, 9s 2½d (3.97c.) for October, which means new crop and 9s 6d (4.05c.) for futures of May delivery.

The Java crop by our recent cable of last week is estimated at 1,450,000 tons against 1,331,150 tons last year. None of the Java crop is thus far exported for the United States, which is another quite unusual thing at this season.

The domestic cane sugar crop of Louisiana is estimated at about 300,000 tons to come on the market October to January. This crop will almost entirely disappear as a factor in sugar supplies during the coming three years, being virtually voted out of existence with the coming of free duty sugar after May 1, 1916.

The tariff bill passed the Senate as printed in our paper of April 10, 1913, the new rates of duty taking effect March 1, 1914 and free duty May 1, 1916.

The No. 16 Dutch Standard color test is eliminated on the passage of the bill allowing raw sugar of above No. 16 D. S. to come into the United States at the rates of duties per degree of polariscopic test as specified in the present law.

After March 1, 1914, the differential on refined will be eliminated also allowing refined sugar to come in at the polariscopic duty rates for raws without the extra duty assessed now because it is refined.

These tariff changes are likely to produce a somewhat important effect on the sugar trade in the United States as well as upon the sugar markets of the world, which changes cannot at this writing be clearly foreseen, but must be developed after March, 1914, by the actual working of the new measure upon the trade generally.

At the close the market is very quiet in the absence of buyers from the market for some time past. Sellers offer very freely centrifugals for shipment at 2 7/16 per lb. c & f and simply wait for buyers to appear.

New York, September 15, 1913.

Sugar Estate and Crop News

Sugar exports and stock in existence on August 31st, compares as follows from the figures supplied by Messrs Gumá and Mejer of Havana. The quantities are given in tons.

	1911	1912	1913
Exports	1,381,713	1,645,326	2,050,885
In existence....	28,070	163,410	204,461

The distribution of the export sugar was as follows:

Three ports north of	1911	1912	1913
Cape Hatteras...	1,194,303	1,313,081	1,504,682
New Orleans...	178,267	191,235	258,300
Galveston	7,857	17,944	24,830
Canada .....	.....	4,914	8,998
Vancouver .....	.....	.....	27,954
Curacoa .....	.....	.....	28
Europe	1,286	118,062	256,093

SUGAR CROP AND RAILROADS

The sugar crop will reach 2,418,000 tons, easily beating last year's record of 1,895,000 tons, and, as more land has been put under cultivation, only favorable weather is required to ensure an even larger yield in 1914. No wonder the carriers have done well, and the financial outlook is decidedly encouraging, scarcity of labor and correspondingly high wages being the only flies in the ointment. The United of the Havana system had a minute traffic increase

of £19 last week, and the affiliated Western a decrease of £19, but Havanas have improved, in sympathy with other stocks in this section, and I shall not be surprised to see them in the nineties before the accounts for the past twelvemonth make their appearance in October. Cuban Centrals have made a move, the quotation on August 15th of 5 3-32 for the Ordinary being the highest for many a long day, and buyers of the £10 share at that figure are not likely to have cause for repentance.—*Financier and Bullionist* of London.

CENTRAL "SANTA CATALINA" LEASED

The final papers have been signed at Cienfuegos for the leasing of the large sugar central "Santa Catalina," located at Cruces, which, until recently, was leased by Messrs. Ulacia, rich proprietors of the province of Santa Clara. Said central has been transferred into the hands of Messrs. Richard Diaz, Donato Artime and Cardona & Company, and with their recognized ability, it will only be a short time before the production of this plantation will be materially increased.

The new company which has leased the central "Santa Catalina" will introduce very great improvements.

The work of renovation and cleaning will begin shortly, and a great many laborers will find employment at this central up to the next harvest.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 14 de agosto ppdo., en cuyo periodo la cotización del azúcar centrifugo de Cuba polarización 96° era 3.73c. la libra, y es ahora 3.76c. la libra, después de haberse vendido a 3.80c. la libra, la más alta cotización del año.

El precio más alto que se ha pagado bajo la base de costo y flete ha sido 2 13/32c. (3.80c.), con actuales vendedores a 2 7/16c. la libra costo y flete (3.76c.). Es dudoso el que llegue a mayor precio esta estación, y si no es así entonces este será el único año en el cual las cotizaciones de azúcar en esta estación no hayan alcanzado la paridad de los mercados europeos o lo que se llama las cotizaciones en los mercados del mundo según se fijan en Hamburgo.

El motivo de esta excepción es debido al hecho de la grande cosecha anormal de Cuba, lo cual hace que los Estados Unidos no tenga que depender este año de Europa para proveerse de existencias.

Quedan aún unas 20,000 toneladas de azúcar centrifugo de Cuba en la Gran Bretaña, que pueden importarse aquí si se necesitan más tarde, pero la probabilidad es la que no se necesiten antes de que la cosecha de azúcar de remolacha del país llegue al mercado durante octubre a diciembre. Después del año nuevo la próxima cosecha de Cuba será el factor importante de la nueva campaña azucarera, y según los indicios al presente respecto a los azúcares del mundo el precio de dicha cosecha se reducirá a un límite tan bajo como lo ha sido la cosecha actual en tiempo alguno.

El azúcar refinado llegó recientemente a su más alto precio de 4.80c. la libra, cuya cotización es aún el precio listado por todos los refinadores exceptuando la Federal Sugar Refining Company, que acepta pedidos a 4.60c. menos 2% para pronto embarque, mientras que otros refinadores aceptan pedidos a 4.70c. menos 2%.

Los refinadores de azúcar de caña están en posesión del mercado para su producto durante otro mes, después de lo cual su negocio hallará mucha competencia de las fábricas del azúcar de remolacha del país. Ahora están solicitando transacciones bajo la base de 4.60c. para entregas en octubre, tan pronto como empiece la elaboración.

Según se nos informó por el cable la semana pasada, la cosecha de Java está calculada en 1,450,000 toneladas contra 1,331,180 toneladas el año pasado. Hasta ahora no se ha exportado a los Estados Unidos nada de la cosecha de Java, lo cual es cosa bastante rara en esta estación.

La cosecha de azúcar de caña de la Luisiana está calculada en unas 300,000, para llegar al mercado de octubre a enero. Esta cosecha casi dejará de ser un factor de importancia en las existencias de azúcar durante los tres años venideros, eliminándose por completo con la llegada de los azúcares libres de derechos después del primero de mayo de 1916.

La Ley Arancelaria fué sancionada por el Senado según reseñamos el 10 de abril de 1913, empezando a tener efecto los nuevos derechos el primero de marzo de 1914 y libre de derechos el primero de mayo de 1916.

Con la aprobación de la nueva Ley Arancelaria queda eliminada la cláusula de polarización No. 16 del Tipo Holandés, permitiendo que el azúcar crudo sobre el No. 16 de dicho Tipo entre en los Estados Unidos con derechos según el grado de polarización, como se especifica en el arancel actual.

Después del primero de marzo de 1914 quedará también eliminado el diferencial en los azúcares refinados, permitiendo que el azúcar refinado entre en este país con los derechos de polarización de los azúcares crudos, sin los derechos adicionales impuestos hora a los azúcares refinados.

Estos cambios arancelarios es probable que causen algun efecto importante en la industria azucarera de los Estados Unidos, así como en los mercados azucareros del mundo, cuyos cambios no pueden preverse claramente al publicar esta reseña, sino que tienen que revelarse después de marzo de 1914 por la ejecución efectiva de la nueva medida por el comercio en general.

El mercado está en calma al cerrar. Los vendedores ofrecen azúcares centrífugos para embarque a 2 7/16c. la libra costo y flete.

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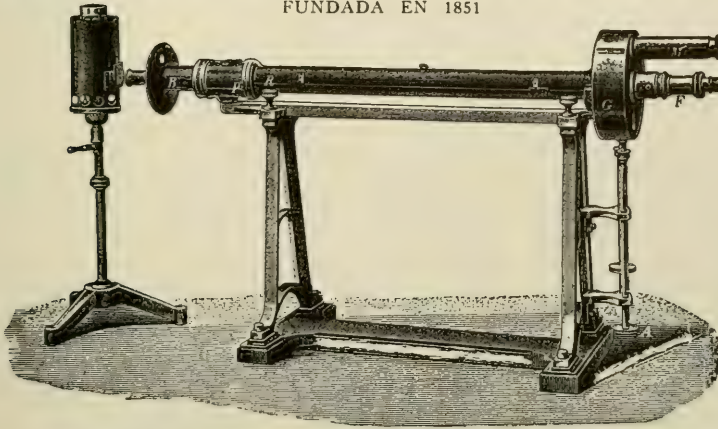
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SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE REMEDIOS DISTRICT

The production of sugar of the 13 centrals in the district of Remedios, Santa Clara Province, during 1912-13 compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912-13	1911-12
	Bags	Bags
Vitoria	133,070	106,414
Reforma	123,647	89,569
Zaza	127,756	83,786
Narcisa	118,172	117,658
San Agustín	106,038	89,055
Fé	100,550	75,061
Adela	91,481	79,709
San José	86,643	42,253
Altamira	77,434	38,538
Rosalía	41,639	26,567
San Pablo	43,886	21,454
Fidencia	10,954	59,791
Julia	9,750	7,130
Total	1,071,020	836,985

SUGAR ASSOCIATION FORMED

A national sugar association has recently been organized in Havana for the purpose of bringing together all who are connected with the sugar industry of Cuba. The following officers were elected:

Honorary Presidents—General Mario G. Menocal, president of the republic; General Emilio Nuñez, secretary of agriculture; Dr. Jose A. Simpson.

President—Dr. Jose A. Freyre de Andrade.

Vice-President—First, Dr. Jose Comallonga; Second, Dr. Francisco Henares; Third, Miguel Morera.

Secretary—Javier Resines.

Vice-Secretary—Guillermo Freyre de Andrade.

Treasurer—Dr. Carlos J. Valdes.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR CONSUMPTION INCREASING

A bulletin issued by the United States Department of Commerce gives a preliminary report of the statistics of sugar production and sugar imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. These figures show a marked increase both in domestic production and in imports from Cuba, indicating that the consumption of sugar in the United States is advancing very rapidly, says the *Philadelphia* (Pa.) *Item*.

During the year according to the report the quantity of sugar sent to the United States by Cuba was in excess of four billion pounds while the output of the insular possessions and of the continental portion of the country also was approximately four billion pounds. On this subject the report says:

"These figures, which show that the sugar imported in 1913 exceeded that of any other year, suggest that the sugar consumption of the United States in 1913 will be larger than ever before and will, for the first time, exceed 8 billion pounds. The quantity brought from foreign countries is above $4\frac{3}{4}$ billion pounds, and from Hawaii and Porto Rico nearly 2 billion, while the

domestic production now approximates 2 billion pounds, the figures for 1912 being, of beet sugar about 1,200 million pounds, and of cane sugar, 724 million pounds. Speaking in very round terms, it may be said that foreign countries supply approximately one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States, our own islands about one-fourth, and our own fields about one-fourth. Cuba supplies nine-tenths of that from abroad; Hawaii, about one-half of that from our islands; and beets, nearly two-thirds of that produced at home.

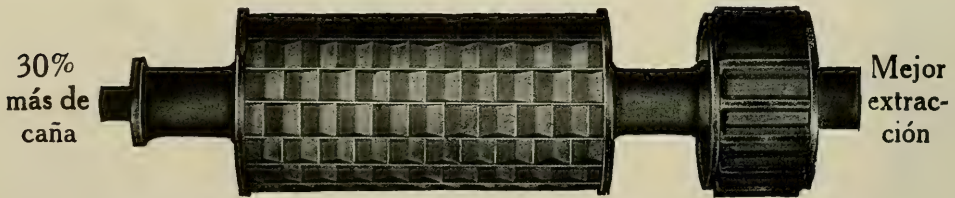
"Sugar from Cuba makes its highest record in 1913, 4,311,744,043 pounds against 3,509,657,597 pounds in the former high-record year, 1910."

SUGAR GROWERS ORGANIZE

Sugar cane growers of the Guantanamo Valley recently organized a protective association. Their intentions are to make the organization a national one.

SUGAR REFINERY DESTROYED

The H. R. Estrada sugar refinery at Cardenas was destroyed by fire on August 30th. The insurance was \$200,000.



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan U es así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

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in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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A NEW CHIEF ENGINEER

C. H. Sanderson, who for a number of years has been one of the engineers on switchboard and power station design for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburg, has accepted the position of chief engineer for the Havana Electric Railway, Light and

Power Company, at Havana. Mr. Sanderson is a graduate of Ohio State University, and has been connected with the Electric Company for the last 13 years.

Construction work on the extension of the Havana Central to Artemisa is progressing rapidly and will soon be completed.

HAVANA'S BURIAL CUSTOMS

The dead poor are treated with scant consideration in Havana, for the custom up to the present seems to have been of interring the bodies of those very poor without either coffin or shroud, into a ditch with other corpses.

The city council is working a reform in this matter and has asked the Bishop of Havana to provide separate graves for each unfortunate. The council will provide coffins. In the event of the Bishop proving obdurate to the request the council proposes to place a tax on the cemetery from which it has been always exempt.

NEW TANNERY IN CUBA

The representative of the *Superintendent and Foreman* of Boston, Mass., who has

just returned from Cuba, has been exhibiting a sample of white tanned Spanish sole-leather suitable for heels or soles of ladies' and men's shoes.

This leather has attracted a good deal of attention, being pronounced by experts as the whitest and finest quality that has been seen on the market up to the present. Shoes made of this leather, which is snow-white all through, obviates the necessity of paint or stains.

FIRE IN SAGUA

The telephone concession of Santiago passed to the possession of the state on August 14th, when the twenty years of the concession expired. The concession was granted in 1893 to Sr. Luis Berenguer. The government will likely now lease it out to the best bidder.

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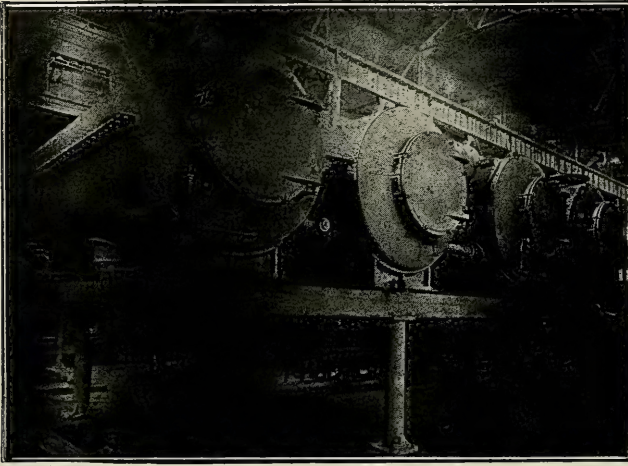
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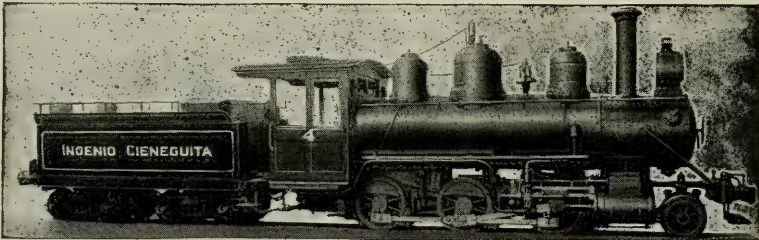
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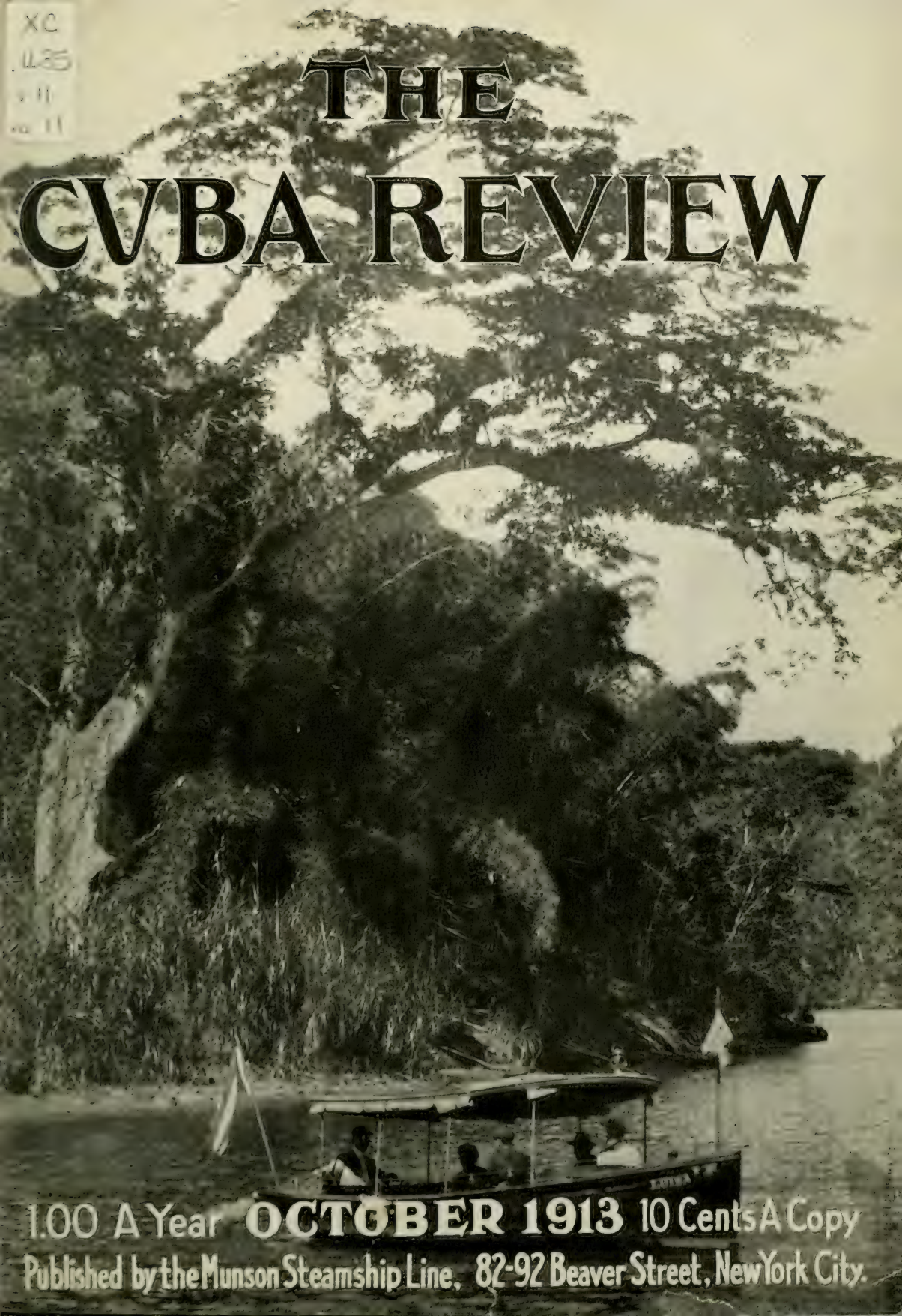
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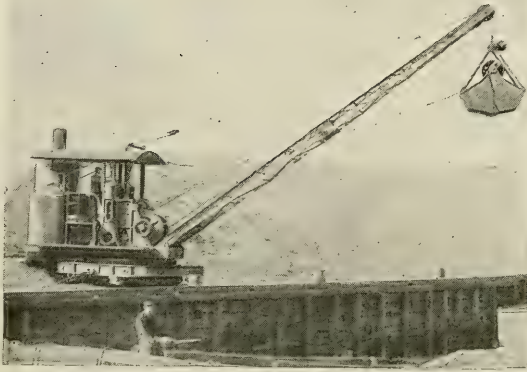
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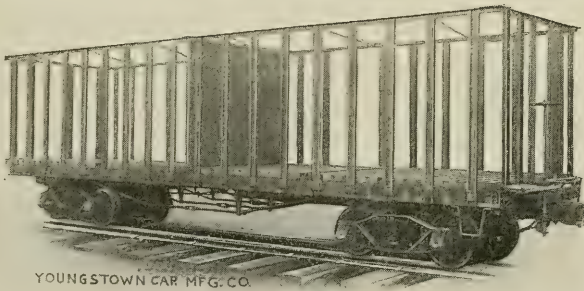
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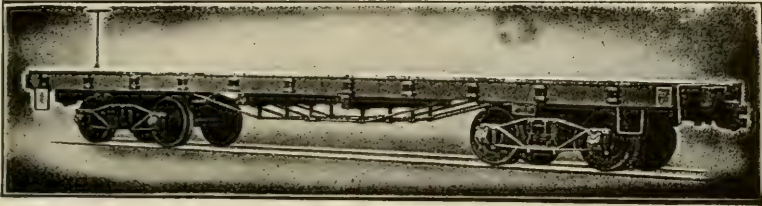
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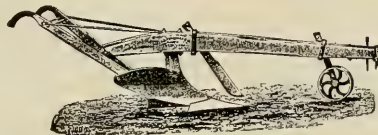
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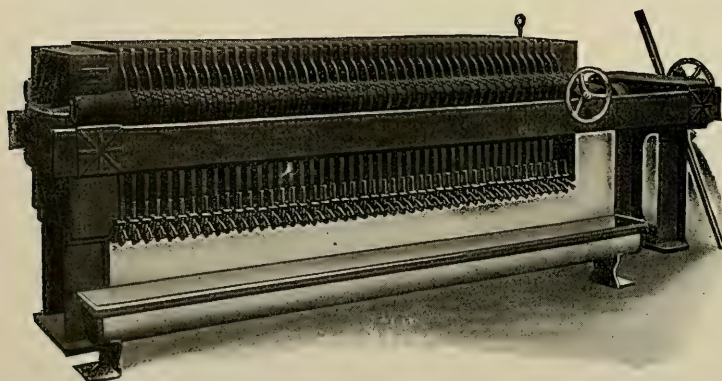
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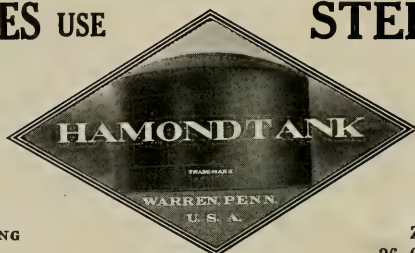
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OCTOBER, 1913

No. 11

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A river scene in Cuba. The Zaza River in Santa Clara Province on the south coast.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XI

OCTOBER, 1913

NUMBER 11

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PRESIDENT'S OPINION ON OFFICE PATRONAGE — NEW LOAN MAY BE FOR \$30,000,000 — IMMIGRATION VERY LARGE

President's Views on Patronage

President Menocal recently gave out a statement to an evening paper of Havana, which sharply emphasizes his views on the question of patronage. He says:

"I am not bothered by the job seekers. To aspire to a public position is a legitimate sentiment. Conservatives, or better say, Conjunctionists, Liberals, Veterans, office holders, all have their aspirations; all feeling that they have a perfect right to what they pretend. For my part, I try to please them all in the proper measure and according to their merits and the circumstances of the case, demanding at the same time their strict compliance with their duty. There are limits to this patronage question and these limits are those which have been traced beforehand by the law and the limitation of the budget appropriations. We are going to the limit in this matter, but not one inch further. We did not wage that formidable electoral campaign, nor did the Conjunctionists form a union and neither did we receive the support of the country from the east to the west in order that we might proceed arbitrarily or capriciously in that matter. I look upon the patronage question from a point of view which we may call a national reality. I try to heed the clamors of the Conjunctionists and even those who militate in the opposition whenever their demands shall be reasonable and that they be served in the right proportion according to their aptitudes; because I am the President of all the Cubans, and that without breaking away from the doctrines, principles, and moral compromises of the party—as long as I never contracted any material ones—and also of the law, I aspire that all citi-

zens shall be served within a measure of equity and that justice shall be administered."

For a National Highway

The administration has under advisement the building of a national highway connecting Oriente and Pinar del Rio provinces with Havana. Engineers of the department of public works are now making estimates and Congress will be asked to make an adequate appropriation if the president approves of the plans.

There are roads connecting Havana with Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Cardenas, but none east of the latter city, connecting with Oriente.

Timber Despoilation

The chief of the navy department has ordered the commanders of gunboats to closely guard the coasts to stop the fraudulent exploitation of forests in the numerous keys along the coasts which are rich in timber. The order is due to information received by the secretary of agriculture about the exploitation which is carried on in those zones in spite of the president having enacted recently three decrees annulling concessions for the exploitation of forests in the maritime zones of the northern coast, from the province of Pinar del Rio to Caibarien, and on the southern coast of Santa Clara.

A recent project to erect a 25-story business building on the site of the Campo Marti in Havana is objected to by the National Board of Health because of its encroachment on a public park.

NOV 3 1913

*Maybe a
\$30,000,000
Loan*

The now loan will be used to pay off the outstanding current indebtedness left by the preceding administration and push needed public works to completion.

The government recently submitted to the Washington government a very satisfactory statement in regard to the treasury's condition.

President Menocal purposes to spend \$7,000,000 for completing the Havana sewers, \$3,000,000 for paying off old debts of the Public Works Department, and \$2,000,000 to meet other pending obligations. The remainder will be used to extend, pave and repair Havana's streets.

The economical management of the Menocal administration is rapidly increasing the financial strength of the country.

It is thought probable that Congress will increase the amount of the loan to \$30,000,000 in order to carry out other projected public works. It is understood that the Cuban minister to Washington has received assurances from Secretary Bryan that he has no objections to a loan of \$20,000,000.

Regarding this loan the *London Morning Post* made the following comment:

"It seems indeed most improbable that the Cuban government will receive much encouragement from any responsible London house at the present moment. British lenders may well wait to see how the government intends to deal with the claims of the bondholders of the Cuban Ports Company before they entrust fresh funds to the Cuban authorities."

*Chinese
Women
Barred*

The Department of Health and Charities has approved a report of the immigration office which will deny the admission to this country to a large number of Chinese women who allege that they are wives of merchants residing in this country. Cuba permits Chinese merchants to enter the country, but bars all others, the law saying nothing of merchants and their wives unless they show the marriage certificate.

Chinese laborers and coolies are barred from Cuba, but the immigration laws permit merchants to come into the country as long as they are identified. Dr. Guiteras, the director of health in Cuba, says it has become a regular trade for some agents to introduce venders of produce and fried foods as merchants.

Dr. Guiteras wants strict measures adopted to restrict the invasion which he thinks is highly prejudicial to the country owing to the diseases that these elements spread and the harm they cause the laboring element of the country.

*Immigrants
for Cuba*

The work of the agents of the Department of Agriculture abroad toward procuring laborers with which to take care of the sugar crop, which is the country's annual problem, seems to be bearing fruit, the steamship companies announcing that during the month of October they expect to bring more than 8,990 laborers, which is the record for a single month.

The passage of the married men who by coming with their families denote that they will stay here permanently, is being paid by the Department of Agriculture. These families have been assured permanent work and homes at different sugar plantations.

Many sugar planters have already notified the authorities that they are willing to take these immigrants and employ them on their estates to the extent of fifty and one hundred families.

*May
Import
Cattle*

The secretary of agriculture has been asked by meat dealers to encourage the importation of foreign cattle to save the country from the disastrous effects of the inevitable high prices due to the scarcity of cattle.

*Cuban
Site
Dedicated*

Major Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A., retired, nationally known as "the man who carried the message to Garcia," took part at San Francisco on September 25th in the dedication of the site on which the republic of Cuba will erect a pavilion for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

The Cuban commissioner Sr. José Portuondo y Tamayo spoke feelingly of the part this nation played in winning independence for the island republic.

*Agricultural
Fair
Coming*

The Cuban government will hold a fair or exposition in Havana from January 28th to February 24th. Among other features foreign firms will be invited to show horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, etc., and from these exhibits the government will buy valuable specimens, expending from \$40,000 to \$50,000, such animals to be used at the farm schools.

Dr. Enrique Jose Varona, vice-president of the republic and president of the Conservative Party, resigned his place as head of the party on September 15th. Wrangling inside Conservative ranks over the division of the spoils is the cause.

THE CUBAN PORTS COMPANY

One of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court in relation to the Cuban Ports Company concession annulment is that rendered October 8th.

It was the second appeal made by the company. The court holds that President Menocal was right in his contention that the present company cannot be considered as holder of the original concession, as it was not organized in accordance with the law.

The court's first decision, October 3rd, held President Menocal's action in annulling the company's concession was not unconstitutional. The second appeal was against the presidential decree cancelling the concession.

The hopes of the Cuban Ports Company now rest upon a civil suit, in which it expects to have no difficulty in showing that it was organized according to the laws, which is the principal point involved. On October 1st, Eugene Klapp, president of the Cuban Ports Company, formally notified the Cuban government of his intention of filing such suit.

The government on September 27th began another suit against the Ports Company with the object of dissolving its contract with the government on the ground that it was "prejudicial to the public interest."

This suit takes advantage of an old Spanish law governing public works, which allows the State to bring suit for the cancelation of any contract which is thought harmful to its own interests.

Some of the biggest engineering and contracting firms in New York City stand to lose large sums of money through President Menocal's revocation of the Ports Company concession sustained by the Supreme Court at Havana on October 8th.

These firms include MacArthur Brothers of 11 Pine Street, who, in association with Walker, Sons & Co. of London, formed the MacArthur-Perks Company, Ltd., which undertook a large part of the work; Michael J. Dady, the old-time Brooklyn politician and contractor, and the Snare & Triest Company. Still another part went to the Bowers Southern Dredging Company of Galveston.

These sub-contractors proceeded to move into the Cuban harbors extensive plants for dredging, including steam shovels, the most improved dredges, etc. The value of these plants is put by them at \$2,000,000. Under the Cuban laws 75 per cent of the men employed were citizens of the island, but the skilled workmen were nearly all Americans, and they numbered between 2,000 and 3,000.

John R. MacArthur of MacArthur Brothers, R. P. Clark, president of the Bowers Southern Dredging Company; Michael J. Dady, Frederick Snare of Snare & Triest, and Mr. Trumbo called later on Secretary of State Bryan in reference to their interests. In their talk with Mr. Bryan the sub-contractors took the view that the United States government, through the adoption of the Platt amendment, had put itself in a different relation toward Cuba than it bears to any other of the Spanish-American republics. That relation, they argued, involved an obligation on the part of the United States to safeguard the property rights of all foreigners, which in this case would include the English bondholders and the American contractors, to say nothing of the original concessionaries.

According to the *New York Times* despatch they were advised that the policy of the State Department would remain unchanged, and that this government could not see any way in which it could intervene.

In reply to recent inquiries by the British minister at Havana as to what the intentions of the government were towards the bond and stock holders, of whom many were believed to be British subjects who had made bona fide investments in the company by purchases in the open markets, Sr. de la Torriente, the secretary of state, replied that both bond and stock holders would have to bring an action against the Ports Company and the Trust Company of Cuba in the Criminal Courts, that the government would do the same, and would do all in their power to assist those bond and stock holders. He added, further, that those against whom criminal proceedings were taken were liable as regards all of their property of whatever nature.

This last remark, says the *London Economist*, hints at an endeavor "to put into contribution the personal estates in Cuba of those responsible for the promotion of the company. An action in the Cuban Courts is a difficult undertaking, and there will be little chance of success unless bond and share holders are able to co-operate. For the moment what is required is a much more complete disclosure of the facts, and above all a full answer from the company to the facts and arguments of President Menocal. Their continuous silence would be regarded in most quarters as damaging evidence against them. Whether an action in the English Courts is advisable the bondholders themselves must decide, but they must not delay, or the assistance which at present is being held out to them will be of no value."

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

The Rev. C. W. Frazer is the Episcopal minister at the Cape Cruz sugar plantation in the Province of Oriente. He has lived for ten years among the Cubans, speaks very interestingly of them and their customs.

"The Cubans differ from Americans very radically, just as all Latins differ from Anglo-Saxons," he said recently to a reporter of the *Savannah* (Ga.) *Press*. "They have their own individual traits very distinctly marked, and Americans who come there on business and other enterprises cannot hope to change them over to suit their own ideas. The main trouble with all Americans who come to Cuba is that they forget that they are in a foreign country, and endeavor to make the Cubans, who are living according to their own customs and habits and manners of many years, change about and conform to American ideals. Which is a manifestly absurd thing to try to do.

"The Latin differ essentially from the Anglo-Saxon in that they hate to come directly to the point about anything. We like to come straight to the point—they like to go in the most round-about way. They hold it to be a sign of weakness in a man for him to tell the truth right away. They think he is a fool and an idiot to come right out and state the direct facts in a case. This is to them a sign of a lack of mentality and of weakness of which a man ought not to be guilty. However, if a Cuban lies to you and drives a hard bargain with you he will come around afterwards and laugh at you and joke with you about it. If an Anglo-Saxon lies, though, he will try to conceal it the rest of his life."

The old Spanish regime, incapable of preserving public order and protecting life and property, was not a field for investment of capital on an expanding scale, says the *New York Telegraph*. Meanwhile American investments have made of that island the chief sugar-producing unit in the cane growing world. Spanish, Cuban, American and German planters vie with each other in developing Cuba's sugar possibilities. The savanna lands insure enormous expansion and rapidly increasing output.

"If the capitalists of Cuba have permitted the English to control the railways and the Spanish to become the merchantmen of Cuba, they have certainly not allowed the foreigners to surpass them in ultimate predominance of interests in the islands, for the sugar industry is far greater

than all other interests combined. Since Cuba became an independent nation, American capital has acquired control of fully 50 per cent of the sugar plantations, and the Americans are extending their holdings. There is very little American money invested in public utilities, and few Americans are in municipal business affairs.

"Opinion regarding free sugar is divided. There are those who favor it, but there are others, and I am among them, who believe that free sugar will not help Cuba. We have a preferential duty of 25 per cent, and with free sugar to all countries, Cuba will not be able to take advantage of the preferential."—Dionisio Velasco, a business man of Havana, in the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post*.

In the September issue of the *Canadian Magazine*, Mr. C. Lintern Sibley tells the story of "Van Horne and his Cuban Railway." It is interesting to notice that Sir William paid full heed to the Cuban's punctilious regard for manners when he was manipulating his island road.

"When he got his railway builders together, he laid down two imperative rules, which were as follows:

Rule 1.—When you meet a Cuban, never allow him to be the first to off with his hat.

Rule 2.—When a Cuban bows to you, always bow twice in response."

F. R. Johnson, manager of the export department of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, recently returned from a trip of six months, during which he covered Cuba and other southern countries.

In Cuba the last crop of sugar, though a bumper, sold for very low prices, consequently the people in the country are restricted for funds, and the wholesalers are trying to collect and expanding credits as little as possible until they can get their money in. Cuba is a good buyer, he asserts.

They now have express trains with sleepers on many of the roads, where formerly accommodations were rather limited. There are also many good hotels in the island to-day.

Altogether Cuba is a fine country, Mr. Johnson finds, both for business and comfort.

Cubans are peculiar. They condemn, they praise, they accuse, but when you ask for evidence, legal proofs, it is not forthcoming. It is enough for them that they say so—that somebody else said so—that

people would not say so unless it was so! They—like the Mexicans, like all the Latins who have been directed, ruled, twisted and tossed about by Spanish and American contact—are like little children; impulsive, quick to belief of wrong or of right according to the statement made, but never of the caution before accepting statement that would go into any thorough investigation. —*Town Topics.*

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CUBA'S FERTILITY

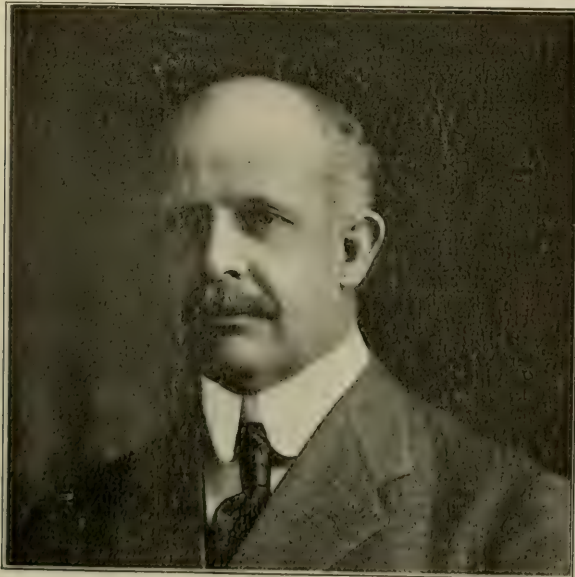
James Linn Rodgers, United States consul general at Havana, and calling Columbus his voting home, was a visitor in New York recently after a conference with executive departments at Washington. Not so very many years back Linn Rodgers was mighty well known in Ohio as private secretary to Governor Bushnell, and a remarkably popular one. Prior to his official honors J. Linn was inclined to journalism, but after the statehouse experience yearned more for the privilege of building up the commercial interests of the nation, and was sent to Shanghai, China, as consul-general by President Roosevelt. This was done at a time when the Roosevelt relations with Ohio Republicans were less strained than now, and the new consul was ably backed by big Ohio men in Congress, although his appointment was almost personal with the president. The Rodgers way of doing things in a region of unrest was much approved at Washington, and when Havana needed the same sort of consular administration there was promotion of Rodgers to the Cuban

port, and his record has been a remarkable one in the face of difficult problems and all else that vexes the spirit in Latin-American countries. Consul Rodgers is remarkably enthusiastic about Cuba and its resources, insisting that our citizens don't realize how fertile and rich the island is and what it could be made to produce with the American way of doing things.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Engineer.*

GOODS OF UNITED STATES MANUFACTURE POPULAR IN CUBA

American manufactures have taken profitable advantage of the fact that their products find a ready and continually increasing market in Cuba. This is the natural result of existing conditions, such as the reciprocity treaty and Cuba's proximity to the United States and the fact that as there are practically no factories operated in Cuba, nearly all manufactured articles must be purchased abroad. American goods stand high in the opinion of the Cuban people; in fact, if a Cuban is assured that an article which he desires to buy was manufactured in the United States he will give it preference to the same kind of an article manufactured in other countries.—*Bath (N. Y.) Plain Dealer.*

Cuba, like Mexico, lacks a just land tax. Such a tax in Cuba will open large areas of uncultivated land to farming enterprises, and will remove one great source of discontent, says the *New York Times*.



James L. Rodgers, the United States consul-general in Havana. He took office July 1, 1907.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

CUBAN ORE PROPERTIES IN AMERICAN HANDS

The Southern Steel Co., capitalized at \$30,000,000, is reported to have completed arrangements ensuring the construction of an extensive plant on the river front near Mobile. It has purchased 8,000 acres, 50 of which will be occupied by buildings and machinery representing an investment of \$5,000,000, the daily output to be 1,000 tons of steel rails and other products.

The company is being organized by C. V. Mead of Denver, president of the Inter-Locking Rail & Structural Steel Co. of that city and Chicago; J. F. Barnhill of Chicago, engineer of the Inter-Locking corporation and inventor of the interlocking steel rail; L. C. Davis of Chicago, consulting engineer of the company; A. G. Wood, a New York engineer; Rupert Fry of Milwaukee, president of the Old Line Life Insurance Co., and other capitalists.

An official statement from Mr. Barnhill to the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore states that the parties have acquired an immense tract of land on the island of Cuba, containing vast deposits of high-grade iron ore. This tract of land embraces an area of over 500,000 acres. This tract of land is heavily wooded with the finest grade of mahogany, lignum-vitae and other hardwood common to the island. The land is advantageously situated with a sea frontage with a land-locked harbor.

Having secured this ore deposit, the parties have been seeking a suitable location on the gulf coast, convenient to coal fluxing, transportation and the like.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ICE PLANT

A limited company has been formed in Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Santa Clara Province, with a capital of \$25,000 to establish an electric light plant. The bonds issued draw 8 per cent annual interest and the common stock will also receive a dividend.

The bonds have all been bought by the business men of the neighborhood. A refrigerating and ice plant will be installed in the building soon to be constructed for the necessary machinery for producing the light.

The new company has made a contract with the city council to supply a public light service for ten years at an annual cost of \$3,600.

Ramon Ruiz Cabrera has asked for a permit to install an electric plant at Manacas, Santa Clara Province.

AN ALPARGATA FACTORY IN REGLA

The enterprise is conducted along modern lines with up to date equipment. Very little hand work is done, machinery taking its place, contrary to the custom in foreign countries where hand work is the largest factor. Don Victor Vidaurrazaja, a Cuban and the owner, has invented a good part of the operating machinery. The output consequently compares advantageously with the foreign made goods both in quality and in price.

The owner is something of a philanthropist and having in mind the many poor families in the town sends out work which may be finished by hand at home. The force of the factory is 100 workmen. At home the women can earn seventy cents to one dollar per day.

Alpargatas are shoes or slippers made of canvass with rope soles. They are universally worn by the poorer workmen and retail at a low price, about 30 cents per pair.

A NEW BRICK FACTORY

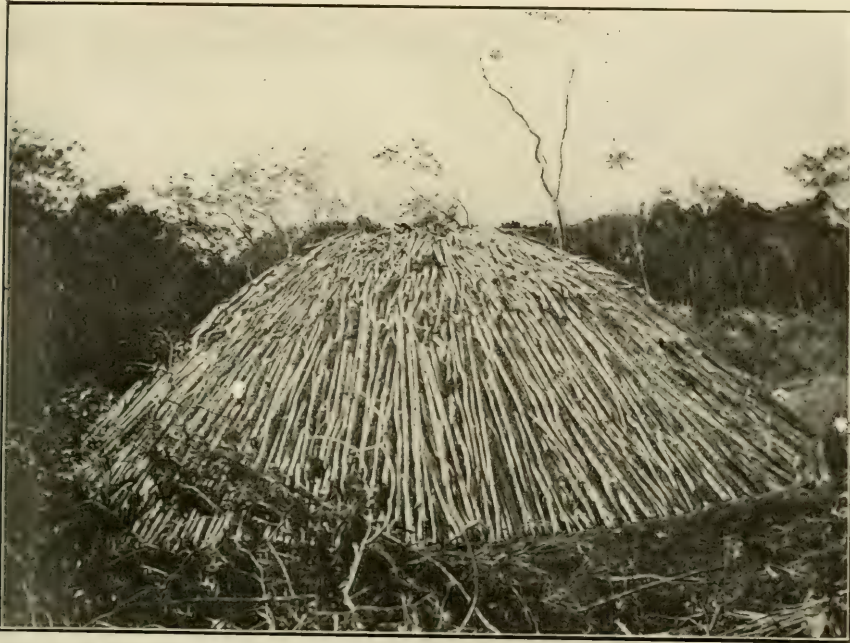
La Lucha's correspondent writes that certain elements in Cienfuegos are annoying the American Mr. Allen who is building a brick factory in the city, inciting the laborers not to carry any materials for his very important and new enterprise.

They demand that Mr. Allen should not be allowed to remove the sand from the river Arimao, which he requires in his work and which is his exclusive privilege, so decided by the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gutierrez Quiros, in accordance with the Spanish Mine Law in force in Cuba and Mr. Juan del Campo, the then mayor of Cienfuegos.

Mr. Allen with his stone and construction materials business represents an industry of great benefit to the city as it affords work to a large number of laborers in Arriete, in Ciego Montero and Cienfuegos.

GAS STOVES INTRODUCED

The Havana Electric Light and Power Company will establish in a prominent corner of the Prado a permanent exposition showing the advantages of cooking by gas. The present cooking system of hotels and private kitchen is carried on with charcoal as a fuel and small tiled stoves. The company plans a reduction in the price of gas which will encourage a wider use of the ranges. All the known cooking appliance familiar to northern users of gas will be exhibited and explained.



Method of piling wood preparatory to covering and firing in manufacturing charcoal in Cuba.

CHARCOAL BURNERS' WORK AND PAY

Generally two to four men are employed stacking up the large sticks of wood, in large cone shaped piles (see illustration).

These heaps of timber, mostly dry hard woods, red mangrove and other woods formed on the low lands, are then covered with dry grass and weeds and over this again is shoveled spade after spade of sand till the whole is well covered. The fire is lighted from the top down and takes about a week to burn up the pile properly. While burning it must be constantly watched, for if the fire breaks out or air holes appear, the whole thing would go up in smoke.

One pile is usually being made up while one is burning, or giving up its charcoal, which is gradually scraped away from the lower edges as it burns, by a long wooden toothed rake and placed in large sacks holding about 200 lbs.

These are then stacked away in the long narrow barges or "Chalanas" and slip away to the port which in this case was Batabano, Havana Province.

The manufacturer gets \$3 for sixteen big bags of this charcoal. The men receive \$28 (about \$24.64 American money) per month Spanish silver and their board.

Their board consists of "tasajo" or jerked beef, "bacalao" or dried codfish, potatoes and beans supplemented sometimes by eggs and fresh cabbage and in

some cases water cress, which grows well in the dry seasons, round all the springs.

The company pays a rent of \$100 a month for the privilege of cutting and burning charcoal and make thousands of dollars a year at this industry, to supply the fuel most commonly used in Cuba.—*Progressive Cuba.*

NEW SANTIAGO HOTEL

The construction of the new "Casa Granda" in Santiago by the Cuba Company is progressing rapidly, work being pushed day and night, Sundays and feast days.

The new hotel will be without doubt the best in the city, as only steel and cement are used in its construction. It will be five stories in height.

Steamers are now running direct from Boston to Havana, and shoe manufacturers handling trade in Cuba are able to ship direct instead of sending their goods to New York. There are a number of firms in Boston which are doing a good business with the Cubans.

Jatibonico in Camaguey Province, where the large sugar estate of the Cuba Company is situated, will soon boast of an electric light and power plant.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' OPPORTUNITIES IN CUBA

HOW TRADE CAN BE DOUBLED — LEATHERS AND STYLES MOST IN FAVOR — PACKING DIRECTIONS

The total shoe trade of Cuba amounts to over \$4,000,000 annually, and is constantly growing. Importations of footwear into the island according to the latest published Cuban statistics gained a little more than 100 per cent during the 5-year period 1903 to 1907, inclusive, during which period the control of the market passed from the hands of the Spanish to those of the American shoe manufacturer.

There are only three factories in Cuba using machinery in manufacturing shoes, all of which are in the city of Havana. Each of these is a comparatively small plant, having a necessarily limited output. The factory of Antonio Cabrisas is equipped with American shoe-making machinery with the exception of three antique heeling machines of French manufacture. Power is furnished by a 25-horsepower gas engine. Sr. Cabrisas manufactures principally a McKay sewn shoe in men's, women's and children's and a few nailed goods. He gives employment to 150 hands, and the full capacity of the factory is 150 dozen pairs of shoes per week. The shoe produced is a good imitation of an American-made McKay shoe, although, perhaps, lacking certain points of finish characteristic of the American product. On the whole, however, this shoe is well made and of good appearance and, considering the difference between the comparatively untrained Cuban operative and the skilled American workman, deserves creditable mention, says Arthur B. Butman of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The piece-work system as employed in an American factory is not used in this factory, the employees being paid by day-wage schedule as follows: A foreman receives \$15 per week Spanish silver; boy and girl employees, \$2 per week Spanish silver; other employees in all the various departments, \$2 per day Spanish silver, on an average, which amounts to about \$1.75 per day United States currency. All the lasting is done by hand, there being no lasting machinery installed in this or the other factories mentioned.

The lasts, upper leathers and findings of all kinds which enter into the manufacture of the shoe exclusive of the sole, are imported from the United States with the exception of some duck lining, which comes from England, and elastic goring used in the congress shoe, which is imported from England and Italy. The output of the factory in question is sold to the retail Cuban stores at \$18, \$28, \$38 and \$42 Spanish gold per dozen pairs. A 15 per cent discount is allowed.

Shoe Plants in Cuba

The R. S. Gutmann plant is in a modernly constructed building. All operations are conducted on one floor and the equipment throughout is of modern American shoe-making machinery, mostly in duplicate. Power is furnished by a 25-horsepower alcohol engine of German origin. About 100 dozen pairs per week of the cheaper grade of McKay sewn shoes, in men's, women's and children's, comprise the output of the factory. Eighty-five persons are employed, including both sexes and children, and practically the same scale of wages prevails here as in the Cabrisas factory.

In the factory of Soler & Bulnes I found the entire equipment of the shoe machinery to be American, with two exceptions—one a heeling machine, the other an edge-setting machine, both German. An old-fashioned water wheel furnishes a 25-horsepower motive power for this factory. Soler & Bulnes manufacture a Goodyear welt shoe only and turn out a very good product on American lines. They employ 95 hands, and the capacity of the factory is about 125 dozen pairs per week. Native-tanned sole leather is principally used in these factories, comparatively little sole leather being imported into Cuba.

Styles and Prices

The French system of measurements is employed in each factory. I found in all three establishments good imitations of practically all the styles of American-made shoes now being sent to Cuba, namely: Lace and button, both high and low cuts, for men, ladies, misses and children, in black and colored vici; men's and boys' calf balmorals, also many congress shoes for men, a style which, I am told, is growing in favor here. In addition, they build a low balmoral and a low button for misses and children, known as "Napoleons." These are made from grain leather, and were formerly imported from the United States, until the advance in prices in the States prohibited further importations. There is practically no sale for "Napoleons" in Cuba at a price above \$1.50 Spanish silver, and they may be bought here, of Cuban manufacture, at the following wholesale prices per dozen pairs Spanish gold, 10 per cent off:

Black, sizes 7 to 1—\$13.50 to \$14.

Colored, sizes 7 to 1—\$14 to \$14.50.

Black, misses', \$18 to \$18.50.

Colored, misses', \$18.50 to \$19.

Generally speaking, men's and boys' Cuban-made shoes sell, wholesale prices, as follows, Spanish gold, 10 per cent off:

Men's shoes, \$2.40 to \$2.85 per pair.

Boys' shoes, \$1.90 to \$2.10 per pair.

Retailers usually make a gross profit of 20 to 25 per cent.

Features of the Spanish Shoe

Men's shoes of Spanish manufacture are generally built on a typically Spanish last, the "Mandrilleno," straight, with high instep and full ankle. They are made usually by hand in two styles, one with very high arch, having a ten-eighths to eleven-eighths heel; the other with low arch and four-eighths to five-eighths heel. Men's Spanish goods are wholly in hand-sewn welts, with the exception of a shoe manufactured by Gornes Hijos, Fiol Hermanos, Ciudadela, whose product is a Goodyear welt. This Goodyear shoe is made principally on a full swing last, with narrow toe, medium arch and ten-eighths to eleven-eighths small heel. Leathers used in the manufacture are a champagne kid, a black kid and a tan kid, all of American tannage, French and German patent leathers, and a very light willow calf tanned near Barcelona. In styles balmors, congress and button and blucher oxfords are furnished. The sole leather used is all of Spanish tannage, very white and extremely solid, and has excellent wearing qualities. I am told, however, that on the whole this Spanish shoe gives but medium satisfaction. The wholesale prices of men's shoes (in Spain) range from \$36 to \$56 per dozen pairs, Spanish silver, and retail in Cuba at \$4.30 Spanish silver per pair for those costing \$36 per dozen pairs, and at \$5.50 per pair same currency for those costing \$56 per dozen pairs. All Spanish-made shoes, both men's and women's are classed as medium fine to fine.

In women's goods I find the Spanish shoe made on French last, having a narrow forepart, much drawn out, medium toe and high instep, with usually a medium high French heel. In some instances the leather-covered Cuban heel is used. These shoes are all hand-made throughout, and hand turned; they are much lighted in weight than the American ladies' shoe, but lack the good fitting qualities characteristic of the American product. The lasting of the Spanish-made shoe is apt to be deficient, usually having been pulled over but once and left on the last only a short time. Thus fashioned it is impossible for the shoe to keep its shape after a little wear. The wholesale prices of women's shoes of Spanish make laid down in Havana range from \$18 to \$51 of Spanish gold per dozen pairs. Included in these prices are shoes made from the cheapest sheepskin to the finest vici and patent kids.

The cheaper grade of shoe is made from a chrome-tanned sheepskin and black cabretta, the sheepskin being tanned in Spain and the cabretta in France and the United States. The fine grade of Spanish shoes are made from an extra quality of black and champagne kid of American tannage, and patent kids from Germany. A certain quantity of cheap hand-sewn and pegged shoes are imported from Barcelona.

Popular Styles of American Shoes

Men's shoes of American manufacture are in good demand in Cuba. They are desired on an American last, with narrow toe, full swing, close edges, high heel (ten eighths to eleven-eighths), and with a medium sole. The styles in favor are bluchers, balmors, buttons and blucher oxfords, as well as sailor ties and pumps. The leathers best liked are vici, black and tan, tan Russia, black velour and patent vici; sizes range from 4 to 11, and widths D and E are the more largely sold. The characteristic American shapes for men are constantly growing in popularity.

The native Cuban prefers the oxford blucher or button, or other low-cut shoe, while the Spaniards living on the island more generally favor the high-cut shoe, balmors, blucher and button. I am informed that workmanship and general appearance are appreciated first of all by the Cuban trade, but the quality must be kept up. Cuba's climate is very hard on leather. Dealers tell me that very few shoes are ever repaired, and this accounts in part for the great consumption of footwear on the island. The average man, after wearing the soles off a pair of shoes throws them away, though the uppers may still be in good condition. The American shoe is light and preferred by the large majority (the United States now holds about 85 per cent of the total trade of Cuba) for both its good wearing qualities and the great variety of shapes and styles which our manufacturers produce. The Cuban foot is usually small in size, men's shoes ranging from 4 to 9, with few exceptions, the largest sizes imported finding sale among the colored population. In the high cuts, for both men and women, duck linings should be used, while in oxfords and other low-cut styles leather linings are wanted. A Cuban

is naturally coquettish about his feet, being a great admirer of the fancy shoes. Colored tops, gray, green and tan ooze are largely used, with the recent ascendancy in favor of green ooze. Fancy buttons are in great demand. Silk laces and a very good quality of mercerized cotton lace are wanted. All laces should be very wide, especially on the oxfords, and all low cuts should be furnished with large eyelets. The popularity of the American-made man's shoe in this market is evidenced by the statement, authentically furnished the writer, that a Massachusetts manufacturer, whose product is largely advertised, sold over 75,000 pairs of men's shoes in the Cuban republic during the year 1908.

Light Tan Shoes Wanted

To supply the female trade in Cuba there is a large demand for a medium-priced shoe with very light soles, close edges, medium-pointed toe, high arch and high heel. In the better grades the French Louis XV heel is preferred, 16-eighths to 20-eighths over all measurements, although many leather-covered wooden Cuban heels, 14-eighths to 18-eighths, are sold. The favored leathers are black and tan vici, while in the cheaper grades there is considerable sale of Cabretta in black, tan and white. This Cabretta is well liked, owing to the soft, pliable appearance of the leather. Shoes made from the same, costing in the United States from \$12 to \$30 per dozen pairs wholesale, are retailing here for \$2 to \$4.50 per pair. In tan kids the Cubans not only prefer but demand a medium light color. They very much object to the dark chocolate color sent out by many manufacturers in the United States. I was told that if some of our tanners would make more of a specialty of medium light shades, and if our manufacturers would use the same in making shoes for this market, it would greatly help the sale of the American shoes. A tan shoe is sold the year around in this climate, since tan footwear is considered much cooler than black.

Women's black vici kid shoes are nearly always desired with patent leather tips. Recently, however, shoes without tips have been put on the market and are finding a fair sale, but where a tip is ordered it should be invariably furnished. In manufacturing women's shoes for Cuba a last with high instep and full ball should be used. There has always been a good demand in the Cuban market for a champagne kid ladies' shoe of fine grade, and during the winter months a certain quantity of patent-leather goods are wanted. The larger percentage of trade, however, for the entire year is in tan and black vici. Comparatively few high cuts in women's shoes are sold, the preference being in blucher oxfords, sailor ties, colonials and pumps.

The above styles should be furnished in McKay and turned shoes, as the Goodyear welts in women's shoes do not find favor with the trade here to any appreciable extent. Fancy leather tops on the low cuts are more or less in vogue, and large eyelets and wide laces are wanted as in the case of men's shoes. Women's sizes range from 13½ to 6, and for supplying the colored trade 6½, 7 and 7½; widths D-E and E-E should be furnished, as narrow widths are not marketable.

Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes

These goods as found in Cuba are largely of American manufacture. Styles are bals, blucher oxfords, sailor ties, Gibsons, etc. Sizes range from 1 to 6, having no heel, 5 to 8 with outside or spring heel, and 8½ to 11 with outside low heels; in misses', 11½ to 2, with outside low heels. These shoes are made in black and tan kid and cabretta. They are procured in the United States at wholesale prices ranging from \$4.80 to \$9 per dozen pairs, and are retailed in Cuba for \$1 to \$2 per pair.

Regarding children's shoes, it is suggested that if the American manufacturer would carry a stock for immediate delivery he would be able to do twice the business here that he now does by making them up on order.

How Purchased— Credits

The American shoe is usually bought by the leading jobbers directly from the manufacturers in the United States. Some buy their stocks from manufacturers' agents on the island, while retailers often purchase through commission merchants in New York. Shoes for other points in Cuba than Havana are bought largely of Havana jobbers; also from manufacturers' agents. The retail shoe business is in the hands of the Spaniard, and almost without exception his credit may be considered as very good.

There are few failures among the retail dealers, and while some may be a "little slow" at times, their payments are practically sure. The larger number pay on 60 days from day of shipment; many, however, are looking for the cash discount on the 30 days, and since about 30 days are required to obtain the goods from the manufacturer in the United States and have the same passed through the Cuban custom-house, taking advantage of the discount and paying in 30 days practically means paying on receipt of goods.

The open-credit system prevails. Very few goods are being shipped here against draft. One business man in Havana sold last year over \$500,000 worth of shoes of American

manufacture, and his losses were less than \$750, a portion of which he still expects to collect. If his experience is to be taken as a criterion, Cuban credits may certainly be considered as good.

Freight rates on shoes from New York to Havana are 14 cents per cubic foot.

Packing Directions

Shoes sent to Cuba should be packed in large, well-built cases. Three-fourths-inch lumber should be used, the ends reinforced, and iron-strapped. An all-around strap should be used without exception, since the steamship companies will not be responsible for theft in any instance if merely corner straps are employed. It is desired that shoes destined for Cuba be packed in large cases. Men's shoes should average 200 pairs to the case; women's 400 to 500 pairs; misses' and children's, 500 to 1,000 pairs; and infants' and babies', 1,000 to 2,000 pairs. Great care should be taken that all weights be accurately marked on the cases, since cases are entered by weight, and all thefts are made good, according to the shortage in weight.

AUGUST TRADE INCREASES

The August importations of Matanzas are valued at \$89,328.70 as against \$57,958.96 for 1912 and \$64,361.81 for 1911.

The value of the exportations to the United States are as follows:

1913	1912	1911
\$2,469,450	\$3,077,012	\$607,843

The sugar exports to England for the month totalled \$6,335.12. Aguardiente was exported to Uruguay to the amount of \$2,850.00; \$12,750.00 in 1911 and none in 1912.

NEW TRADE MARK RULING

The ruling established under the Royal Decree of the year 1884 which regulates the granting of trademarks and brands in this country under which no product is allowed to have more than one brand, however different its quality may be, has been annulled as obsolete by a decree signed September 27th by Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Nuñez.

The decree is based on the provisions of Military Order No. 511 of 1900, which permits that different brands be authorized when the owners should present certificates of changes made in the product; also on the Trademark Convention of Paris which upholds the principles of liberty as to the brands and trademarks and further on the ground that by rulings of the department, cigar manufacturers are permitted to put out whatever brand or name to their cigars that they may wish to receive protection as to the name by merely registering and paying the fees provided for the purpose.

Under the new ruling a manufacturer of soap, for instance, may have as many trademarks and brands as he wishes for the same product, as long as the same should not conflict with others previously granted and upon paying the regular fees.

British capital invested in Cuban securities to the amount of \$4,903,000 during the first half of 1913.

SHIPMENTS TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Mr. P. D. de Pool, forwarding agent, of Havana, has furnished the Isle of Pines Fruit Growers' exchange with the following information relative to the fruit shipping facilities between Havana and European ports. He writes as follows:

French Line.—Steamers sail the 15th of every month. The rate on pines is 50 francs, plus 5 per cent per cubic meter (which equals about nine pineapple crates) to St. Nazaire, the first port of call. Rate of freight to Paris is 60 francs, plus 5 per cent primage. Time of voyage from 11 to 14 days.

German Line.—Steamers sail the 5th and 18th of each month. Freight rates as follows: one case, three c. f., 80c. per crate. Same rate to Havre and Plymouth, on pines. Grapefruit, etc., 70 shillings to Hamburg or Havre and 90 shillings to Paris per 1,000 kilos. Time required for transit to Plymouth, 15 to 16 days; to Hamburg, 18 to 20 days; to Havre, 16 to 18 days.—*Isle of Pines News*.

CANADA AND THE CUBAN MARKET

The island of Cuba is a splendid market for Canadian exports of almost all kinds, says Mr. A. T. Quillez, acting trade commissioner for Canada at Havana.

While the Cuban tariff is to some extent discriminatory in favor of the United States, chiefly in regard to manufactured articles, Mr. Quillez nevertheless believes that there is a market in Cuba for Canadian commodities of nearly all classes represented in the present Canadian export list, particularly, perhaps, flour, canned vegetables, potatoes, fish and manufactures. Mr. Quillez is a Cuban by birth.

Havana's customs receipts for four months past compare as follows:

	1912	1913
May 1 to August 31..	\$6,512,722	\$7,339,485

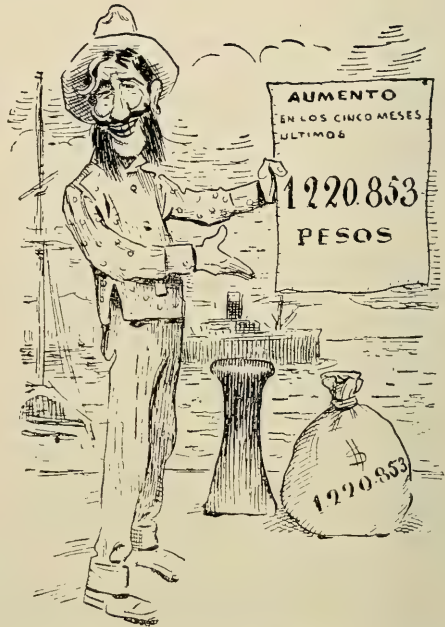
FURTHER TRADE NEWS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CUBA

More than half of Cuba's imports from the United Kingdom are made up of cotton and cotton goods, rice and machinery. The total value of cotton goods imported in the year 1911-12 was £2,434,508, of which £957,753 came from the United Kingdom. These figures show an increase of £200,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom; but, as they represent a slight falling off in the percentage of the total, there should still be large openings for British exporters which are not taken advantage of.

Machinery to the value of £2,000,000 was imported—that is, to the value of some £750,000 more than in the preceding year. Of this the United Kingdom only secured about £204,000, a decrease of £42,000 in comparison with the previous year. Very considerable sums, however, have been expended on new sugar machinery during the past autumn, and the figures for the next year should show a considerable increase.

British goods and trading principles are held in the highest repute, and there can be no doubt that trade will be largely augmented when the British merchant realizes that Cuba offers a field for his enterprise, and is more ready to send representatives to the country.—*Financial News*, London.



Liborio, the Cuban workingman, points with pride to the table showing the great increase in customs receipts. See figures below.—From *La Lucha*.
La Renta de Aduanas—Liborio: En cuatro meses y días creció la recaudación. ¿Qué dirá de esto Mencia? ¿Y qué dirá Tiburón?—La Lucha.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS

Havana's customs collections for August compare as follows:

1913	\$1,866,322
1912	1,628,150
1911	1,597,533
1910	1,414,351
1909	1,516,254
1908	1,292,894

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Hereafter Havana merchants who overpay customs duties will have the excess refunded at once. Under the former regime it was customary for them to take legal action to collect the overcharges. On the other hand when they underpaid the duties they were liable to heavy penalties and immediate payment.

The Cuban government is arranging for a national exhibit at the great Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

General Enrique Loynaz del Castillo has been appointed as representative of the Cuban nation at the fair.

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

The first five months of the new administration shows an extraordinary and flattering gain in the customs receipts of Havana. The total increase for the period named is \$1,220,853. The official figures follow:

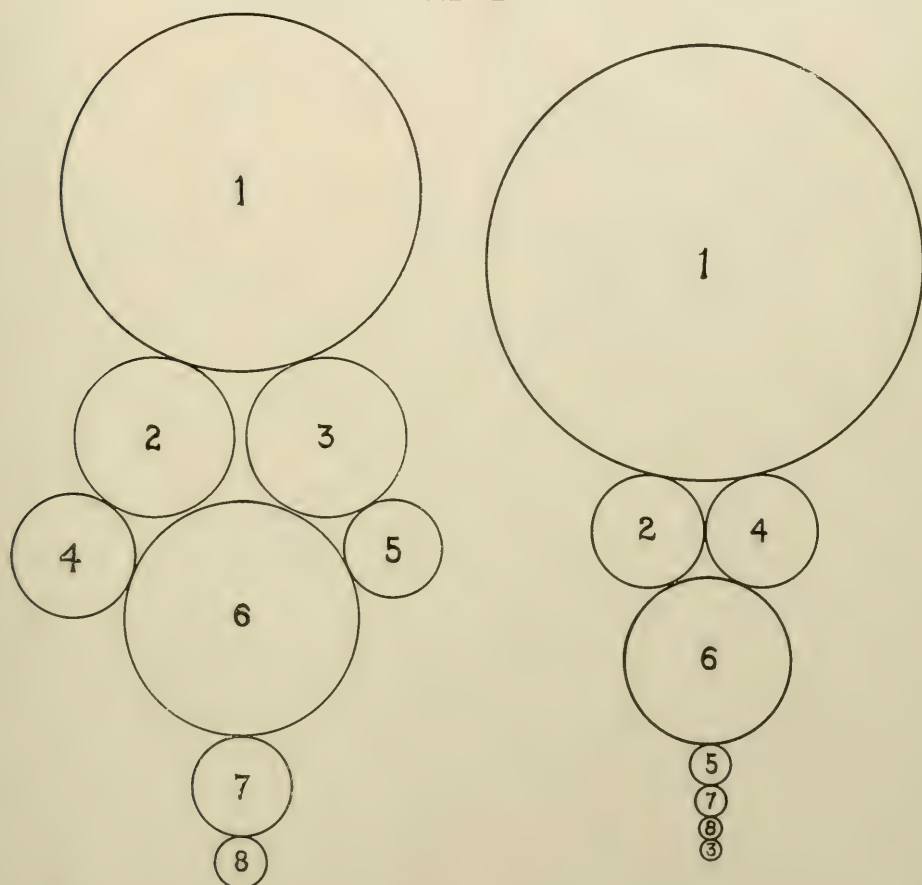
	1913	1912
May	\$1,878,088	\$1,654,466
June	1,830,492	1,623,893
July	1,770,524	1,609,224
August	1,866,382	1,628,151
September	1,957,918	1,560,817

Total \$9,297,404 \$8,076,551

This large increase was somewhat unexpected especially in a season when importations dwindle. With the increase of business the winter months bring, the fiscal year's increase may reach nearly \$3,000,000.

Exports from the United States to Cuba during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, is stated by the Department of Commerce to be \$70,600,000.

CUBA'S COMMERCE WITH THE WORLD



The above circles made up by the Cuban Treasury Department show the volume of business of the world with Cuba during the calendar year of 1911.

	Imports	Exports
No. 1. United States	\$59,962,409	\$106,660,616
No. 2. Other countries of America.....	9,159,359	3,641,696
No. 3. Spain	9,046,551	459,703
No. 4. Germany	7,234,657	3,641,555
No. 5. France	6,202,738	1,307,517
No. 6. United Kingdom	13,699,060	5,697,314
No. 7. Other countries of Europe	5,352,137	809,075
No. 8. All other countries.....	2,398,863	726,176
Total.....	\$113,055,774	\$122,943,652

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

September 6th ...	£6,589	Increase... £945
September 13th... 6,548		Increase... 324
September 20th... 6,074		Decrease... 123
September 27th... 6,174		Increase... 339

Weekly receipts:

September 6th... £5,727	Decrease... £143
September 13th... 5,596	Increase... 61
September 20th... 5,304	Decrease... 242
September 27th... 4,940	Increase... 177

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

NEW LIGHT HOUSE

A light house of the sixth order will soon be erected at Manati, north coast of Oriente Province.

Other light houses projected on Cuba's coast are four in number. They were included in the works to be done by the Cuban Ports Company, but these works besides all others are now suspended by the annulment of the company's concession. The new light houses were to be placed at the following points: (1) Buena Vista Key, 1st class light; (2) Cayo Breton (S.E. of Cienfuegos), 1st class light; (3) Cayo Pepe (Isle of Pines), 2nd class light; (4) Cayo Moa (on the N. E. coast), 2nd class light. It is reported that it would be impracticable to alter the San Antonio light by putting it higher up.

ICE COMPANY CHARGES

The ice company in Guantanamo has served notice to its patrons that the following prices will govern for stated quantities of ice to be delivered as required: 150 pounds, \$1.35, in 5 pound quantities; 300 pounds, \$2.70, in 10 pound quantities; 750 pounds, \$5.75, in 25 pound quantities; 1,500 pounds, \$10.80, in 50 pound quantities.

The company issues coupons which must be used under these contracts.

THE ROQUE CANAL

President Menocal has recently made a tour of inspection of this great work in Matanzas Province and found the enterprise going on satisfactorily.

The contractors have already cut through twelve kilometers of rock toward the north, which represents about 20 per cent of the work, the canal to be fifty kilometers long. In this work there are employed three large rock cutters and four dredges which pump the mud out to a distance of two hundred meters on each side of the canal which is twelve meters in width.

The effect of the work is already being reaped in the Roque valley where already more than 30 caballerias have been reclaimed and are now devoted to cane planting. When the work is finished the famous Majaguila and Guayabeque swamps which have a surface of more than 800 caballerias will be reclaimed.

THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE CARIBBEAN

An exceedingly interesting article on the "Geology of the Panama Isthmus and the Caribbean Archipelago," appeared in *Engineering* of the 22nd ult. In this it is pointed out that had the geographical features of the Caribbean remained as they were at a time geologically not far distant, to be exact at the beginning of the Tertiary period, there would be no occasion for the construction of the Panama Canal, for at that time the Caribbean Sea was connected with the Pacific Ocean and the Isthmus of Panama did not exist. This fact is indicated by the presence of identical fossils, belonging to the early Tertiary period, on both sides of the Isthmus.

On the site of what are now the Antilles, therefore, was, in every probability, the isthmus which united North and South America.

The subsidence which brought about the present physiographic condition of the Antilles was a gradual one. The distribution of the flora and fauna shows that the first result was the formation of a large island occupying the site of Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti and Porto Rico. One of the evidences of this is the distribution of a group of birds, which are called in Jamaica "Green todies." The genus consists of only four species, restricted to these four islands. The fact that the tody is confined to these four islands and that none are found elsewhere, shows that at one time these islands were included in one island, and the additional fact that each of the four islands possesses its own separate species evolved from the common form, proves that separation took place later on. Sea soundings, taken in the locality, confirm this view.—*West India Committee Circular*.

An explosion followed by fire in Sagua la Grande on August 30th destroyed the warehouse of Messrs. Muñis & Co., hardware merchants. No explanation is given as to the cause of the explosion. The losses foot up to \$80,000.

President Menocal will prosecute one Demetrio Perez, a Spaniard, for calumny. The latter, who is secretary of the Glass Makers' Union, wantonly attacked and aspersed Cuba's President during a meeting, and was immediately arrested.

CURIOUS POPULATION STATISTICS

The municipality of San José de los Ramos, Matanzas Province, comprises three wards, and the 1913 population is given as follows. In 1912 the population was 8,008.

San José de los Ramos.....	3,300
Cañagua, formerly Las Ciegas..	1,137
Banaguises	3,416

Total 7,853

Of these 7,853 inhabitants, 4,569 are white and 3,284 colored.

There are 6,552 native Cubans and 80 naturalized. 1,027 Spaniards, 1 English, 1 French, 20 Turks, 1 Argentineo and 170 Chinese.

There are 4 doctors and 2 druggists in this town, 917 artisans and other workmen, and 11 Cuban army men, 2,210 are engaged in domestic occupations, 2,986 are without any calling. There are 15 professors, 231 property owners and 190 merchants; 2861 can read, 2832 can write. Of those who can read 29 cannot write. Of those that can read 1,758 are whites and 1,103 are colored. Of those who can write 1,748 are white and 1,084 colored. There remains then 4,992 illiterate in this municipality or nearly 63 per cent of its population, 2,811 white and 2,181 colored.

MAYOR FACILITATES BUSINESS TRANSACTION

Havana's Mayor General Freyre de Andrade is constantly busy in improving the public service by expediting the business in the several departments.

His latest ruling provides that all applications for record of new taxpayers when the sale of a commercial house or store is made should be approved the same day that the application is received, when the deed of sale accompanies the application.

He also rules that applications for the removal of a store from one locality to another must also be approved on presentation of application when the change has been approved by the health authorities.

BASEBALL IN CUBA

Captain Jake Daubert, of the Brooklyn Superbas, and ten other members of the team will play in Cuba this autumn.

The date for departing for Cuba has not been set, as Daubert is trying to arrange a number of games in Florida with hotel teams. The idea is to work down through Florida to Key West, and take the boat for the short run from Key West to Havana, later in the season.

FENDERS ON CUBAN AUTOMOBILES

"Cuba has taken the lead in a new field for the preservation of life," remarked J. A. Stotesbury, representative of an American exporting house of New York, recently. "The Cuban Congress has passed a bill requiring all automobiles to be equipped with fenders. These fenders are designed not only to protect life, but to afford protection for the machines, and many automobiles have been saved from wreck since the fenders came into use. I have not seen any of these fenders in this country, though, curiously enough, the invention, I am told, is that of an American. There are many 'bumpers' used on machines in this country, but the style of fender which the Cuban authorities insist shall be used on machines in that country is different from the ordinary bumper. They are somewhat like pneumatic tires that project from the front of the automobiles, and ward off an object."—*Washington Post*.

SALE OF EXPLOSIVES

Government rules and regulations for handling explosives in Havana establishments prohibit more than 25 pounds for retail purposes at a time.

Merchants handling and importers of explosives have complained to the government regarding these regulations which were put in force since the terrible catastrophe in Cienfuegos when a stock of explosives accidentally ignited, caused many deaths.

The merchants find the new rules onerous and want them changed.

CUBAN MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH

Jose R. Barrios, millionaire coal merchant of Havana and New York, who outfitted native troops in the Cuban revolution that preceded the Spanish-American War, died suddenly in New York on September 27th. Death had overtaken him in a street car through heart failure. He was 62 years old, and leaves two daughters and a son.

Up to ten years ago he was an exporter of coal to Cuba and was an importer of Cuban products. During the ten years' war for Cuban independence he took an active part, and at the conclusion of hostilities he declined a public office that was offered to him for his services and returned here where he had been in business twenty years.

GUANTANAMO AND THE BAHAMAS

Havana and Guantanamo are now in touch with the Bahamas by wireless, a station having been opened at Nassau, which has a 400 mile radius.

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Yearly Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The gross and net earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, constitute a record. The main comparisons of the past three years are:

Year ended June 30th	1913	1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$4,632,039	\$3,819,253	\$3,059,649
Expenses	2,416,537	2,000,394	1,685,578
Net earnings	2,215,502	1,818,859	1,374,071
Interest, charges, etc.	801,222	758,998	576,755
	1,414,280	1,059,861	797,316
Pref. div.	600,000	550,000	450,000
	6 per cent	5½ per cent	4½ per cent
Divisible	814,280	509,862	347,316
	400,000	.....	.....
Rate	4 per cent	nil	nil
	414,280	509,862	347,316

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending September 7th.....	\$54,537	\$53,100	\$49,325	\$45,124	\$41,739
Week ending September 14th.....	56,655	51,213	46,410	41,240	36,461
Week ending September 21st.....	53,379	48,693	45,799	41,451	37,628
Week ending September 28th.....	51,519	49,054	45,366	40,154	38,293

Earnings of the United Railway of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending August 30th.....	£18,921	£19,122	£15,548	£16,333	£14,473
Week ending September 6th.....	19,996	20,147	17,695	17,073	15,549
Week ending September 13th.....	19,680	19,630	16,114	15,850	13,961
Week ending September 20th.....	18,889	18,677	15,881	16,229	13,125

WESTERN RAILROAD DIVIDEND

The Western of Havana announces a dividend of 7 per cent, the same as for the preceding year, and the appropriations are also the same—£10,000 to reserve, £5,000 to insurance fund, and £16,703 forward. Western of Havana £10 shares, standing at 12½, yield £5 12s per cent on the 7 per cent basis.

ELEVATED ROAD SCHEME

Joseph E. Barlow, of Havana, has asked the city council to grant him a concession for the erection of an elevated railway from Havana to Buena Vista, Camp Columbia and other nearby places.

Havana's mayor approves the project, but wants the condition made that if the city council or some other concessionaire decides to build a better railroad, that Mr. Barlow shall consent to the removal of his road for a reasonable indemnity.

CUBAN CENTRAL'S NEW MANAGER

The board of directors of the Cuban Central Railways of Santa Clara have appointed Mr. George Morson, acting general manager of the United Railways of Havana, to succeed Mr. Harry Usher, as general manager of that road.

Mr. Morson takes possession of his office in December.

THE GUANTANAMO AND WESTERN RAILROAD

ANNUAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS — EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13

The report on the operations of The Guantanamo & Western Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with statement of earnings and the treasurer's general balance sheet, was issued on September 26th.

Capital expenditures during the year, for other than rolling stock, amounted to \$79,878.59, principally for new station buildings, section houses, coal deposits, water tanks and sidings at San Justo.

There have been no extensions of the main line during the year, the mileage in operation being 75, although some extensions of switches and sideings were made, some new ballasting done and considerable drainage work completed.

One new locomotive and some rolling stock were acquired at a cost of \$33,100, of which \$25,000 was paid with car trust bonds.

The steel bridges were cleaned and painted and the timbers in wooden bridges and of ties over the entire line renewed with best quality of native hardwoods. These renewals increased materially the cost for maintenance of way and structures, which was nearly \$25,000 more than the previous year.

A succession of unusually heavy rains during the months of October, November and December seriously interfered with traffic, caused large expenses for repairs and replacements and delayed for a month the grinding season of the sugar mills.

For the total sugar season 351,178 bags were carried as against 326,632 in 1912 and 261,107 in 1911.

A table of revenue and expenses follows:

	1913	1912	1911
Total revenue from transportation.....	\$440,774.14	\$382,342.16	\$323,107.74
Maintenance, transportation and general expenses....	377,874.43	328,269.12	291,907.16
Net transportation earnings	\$62,899.71	\$54,073.04	\$31,200.58

The report states that the condition of the property is good and being continually improved. Some additions to freight equipment will be required for the current year. Extensive renewals of culverts, bridges and ties will be continued, and additional facilities are being provided for more economically handling a steadily increasing traffic.

The general balance sheet of June 30, 1913, follows:

ASSETS	
Road and equipment	\$6,728,378.97
Deferred charges	11,254.76
Material and supplies, per inventory	78,260.60
Cash and cash items	37,258.17
Bills receivable	17,400.00
Accounts receivable	73,037.88
Income account	33,000.75
	<hr/>
	\$6,978,591.13
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock—Preferred 1st	\$2,750,000.00
Capital Stock: Preferred 2nd	250,000.00
Capital Stock: Common	2,750,000.00
	<hr/>
First mortgage bonds 6 per cent.....	600,000.00
Car trust bonds 6 per cent, Series 1.....	\$160,000.00*
Car trust bonds 6 per cent, Series 2.....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
Two-year redeemable notes	300,000.00
Bills payable	89,119.00
Interest accrued on funded and floating debt.....	11,158.87
Employees hospital fund	3,882.44
Mail service for Cuban government	17,181.36
Accounts payable	22,249.46
	<hr/>
	\$6,978,591.13

* \$25,000 paid in July, 1913.

CUBAN RAILROAD NEWS

THE UNITED RAILWAYS DIVIDEND

The United of the Havana is soundly managed under the present régime, and is enjoying great prosperity. The coming dividend results are awaited with interest. But it is now possible also to look at the chances of the next sugar crop, since so much in Cuba depends upon sugar. The new cane was requiring more rain a few weeks ago, but it was still green and the extra rains came. The prospect now seems to be that the record crop of the past year may be repeated next season if all goes well. But nobody looks for any further increase, although the area under sugar is said to be greater. The hurricane period has now to be faced, and it is a far cry to the December cutting of the cane. But the prospects are bright, and the dividend showing should be quite satisfactory, although the directors may be relied upon to act conservatively.—*London Observer*.

FIVE PER CENT DIVIDENDS

The council of the United Railways of Havana submitted to the general assembly of stockholders in London on October 22d the declaration of a 5 per cent dividend on the common stock. It also decided to transfer to the reserve fund £125,000; to the reserve fund for repairs £50,000; to the insurance fund, £5,000; pension fund, £20,000; to cancel the balance of the £15,000 fund for extraordinary work and to carry to a new account £16,330 10s 7d. On the 5 per cent dividend basis United of Havana stock at 89½ cum dividend yields £5 11s 6d per cent.

NEW BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Guantanamo and Western Railroad is building a steel bridge 260 feet long over the Guaso River near Cuatro Caminos. The company is constructing in its own workshops two passenger cars of native woods.

OTHER GUANTANAMO RAILROAD NEWS

The Guantanamo and Western Railroad Company has started construction of a large new sugar warehouse at the port terminal of Boquerou.

Mr. H. B. Snider, for several years general superintendent of the Cuba (Van Horn) Railroad, has been appointed general manager of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad. He is a man of large railroad experience.

CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY PROSPECTS

Low prices were realized for the last Cuban sugar crop, but the prospects for the coming harvest are considered bright, and the Cuba Railroad Company expects to derive still greater benefits during the current year. A large addition is to be made to the rolling stock to deal with the extra tonnage, and a rolling-stock trust has been formed. Other industries are said to be developing healthily, and reference is made to the constant expansion in passenger traffic. After providing for the 4 per cent dividend paid on the common stock last May, there was a surplus of \$3,396,840 at the end of the fiscal year in June. Since 1905 the gross earnings have increased by 350 per cent, and net receipts by 649 per cent. In the interval working expenses have been continually reduced without impairing the efficiency of the property, the proportion for the past year being 52.17 per cent, compared with 71.28 per cent in 1905.—*London Daily News*.

The annual report which has now come to hand shows that 8¼ per cent was actually earned on the \$10,000,000 of common capital, so that the board was fully justified in making the distribution in question. For the past twelve months the gross earnings amounted to \$4,632,000, an increase of \$812,800, or 21.3 per cent, while the net earnings totalled \$2,215,500, an improvement of \$396,600, or 21.8 per cent. The directors report that an agreement has been arrived at with the Cuba Company upon all matters relating to the construction of the railway, and the balance of the Cuba Railroad Company's common shares, namely \$3,874,000, has, therefore, been delivered to the Cuba Company. The outlook for the current year is very hopeful, in view of the probability of an excellent sugar crop, while the extensive program of renewals which has been in progress for some time on the railway should enable the system to be worked much more economically in future than hitherto. It seems probable, therefore, that during 1913-14 the directors will be able to make a larger return on the common shares than was forthcoming during the period under review. That issue is not dealt in over here, but the \$4,000,000 of 5 per cent fifty-year improvement an equipment gold bonds are quoted in London and stand at 98. There are also \$12,030,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, which are changing hands at 105, and also \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred shares which stand at 103.—*Stock Exchange Gazette*, London.

Detailed earnings are on page 22.

RAILROAD NOTES

SEA FERRY TO HAVANA

The Florida East Coast Railroad announces that it will establish a car-ferry service between Key West and Havana so that railroad cars will go through, directly, between the Cuban city and northern points. At present the cars stop at Key West. For the new service, two seagoing ferry boats of 411-foot length and 60-foot beam will be constructed. The cars will be transported between Havana and Key West on these boats. The service will be the first sea ferry in the world, the railroad officials declare.

TIME EXTENSION GRANTED

The Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad has been granted by presidential decree an extension of six months to begin the work of building a pier and warehouse on the inlet of Mayanabo next to the port of Nuevitas.

ROADS TO BE ELECTRIFIED

A plan to electrify all the passenger lines leaving Havana to Rincon, which is the distributing point of both the United Railways and the Western Railway, will be put into operation as soon as possible.

The Havana Terminal Company has already placed orders for several new storage battery cars which will be used in establishing lines connecting with Artemisa, Guira de Melena, Bejucal, San Antonio de los Baños and other places in Havana Province.

SUGAR CARRYING ROADS PROSPER

The passage of the American tariff bill through the Senate, putting sugar on the free list, should be an important factor for Cuba, and ought to stimulate trade in that island, especially as another large sugar crop is promised. United Havanas and Cuban Centrals have both advanced in consequence; an increase from 4 to 5 per cent is expected on the former, while the figures of the latter tend to show that 4 per cent may be paid, as against 2 per cent a year ago.—*London World*.

SANTIAGO AND HAVANA SERVICE

The through line from Havana to Santiago will now be via Marti and Bayamo instead of by way of Alto Cedro. The new route shortens the journey materially.

RAILROAD TRACK ADVANCING

On August 23rd, the Atlantic Fruit Company had built about six miles of the railroad which will connect Sagua with Cayo Mambi. The road will be finished by October.

ELECTRIC CARS FOR CIENFUEGOS

Toward the latter part of last month, electric cars to the station of the United Railways in Cienfuegos were in public service. There are transfer privileges to cars circulating in other parts of the city.

Financial Notes

CUBAN TELEPHONE CO. EARNINGS

The earnings and increase in the number of subscribers during the month of August compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Earnings	\$80,947.04	\$57,732.64
Subscribers	14,552	10,082

Work on the installation of a station at Placetas del Norte is well under way. Telephone connection between Havana and Santiago and between Santiago and Camaguey and other cities in the province is now established. The rate between Santiago and Havana is 3.00 for the first three minutes and 1.50 for every two minutes additional.

The aggregate gross income of this company for the first eight months is \$611,408.

SPEYERS MAY NOT HANDLE LOAN

Notwithstanding the fact that Speyer Brothers of New York have under a Gomez decree the refusal on future loans by Cuba, it is learned that President Menocal asserts that President Gomez had no authority to issue such a decree, and he purposes to give the loan to the bankers offering the most favorable terms.

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION CO.

	1913	1912
September gross.....	\$38,085	\$36,122
September net	16,945	16,335
First 9 months gross...	340,535	299,763
First 9 months net.....	153,042	125,451

FINANCIAL MATTERS

REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMPANIES — THE GOVERNMENT NEW LOAN MAY BE \$30,000,000 — CUBAN TREASURY CONDITION

Cuban Treasury Report

The condition of the Cuban treasury on August 31st is officially stated to be as follows:

INCOME	
Cash on hand July 31, 1913.....	\$1,147,281
Receipts for August:	
Customs receipts	2,401,762
Consular receipts	62,873
Posts and telegraphs.....	93,972
Internal revenue	87,352
Income from public (state) property	23,198
Miscellaneous revenue	101,502
National lottery	269,778
Loan taxes	334,991
Miscellaneous accounts:	
Money orders	64,809
Unpaid checks	9
Honorary consulate fees.....	49
Semi-public works performed for acct. of private persons	19,365
Epidemics	2,869
Deposit for harbor works....	119,104
Workingmen's homes	4,789
Water supply of Cienfuegos...	18,148
Tobacco guarantee stamps....	2,620
Bubonic plague	345
Cash reimbursements	257,896
In hands of collectors for accounting	27,579
Total	\$3,893,019
Grand total	\$5,040,301

EXPENDITURES	
Disbursements, budget 1913-1914..	\$3,237,514
" " 1912-1913..	244,673
" " 1911-1912..	530
" " 1910-1911..	497
" laws 1909.....	72,866
" " 1910.....	36,398
" " 1911.....	1,500
" " 1912-1913..	6,400
Third part of income from national lottery	30,019
Three million dollar loan.....	47,650
National loan tax	110,384

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	
Private works	\$3,716
Outstanding checks	3,136
Expense of immigrants.....	6,026
Water supply of Cienfuegos....	3,351
Ten per cent custom house collections for the redemption and interest of \$1,500,000 loan....	103,416
Tobacco guarantee stamp.....	378
Paving and sewerage works of Havana	354,050
Total	\$4,276,296
Cash in hand.....	736,425
In hands of collectors.....	27,579
Total	\$764,004
Grand total	\$5,040,301
Available to paymasters for current and extraordinary disbursements	\$3,012,272

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior)	94 ³ / ₄	95 ¹ / ₄
Republic of Cuba Exterior 5 per cent Bonds	100 ¹ / ₂	102
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102 ¹ / ₂	106 ¹ / ₂
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	100	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	99	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	95	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	96	99
Cuba Co. 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	104
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consol. Mtge. 5 per cent Bonds.....	92 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	93	96
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock.....	82	85
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Tr. 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	93	95
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ¹ / ₄	98 ¹ / ₂

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS — MEXICO'S TRADE — SPURIOUS CUBAN CIGARS IN LONDON

AUGUST, 1913, EXPORTS AND VALUES

Quantities	1913	1912
Leaf tobacco (bales).	22,619	42,965
Cigars	14,679,147	18,036,467
Cigarettes (packs)...	1,530,732	1,448,304
Cut tobacco (kilos).	20,683	16,832
Values	1913	1912
Leaf tobacco.....	\$1,316,204	\$2,039,528
Cigars	1,019,287	1,228,554
Cigarettes	43,733	58,531
Cut tobacco.....	20,549	17,958
Total	\$2,399,773	\$3,334,571

CUBAN EXPORTS TO ENGLAND

[Report of the British Vice-Consul Cowan at Havana]

"The total value of the tobacco sent to the United Kingdom in 1912 was £800,600, of which amount £791,300 represents cigars. The crop of 1912 was a very good one in quality, and the fact that the quantity fell short of the estimate enabled the growers to obtain good prices. The total export was greater than in either of the two preceding years. The crop of 1913, which is already harvested, will be a large one of very good quality, although there are rarely two good tobacco crops in succession. The weather has been more favorable than in the past two years, and there has been no cyclones or prolonged rains to necessitate replanting. The Pinar del Rio tobacco has provided exceptionally good filler tobacco, though there has been a shortage of wrapper leaf. But it is expected that this shortage will be corrected by a good crop in Havana and Santa Clara provinces. A law was passed last year compelling all manufacturers to put a national guarantee stamp on all boxes of cigars intended for export. Genuine Cuban cigars may, therefore, now be recognized by this stamp, which is printed in green and bears the words 'Republica de Cuba, Sello de garantia nacional de procedencia. Para tabacos torcidos y picadura,' and is so placed that it is broken when the box is opened."

TOBACCO CROP NEWS

The early strong demand for Remedios leaf is surprising, but it seems that most of the American seed and Havana cigar manufacturers give the preference to Remedios leaf over the heavy bodied Vuelta Abajo tobacco. The latter by rights ought

to be fully ten cents a pound higher than the former, but this year we have again the anomaly that Remedios commands even a better figure than Vuelta Abajo.

The manufacturers say that the demand for clear Havana tobacco in outrunning the supply made it often necessary to use the leaf from a new crop before it had been given sufficient time to become properly cured. As a consequence the cigars that were made were not as mild and sweet as was desirable, and smokers were beginning to tire of this heavy tobacco.

Now the Cuban crop in 1912 was prolific in tobacco of an unusually light type, which did not require to be stored as long as usual before it was properly cured and seasoned. As a consequence cigars made from the 1912 tobacco have been of more pleasing quality, and more satisfactory to the taste of the discriminating smoker than have the Havana cigars made in other recent years.

The improved quality in the cigars has meant a largely increased consumption. For example, Great Britain alone imported nearly nine million more cigars from Havana in the first six months of 1913 than in the corresponding period in 1912.

It is now generally admitted that the Cuban tobacco crop for the current year is even better than that of 1912, it must logically follow, therefore, that the finer quality of the cigars made from this year's tobacco will still further help the business of the manufacturers during the final months of this year and the early months of 1914.—*Tobacco of New York.*

SPURIOUS CUBAN CIGARS

"If the truth were known it would probably be found that a good many cigars sold in London as Cuban have never come from that part of the world at all," says the *Dublin Express*. "To meet this difficulty a law, it appears, has been passed in Cuba compelling all manufacturers to put a national guarantee stamp on all boxes of cigars intended for export. Genuine Cuban cigars may therefore now be recognized by this stamp, which is printed in green and bears the words 'Republica de Cuba Sello de Garantia Nacional de Procedencia, Para Tabacos Torcidos y Picadura,' and is so placed that it is broken when the box is opened. It is to be feared that even this will not wholly accomplish the purpose aimed at.

CITY OF NEWSPAPERS

Havana, city of the Gulf of Mexico, has some three hundred thousand inhabitants, of which one-third can neither read or write, and of the remaining two-thirds, one-third does not read. In this city are published one hundred and seventy-three periodicals.

In comparison, in San Francisco, California, a city that has five hundred thousand inhabitants, all of whom know how to read, are published two morning papers, two afternoon papers and two at night.—Ricardo Dolz in *La Nota del Dia*.

A LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION PLANNED

President Menocal wants an appropriation of \$100,000 for a Cuban agricultural and livestock exposition with premiums which will attract the best American cattle-breeders, after which Cuba will purchase the prize winners for the island's experimental farms with the purpose of bettering Cuba's livestock.

SALESMAN WANTED

To sell a line of mechanical rubber goods on commission. One familiar with the sugar trade preferred. Address THE CUBA REVIEW, NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Letters To Cuba



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New telegraph service at greatly reduced rates inaugurated by the Western Union to facilitate business correspondence between the United States and Cuba

CABLE LETTER RATES

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Each additional word - 5 cents

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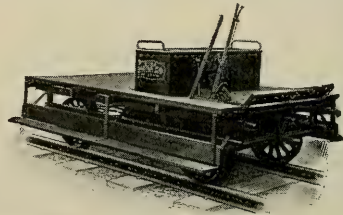
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ISLE OF PINES NOTES

Mrs. H. J. Parent, a Worcester woman, who has been a resident of the Isle of Pines 15 months, stated that the residents of the island are anxious to have Congress take action on the present plans of having the island set off as a state by itself in order that the United States may give it the kind of assistance that the American people now living on the island desire it to have.

Mrs. Parent lives on what is known as the McKinley colony, and owns a farm of 10 acres.

"Isle of Pines has very poor facilities for the shipping of its fruit and this is one of the reasons why the people of the island want the United States to annex the island so that it will become a state and then we will get better shipping facilities than what we have to-day.

"Under the present arrangements for the shipping of fruit, the raisers are obliged to cart the fruit 23 miles to the boat and with the handling over and over of the fruit it takes but a short time for it to spoil and we lose a lot of money. We are in hopes of getting a boat to come in direct to where the fruit is raised and then we can load on the produce without being obliged to cart it so far and then handle it over and over again.

"Land is selling as high as \$75 an acre to-day and has been advancing ever since we came to the island to live. This is caused on account of the demand for the land by the American people who have come to the Isle of Pines to cultivate the land and make a living.

"Before the land becomes productive it has to be sweetened with lime and fertilizers as it is known as sour land when it is first tilled. Our own tract of land is sandy. There are some parts of the land that the sand is as white as snow and in this white sand the grape fruit grows.

"Provisions are very high on the island while help is cheap. All of the water is filled with magnesia but it does not injure it for drinking purposes.

"None of the houses are built with cellars. Our house contains six rooms and a barn made of logs. Ponies and mules are used a great deal for transportation purposes. There are two large saw mills on the island and they are kept busy all of the time sawing the wood and getting it ready for the carpenters to erect new homes.

"This island is noted for a place for the cure of rheumatism and hay fever."—*Worcester (Mass.) Telegram*.

Ramon Rivero has been appointed collector of customs of the port of Los Indios, Isle of Pines.

PINEAPPLE GROWERS NOT MAKING MONEY

The treasurer and general manager of the Isle of Pines Fruit Company, whose plantations are at Westport, Isle of Pines, gave much information concerning the advantages and disadvantages Isle of Pines growers encounter during the course of a crop.

He said that on account of difficulties, principally in transportation, his company will have to go into the canning business at home in order to handle their immense crop of pineapples. That is the only way for the growers on that island to make any reasonable profit on their plantations, he holding that none of the pineapple growers were making anything off their crops. They might make money at some times of the year, but he believed that in other times, while the great bulk of the crop was ready for shipment they lost more than they had made during their prosperous times. The writer showed how many hands the fruit passed through before it could be placed in the retailer's hands in Boston, which footed up to no less than seventeen handlings. Each one of these handlings costs the grower a part of the final sale until there is very little to pay for the crate and leave anything for the grower.

Another suggestion this writer makes is that the privilege of through bills of lading be granted from the Isle of Pines to New York. Wholesale shippers of goods get the through bill of lading from New York to Nueva Gerona, and the Isle of Pines people want the same privilege, to save brokerage in Havana.—*La Lucha, Havana*.

GRAPEFRUIT IN ENGLAND

As a general thing the European fruit dealer appears to think that trial shipments at the proper seasons might be favorably tried, but at most they are not very enthusiastic. Of grapefruit they are especially chary. With the exception of London, the capitals and larger cities, the fruit is unknown and a campaign of education must first be started. Small shipments to reputable houses ought to be tried first, and there is no doubt but that the demand would increase.—*Isle of Pines News*.

We have always believed that lemons would prove a paying crop in the Isle of Pines, says the *Appeal*, and have advised against the cutting down of lemon trees and budding to something else. They have never been given a fair trial here. The proper varieties were not planted.

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

The week was a very small one for West Indian shipment, only about one million feet going to Cuba.—September 20th.

Quiet rules in the Cuban market, inquiries for the future being scarce, while the accumulations of old orders are nearly cleared away. No indication of recovery is observable, though it may be noted that Cuban business usually lags at this season, to return in more or less degree about November.

Cuban shipment of the week was about 1,600,000 feet.—September 27th.

When active buying declined several months ago, a fairly long list of orders were on the books, and these have maintained the outgo at respectable figures, but most of them now have been shipped out, and few have been accepted to take their place. With high freights as generally prevailing during the hurricane season Cuba does not buy freely, and recovery generally comes with the easier freight costs of November and later. Such recovery may be experienced this year, but the present promise is not for extensive development.

The week of October 4th showed dullness most apparent in inquiry for Cuba. The islands accounting for the week was less than one and a half million feet.

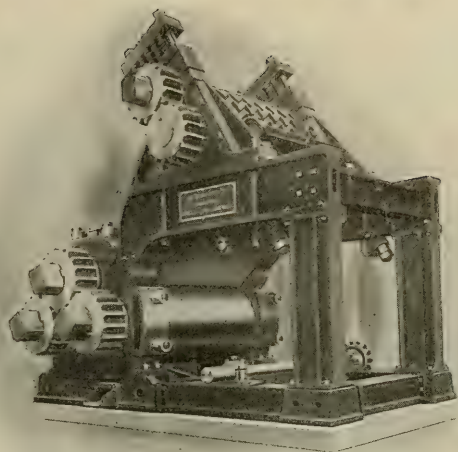
CUBAN HARDWOODS IN ENGLAND

Recent arrivals were 1,988 logs Cuba mahogany of usual good quality and sizes, with several well-figured logs, being the first portion of the cargo just landed from Santa Cruz, and a parcel of 91 logs Cuba mahogany, all of which are figured, some finely, and many are plum logs. This latter parcel is a distinctly attractive one, and is bound to realize high prices. Following these there are for sale 253 logs of Cuban cedar, of good texture and of small to large sizes, and an exceptionally fine parcel *Timber*, of London.

THE WORLD'S ORANGE EXPORTS

The number of pounds of oranges shipped in 1911 from the principal foreign producing countries was given as follows: Spain, 869,725,553; Italy, 282,945; Jaffa (Palestine) 60,890,130; Japan, 14,158,559; Porto Rico, 25,076,880; Cuba, 3,609,817. California has furnished about 40 per cent of the total orange supply of the world. The American orange industry is located in California, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arizona, and the total annual production is estimated at 20,000,000 boxes.

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NEWS OF SUGAR ESTATES

OUTPUT OF THREE CENTRALS

The figures of the arrobas of cane ground and the yield of sugar of three large sugar estates are as follows:

	Cane ground Arrobas	Sugar Bags
Central Jatibonico.....	29,962,255	262,365
Jagüeyal	26,617,903	212,054
Stewart	42,800,000	330,000

These same centrals produced the following quantities of molasses of the second grade:

Jatibonico	2,131,455 gallons
Jagüeyal	1,496,835 gallons
Stewart	5,628,290 gallons

CENTRAL "CIEGO DE AVILA"

The new central at Ciego de Avila will be ready to grind the next crop. The construction of a sugar warehouse with a capacity of 25,000 bags of sugar is assured in the near future. Two new shareholders, Messrs. Munoz & Co. and Vilaplana & Bouza, have subscribed \$5,000 and \$3,000 respectively toward the enterprise.

PRESTON'S FINE YIELD

Charles G. Maher of Donaldsonville, La., chief sugar maker of the Nipe Bay Company's big factory at Preston, Cuba, reports that the Preston plant wound up a successful season September 6th, after having been in operation since January 1st. More than 600,000 tons of cane passed through the rollers, from which 428,000 bags of sugar were made.

NEW ORLEANS FIRM GETS CONTRACT

The contract for the erection and furnishing of machinery for a sugar mill in Cuba, one of the largest contracts for construction work let recently, was awarded to Dibert, Bancroft & Ross, of New Orleans. The mill, which will cost approximately \$1,000,000 when completed, will be one of the most modern sugar mills in Cuba. The mill is in Piedra Citas, and will have a daily capacity of 1,500 tons.

NEW OWNER FOR "CONFLUENTE"

M. H. Lewis, President of the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, has taken over the Confluente sugar estate at Guantanamo and C. B. Goodrich has been appointed administrator. Additional machinery is being installed in the factory to materially increase its efficiency and capacity.

Central "Soledad" will construct a railroad line, narrow guage from the batey situated near the town of Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, to the dismantled central "Pelayo" at San Antonio, three leagues distant from Cardenas. Sr. Fernandez Maribona, proprietor of central "Saledad," has already contracted to build storehouses at Pelayo for the storage of sugar. The new line will be ready for service before the end of the year. The extension of this line to the "Oxamendi" farm is projected.



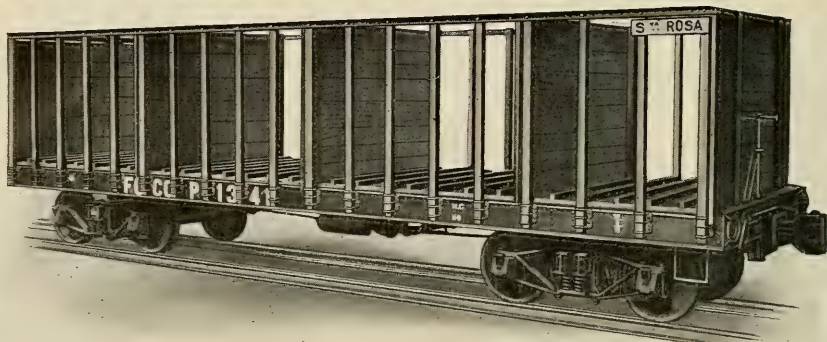
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Tenemos otros tipos de capacidades varias y hemos fabricado un gran numero de carros para caña para uso en Cuba, Puerto-Rico, America-Central y Mexico, que tienen jaulas de acero o de madera y construidas para los distintos tipos de carga y descarga de la caña.

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SUGAR REVIEW

NO IMPROVEMENT LOOKED FOR — RATES OF DUTY NOW IN FORCE — DISCOUNT INTERFERES WITH FOREIGN TREATIES

Our last review for this magazine was dated September 15, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96° test Cuba Centrifugals was 3.76c. per lb. and is now 3.42c. per lb. duty paid.

On the cost and freight basis it was then 2 13/32c. per lb. (3.76c. duty paid) and is now 2 1/16c. per lb. c & f (3.42c. per lb. duty paid).

As anticipated in our last review, 2 7/16c. per lb. c & f and 3.80c. per lb. duty paid have proved to be the high level of the fall season.

Without coming nearer at 3.80c. than 26c. per 100 lbs. to the European parity, the market has rather rapidly declined during the month under review to 3.42c. per lb. which is 68c. per 100 lbs. below European parity. Such a course to the market during the late months of the year has been unknown in any previous year, when the usual course of our market has been to rise to the parity of Europe before making its decline in anticipation of the new crops of Cuba and the domestic cane and beet crops.

The abundance of the local supplies, the desire to turn the domestic crops into cash before reduced duties come into operation, both of which cause unusual competition between the cane and beet interests, are mainly responsible for these changed conditions at this early period.

It seems useless to anticipate any improvement from present conditions for some months to come, or until operations under the new tariff are the basis of the market.

The new tariff is completed and signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. In operation to-day it applies as follows: 1st. The Dutch Standard No. 16 being now eliminated raws of 96 deg. test from Cuba pay 1.348c. per lb. duty; 97 deg. test 1.376c. per lb. duty; 98 deg. test 1.404c. per lb. duty; 99deg. test 1.432c. duty; 100 deg.

test 1.46c. per lb. duty. These are the rates that will be paid on raw sugar from Cuba until March 1, 1914, and are 20 per cent less than the rates on sugar from other countries.

Refined sugar will continue to pay 1.90c. per lb. duty from full duty countries and 1.52c. per lb. from Cuba.

From March 1, 1914, to May 1, 1916, the rates of duty will be as in the following table:

Polariscope Test	From Non-privileged Countries	From Cuba	Polariscope Test	From non-privileged Countries	From Cuba
75*.....	.71c	.568c	89.....	1.074c	.8592c
76.....	.736	.5888	90.....	1.10	.88
77.....	.762	.6096	91.....	1.126	.9008
78.....	.788	.6304	92.....	1.152	.9216
79.....	.814	.6512	93.....	1.178	.9424
80.....	.84	.6720	94.....	1.204	.9632
81.....	.866	.6928	95.....	1.23	.9840
82.....	.892	.7136	96.....	1.256	1.0048
83.....	.918	.7344	97.....	1.282	1.0256
84.....	.944	.7552	98.....	1.308	1.0464
85.....	.97	.776	99.....	1.334	1.0672
86.....	.996	.7968	100.....	1.36	1.088
87.....	1.022	.8176	96.10.....	1.2586	1.00688
88.....	1.048	.8384	96.15.....	1.2599	1.00792

* And under.

(These rates possibly subject to 5 per cent discount under provision J, Subsection 7, which provision, however, is expected to be repealed promptly.—W. & G., Oct. 8, 1913.)

After May 1, 1916, there will be no duty assessed on sugar coming from any part of the world.

There is a clause in the tariff bill which allows 5 per cent discount from the current rates of duties at time of arrival on all sugar coming into the United States on American vessels, provided that the clause does not interfere with our treaty obligations to other countries.

It is found on investigation by the State Department that the clause does interfere to a very great extent with the treaties, and if allowed to be operated it would virtually reduce the duties on nearly all sugar (as well as other merchandise) the full 5 per cent. Hence its immediate operation is held in abeyance while waiting for the government to find a way out of the difficulty, either by a repeal of the clause or by an adjustment of treaties so that American vessels alone shall benefit by the clause. It is claimed by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives that the President has the power of keeping the clause ineffective during this uncertain interval of investigation and adjustment. Importers, however, are acting on their opinion that the clause is now in force though not so recognized, and are paying the duties assessed without the 5 per cent reduction under special protest which will enable them to recover the 5 per cent later on. Several cargoes of sugar from Cuba have already arrived which are entitled to the reduction if the importers are right in their position. If the final result should be a repeal of the clause, it may appear that sugars arriving in American or treaty country vessels during the period from the signing of the bill until the repeal of the clause are entitled to the discount of 5 per cent in duties.

The important treaty countries producing sugar, said to be entitled to the discount are named as those of Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Netherlands (Java), Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Norway as well as Great Britain.

The following countries have no such "favored nation" treaties with us: Brazil, San Domingo, France, German Empire, Mexico, Peru and Russia.

The course of the European markets has been the opposite to ours.

The crop reports have been favorable and not been such as to warrant in general opinion the advance made, a considerable part of which is no doubt due to the opinion of others outside of the sugar trade who have evidently formed one of those syndicate cliques which so frequently influence prices on the European sugar exchanges. They are said to have bought largely of both the May and August deliveries.

The possibilities of a market in the United States for unrefined white sugar are much

discussed. We doubt if Cuban planters should change their manufacture to meet a demand from sugar consumers which we do not believe will ever materialize to an important extent against the general use of refined sugar in this country.

The domestic refined beet crop is now on the market and all refined prices have rapidly declined from the high point of 1913 of 4.80c. per lb. less 2 per cent at our last writing to the present quotations of 4.25c. less 2 per cent for cane granulated and 4.15c. less 2 per cent for the domestic beet granulated at the East and 4.05c. less 2 per cent at the West on New York basis.

At below 4.00c. per lb. net cash with freight deducted the values at factories leaves a much less profit than usual.

The immediate future of the market tends to further small decline in both raws and refined until a point is reached more settled than just now.

New York, October 15, 1913.

Iron Mines of Cuba

3,000,000.000 TONS OF ORE

Charles F. Rand, president of the Spanish-American Iron Company, testified on October 10th in the hearing of the United States government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Rand has been head of the Spanish-American Company for twenty years, and had also been connected with the Ponupo Manganese Company.

"When did shipments begin from the Cuban south coast?" asked David Reed, representing the corporation.

"In 1895," replied the witness.

"When did shipments commence from the north coast?"

"In 1909, by the Spanish-American Company.

"When was it discovered there?"

"In 1903. The lands were taken over by us."

"What are your reserves at Santiago?"

"About 3,500,000 tons."

It was brought out, on cross-examination, that only one-half of the drying kilns of the company were used. About 1,300,000 tons of ore had been shipped to the United

States, the witness said, the majority of this being used by the Pennsylvania Steel and the Maryland Steel Companies. To outside persons, he said, 50,000 tons had been sold.

Mr. Rand estimated the iron ore reserve in Cuba as 3,221,000,000 tons, distributed as follows:

Mayori District, Spanish-American Iron Company, 600,000 tonnage; Lenori Bay District, Guantanamo Exploration Company, 69,000,000 tonnage; various individuals (estimated), 3,000 tonnage; total, 84,000,000 tonnage; Moa-Taco District, Spanish-American Iron Company, 800,000,000 tonnage; Bethlehem Iron Mines Company, 370,000,000; Buena Vista Iron Company, 300,000,000; Guantanamo Exploration Company, 141,000,000; Eastern Steel Company, 50,000,000; Pilot Mining Company (United States Steel Corporation), 210,000,000; various companies and individuals, 300,000,000.

Camaguey District—Bethlehem Iron Mines Company, 3,500,000 tonnage; Juruga Iron Company, 2,500,000. Total, 6,000,000 tons.

Notes from Advertisers

SECURES RESULTS FROM ADVERTISING

The Buda Company state that they have sold many of their gasoline railroad cars to the sugar plantations in Cuba and wish to say that those who have not received their handsomely illustrated catalogue No. 191, will receive a copy upon request.

The cars are especially designed for plantation use and are a necessity for plantation managers. Names of sugar estates which have purchased the cars will be supplied willingly at the office of the company. From their advertisement in THE CUBA REVIEW they have received many inquiries and have made sales.

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION

The Cook Farms and the Cloverdale Jack and Percheron Farm of Lexington, Kentucky, have consolidated and will be known hereafter as the Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms. J. F. Cook and H. T. Brown are the proprietors. They have recently bought the Union Stock Yards on West Fourth Street where they will have their sale barn. They will have in stock this season 200 heads of Mammoth jacks and Percheron horses. The catalog will be ready Nov. 1st and they will be glad to have all intending buyers of jacks and Percheron horses to visit their farms.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 15 de septiembre ppdo., en cuyo período la cotización de los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba polarización 96° era 3.76c. la libra, y es ahora 3.42c. la libra derechos pagados.

Bajo la base de costo y flete era entonces 2 13/32c. la libra (3.76c. derechos pagados), y es ahora 2 1/16c. la libra c. y. f. (3.42c. la libra derechos pagados).

Como se anticipó en nuestra última revista, la cotización de 2 7/16c. la libra c. y. f. y 3.80c. la libra derechos pagados han probado ser el precio más alto durante la estación de otoño.

Sin aproximarse la cotización de 3.80c. a más de 26c. por 100 lbs. en la paridad de los mercados europeos, el mercado más bien ha bajado rápidamente durante el mes bajo reseña a 3.42c. por libra, lo cual es 68c. por 100 lbs. por bajo de la paridad de los mercados europeos. El curso que ha seguido el mercado durante los últimos meses del año ha sido cosa desconocida en años anteriores, en que el curso usual de nuestro mercado ha sido el subir a la paridad de los mercados europeos antes de inclinarse a la baja en anticipación de las nuevas zafras de Cuba y las cosechas del azúcar de caña y de remolacha del país.

La abundancia de existencias locales y el deseo de convertir en efectivo el producto de las cosechas del país antes de que se ponga en vigor la rebaja en los derechos del azúcar, cuyas causas ocasionan una competencia no acostumbrada entre las partes interesadas en los azúcares de caña y de remolacha, es la causa principal a que se deben estos cambios tan anticipados.

Parece ser inútil el anticipar mejoría alguna en la situación actual durante los próximos meses, o hasta que las operaciones bajo la nueva tarifa sean las bases del mercado.

La nueva tarifa se ha completado y ha sido firmada por el Presidente, y es ahora la ley que rige. Su operación hoy día se aplica como sigue: Primero. Habiéndose eliminado el Tipo Holandés No. 16, los azúcares crudos de Cuba polarización 96° pagarán derechos de 1.348c. por libra; polarización 97° 1.376c. por libra; polarización 98° 1.404c. por libra; polarización 99° 1.432c. por libra; polarización 100° 1.46c. por libra. Estos son los derechos que se pagarán por el azúcar crudo de Cuba hasta el 1° de marzo de 1914, y son 20 por ciento menos que los derechos sobre el azúcar de otros países.

El azúcar refinado continuará pagando derechos de 1.90c. por libra procedente de los países que paguen derechos por completo, y 1.52c. por libra procedente de Cuba.

Desde el 1° de marzo de 1914 al 1° de mayo de 1916 los derechos serán como se indica en la siguiente tabla:

Derechos de la nueva Tarifa sobre el azúcar Crudo y Refinado, en Vigor el 1° de marzo de 1914.

Grado de Polarización	De Países no privilegiados	De Cuba	Grado de Polarización	De Países no privilegiados	De Cuba
75*.....	.71c	.568c	89.....	1.074c	.8592c
76.....	.736	.5888	90.....	1.10	.88
77.....	.762	.6096	91.....	1.126	.9008
78.....	.788	.6304	92.....	1.152	.9216
79.....	.814	.6512	93.....	1.178	.9424
80.....	.84	.6720	94.....	1.204	.9632
81.....	.866	.6928	95.....	1.23	.9840
82.....	.892	.7136	96.....	1.256	1.0048
83.....	.918	.7344	97.....	1.282	1.0256
84.....	.944	.7552	98.....	1.308	1.0464
85.....	.97	.776	99.....	1.334	1.0672
86.....	.996	.7968	100.....	1.36	1.088
87.....	1.022	.8176	96.10.....	1.2586	1.00688
88.....	1.048	.8384	96.15.....	1.2599	1.00792

* Y de menor grado.

(Estos derechos estarán probablemente sujetos a 5 por ciento de descuento según

cláusula J, Subsección 7, cuya cláusula, sin embargo, es de esperarse será abrogada muy pronto.—W. & G., oct. 8, 1913.)
y después del 1° de mayo de 1916 no se impondrán derechos a los azúcares procedentes de cualquier parte del mundo.

Hay una cláusula en la Tarifa que concede un 5 por ciento de descuento en los derechos actuales a la llegada de todo el azúcar que venga a los Estados Unidos en buques americanos, con tal que dicha cláusula no afecte a las obligaciones de nuestros tratados con otros países.

Según investigación por el Departamento de Estado, resulta que dicha cláusula afecta en gran manera a dichos tratados, y que si se lleva a cabo reducirá verdaderamente los derechos de casi todos los azúcares (así como de otras mercancías) en un 5 por ciento. De aquí el que su inmediata operación quede suspendida mientras se espera a que el Gobierno obvie esta dificultad, ya sea abrogando dicha cláusula o por medio de un arreglo en los tratados de manera que solamente los buques americanos se beneficien por dicha cláusula. El presidente del Comité de Medios y Arbitrios de la Cámara de Representantes alega que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos puede hacer que dicha cláusula no tenga efecto durante este incierto intervalo de investigación y arreglo. Sin embargo, los importadores son de opinión de que la cláusula está hoy en vigor aunque no está reconocida, y están pagando los derechos impuestos sin la rebaja del 5 por ciento bajo protesta especial, lo cual les facilitará el recobrar el 5 por ciento más tarde. Han llegado ya varios cargamentos de azúcar de Cuba que tienen derecho a esa rebaja si los importadores tienen razón en su demanda. Si el resultado final fuese la abrogación de esa cláusula, entonces los indicios son de que los azúcares que lleguen en buques americanos o en buques de países con los cuales existen tratados y durante el período desde que se haya firmado la nueva tarifa hasta que se abroge la cláusula tienen derecho al descuento de 5 por ciento en las importaciones.

Los países importantes productores de azúcar con los cuales hay tratados y que se dice tienen derecho al descuento son Austria, Argentina, Bélgica, Dinamarca, Italia, Japón, Países Bajos (Java), Prusia, España, Suecia y Noruega, así como la Gran Bretaña.

Los siguientes países no tienen tratados de "nación favorecida" con este país: Brasil, Santo Domingo, Francia, el Imperio Alemán, México, el Perú y Rusia.

El curso de los mercados europeos ha sido lo contrario del nuestro.

El azúcar de remolacha en nuestra última reseña se cotizaba a 9s. 6d. (4.05c. en Nueva York) y subió a 9s. 7 1/2d. para el mes de septiembre. Para el mes de octubre el 15 de septiembre era 9s. 2 1/4d. y subió a 9s. 4 1/2d., a 9s. 3 3/4d., a 9s. 5 1/4d., a 9s. 9 3/4d. en la fecha actual.

Los informes respecto a las cosechas han sido favorables y según la opinión general no han sido tales que merecieran el alza ocasionada, debida en gran parte indudablemente a la opinión de personas no ligadas directamente con el comercio de azúcar, y que evidentemente han formado una de esas camarillas monopolistas que con tanta frecuencia influyen en los precios en las bolsas de azúcar de Europa. Se dice que hicieron grandes compras de azúcar para entregas en mayo y agosto.

Se discuten mucho las probabilidades de conseguir mercado en los Estados Unidos para el azúcar blanca sin refinar. Dudamos que los plantadores de Cuba cambien su manufactura para llenar la demanda de los consumidores de azúcar, que no creemos llegará nunca a ser de importancia contra el uso general del azúcar refinado en este país.

La cosecha de azúcar refinada de remolacha del país está ahora en el mercado y todos los precios del azúcar refinada han bajado rápidamente del alto precio de 4.80c. la libra menos 2 por ciento, de que dimos cuenta en nuestra última reseña a las presentes cotizaciones de 4.25c. menos 2 por ciento por el azúcar granulada de caña, y 4.15c. menos 2 por ciento por el azúcar de remolacha granulada del país en la parte Oriental, y 4.05c. menos 2 por ciento en el Este, bajo la base de Nueva York.

A un precio menor de 4.00c. por libra al contado y neto deduciendo el flete, el valor en las fábricas deja una ganancia mucho menor de la acostumbrada.

El futuro inmediato del mercado tiene tendencia a una pequeña baja tanto en el azúcar crudo como en el refinado, hasta que se llegue a un punto más estable de lo que hay ahora.

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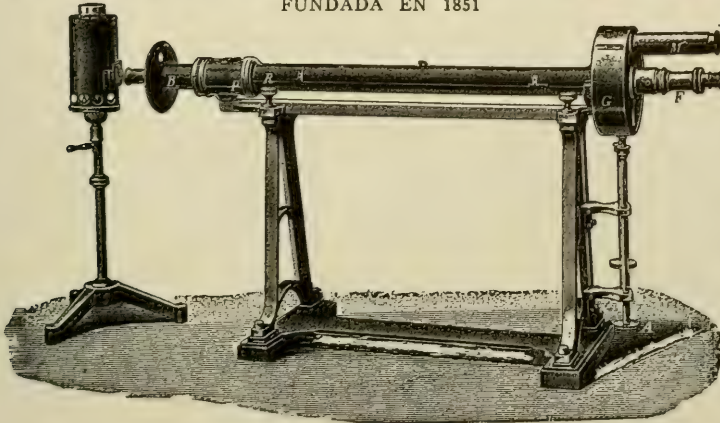
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A WELL KNOWN ENGINEER DIES

Jennings S. Cox, Jr., died in New York City Sunday, August 31st, at the age of 47 years, of a complication of troubles due directly to heart disease. He was a widely known mining and metallurgical engineer, and for the last 18 years had been general manager of the Spanish-American Iron Company mines and other mining properties of the Pennsylvania Steel Company in Cuba. He graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia University in 1887, receiving the degree of metallurgical engineer. His first work was on the Harlem River Ship Canal, after which he was connected with the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, Pa., for a short time. He then took charge of John D. Rockefeller's Monte Cristo mine in Washington and from there went to Ironwood, Mich., where he came in contact with Charles F. Rand and thus became connected with the Spanish-American Iron Company of which Mr. Rand is president. He was largely

identified with the extensive developments of the mining districts on the north shore of Cuba, being very active in the explorations of the Mayari ore deposits. He was also one of the owners of the Ponopo Manganese Company. Mr. Cox's home was in Santiago, Cuba.

DEATH OF RAMON O. WILLIAMS

Ramon O. Williams, ex-United States consul to Havana, died October 2nd at his home in Brooklyn aged 86 years. He was a friend of General Grant, and during Grant's administration he was appointed consul, remaining in that position continuously until President Cleveland's second term, when he retired from active life. Mr. Williams was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and Trinity Historical Society of Dallas, Texas. His wife, who was Miss Angela Garcia, his daughter Mrs. W. J. Disbrow, and three sons, Ramon V., George A., and Robert A., survive him.

REPORT OF A SUGAR PLANTATION

A RECORD CROP — LOWER COSTS OF PRODUCTION ATTAINED — WEATHER FAVORS GROWING CANE

The annual report of the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, Oriente Province, issued October 2nd, shows that the gross revenue for the year was \$531,251.53. Operating charges of all kinds, including repairs and depreciation, aggregated \$449,512.54, leaving net earnings of \$81,738.99. Interest on funded and other debt amounted to \$67,265.02, leaving a net balance carried to surplus of \$14,473.97. Some production statistics follow:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
Cane ground, Spanish tons of 2,500 lbs...	94,492	80,975	50,263	71,718
Sugar output, bags of 325 lbs.....	77,841	62,383	43,190	63,732
Percentage of sugar to cane.....	10.73	10.03	11.17	11.52
Average New York polarization, degrees	95.66	95.28	95.35	95.34
Average price realized, c. & f., New York	\$2.07	\$2.91	\$2.41	\$2.81
Molasses output, gallons	498,733	446,984	310,462	361,597
Gross revenue	\$531,251.53	\$639,315.11	\$407,134.10	\$583,326.97
Operating expenses and other charges..	386,973.51	406,271.99	283,234.88	358,658.99
Repairs, replacements and depreciation..	62,539.03	91,979.78	77,364.10	101,913.86
Interest on funded and all other debt..	67,265.02	67,393.57	106,192.96	106,007.76
Additions and betterments	38,867.81	29,913.17	60,264.04	128,737.40

Unusually late and heavy rains delayed the ripening of the cane so that, while the field production was heavier, the juice was as poor as the year before, the increased percentage in the yield of sugar as shown in the table above being due entirely to better work in the factory. The sugar market was bad throughout the season, the prices realized being the lowest in the history of the company. On the other hand, the crop was a record one, the amount of cane ground and sugar made being larger and the cost of production lower than ever before.

The property has been well maintained and the efficiency of the factory further improved. Repairs and replacements, while less in amount than in preceding years, were ample and complete. Capital expenditures of \$38,867.81 were principally for betterment of factory and additional railroad and other equipment.

The rainfall and weather generally have thus far been favorable to the growing crop. The proposed reduction in tariff on sugar is expected to have a beneficial effect upon the Cuban industry, although it may not be visible in the results of the current year.

The balance sheet on June 30th is herewith given:

ASSETS

Real estate and improvements; 10, 650 acres (at purchase price and attending expenses, including \$1,500,000.00 common stock issued at par as part of purchase price) improved with 3,457 acres of cane, with roads, bridges, fireguards and ditches; and 1, 395 acres of made pastures, with fences, corrals and water supply	\$2,450,859.95
Field equipment: Carts, harness and implements.....	10,370.33
Manufacturing plant: Factory buildings, machinery and yards; and electric plant; water tower and dam; machine and shop equipment; laboratory and fire apparatus, etc.....	514,869.28
Managers' and employees' residences; laborers' quarters, office, stores, warehouse, stables, etc.	101,779.00
Railroad and equipment; 16.9 kilometers narrow-gauge track and sidings (mostly 40-lb. rail) with rolling stock.....	80,095.63
Oxen, mules, horses, etc.	29,513.00
Administration office and residences	8,949.28
Store and warehouse stocks, material and cultivation accounts.....	48,712.96
Accounts receivable	27,013.92
Cash: in banks and on hand	91,947.21

Capital stock:	LIABILITIES	
Common authorized and issued		\$3,364,110.56
Preferred authorized	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
Preferred, in treasury	\$6,200.00	
Preferred, unissued	278,700.00	284,900.00
		715,100.00

20-year first mortgage coupon 6's bonds, interest payable February and August, authorized.....	\$1,500,000.00	
In treasury	753,000.00	747,000.00
Refunding notes: 5-year coupon 6's interest payable February and August.		20,880.00
Bills payable		261,163.99
Accounts payable		49,502.30
Accrued interest on funded and other debt.....		23,693.34
Surplus		46,770.93
		\$3,364,110.56

The officers are: M. H. Lewis, president; C. H. Buswell, vice-president; Robert L. Dean, secretary and treasurer.

TRAMPAS LYTTON

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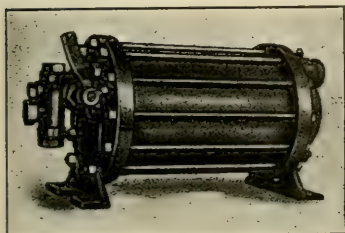
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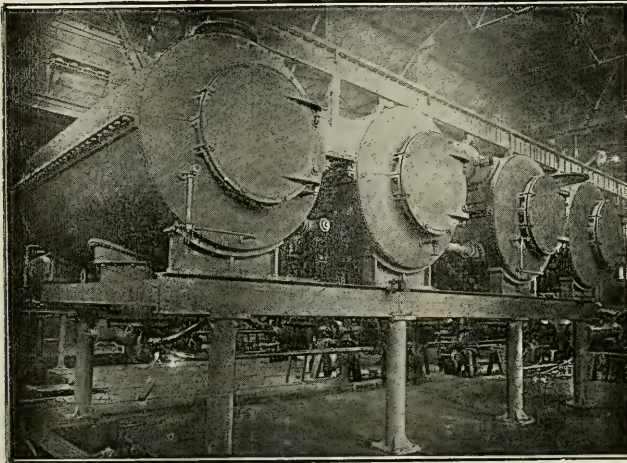
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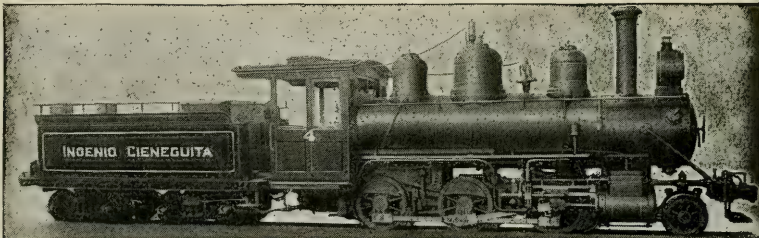
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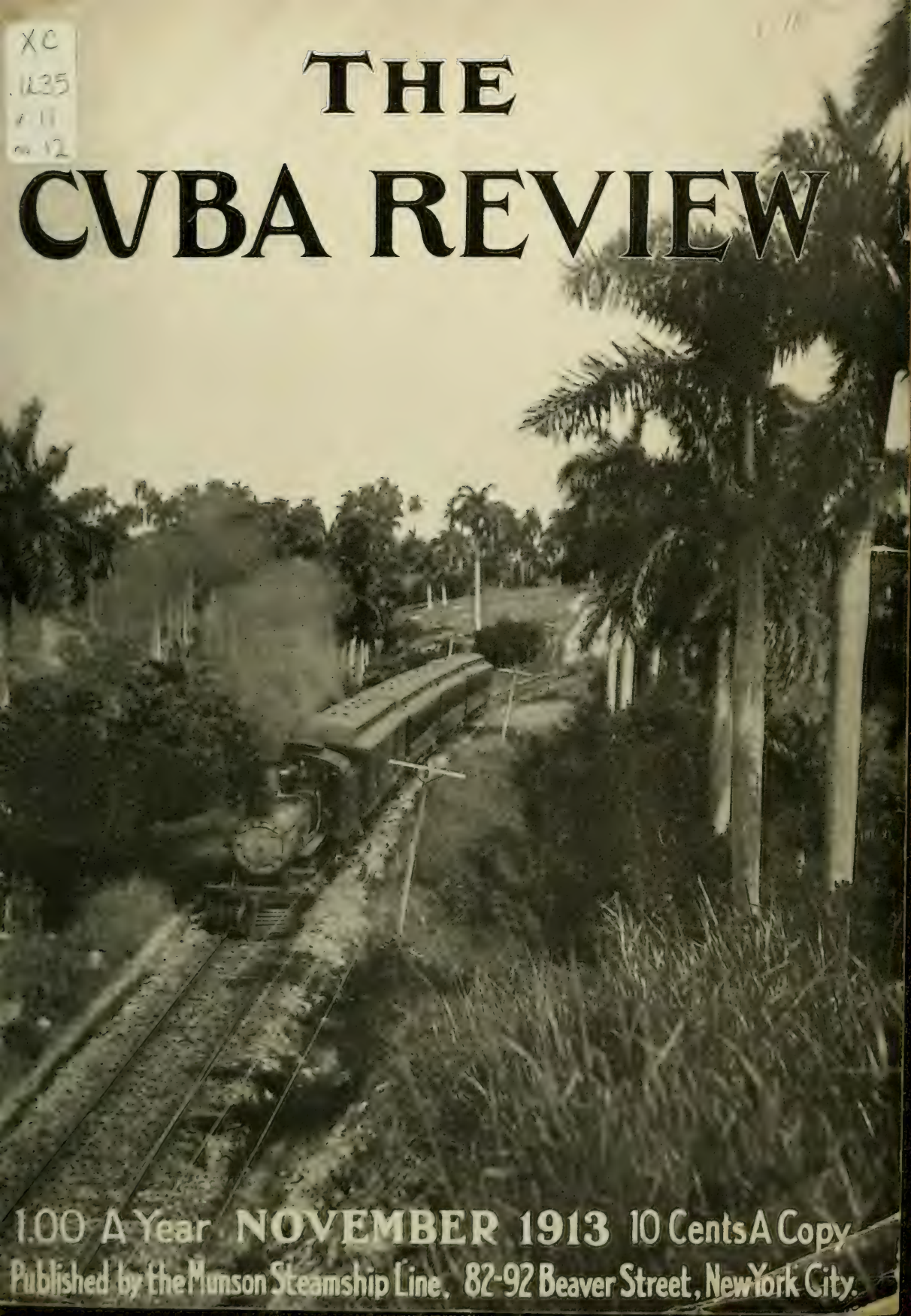
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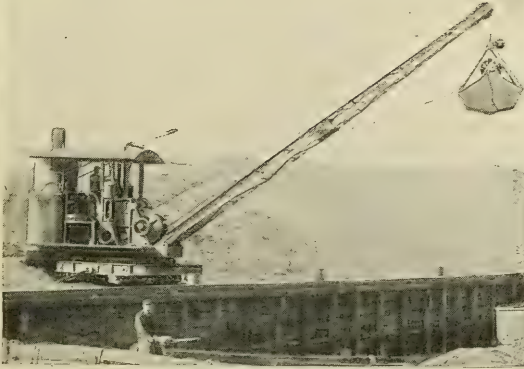


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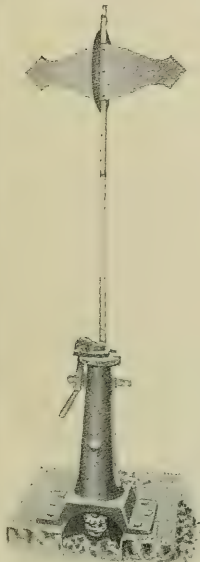
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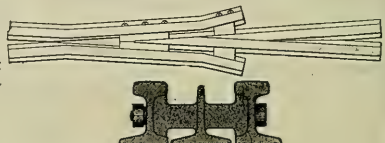


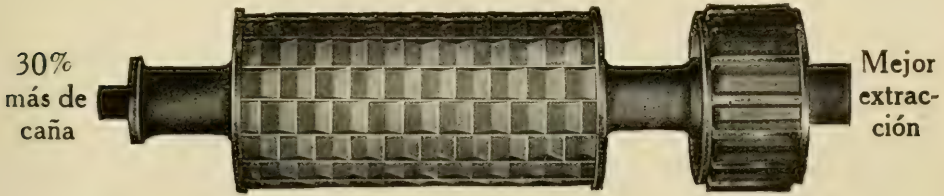
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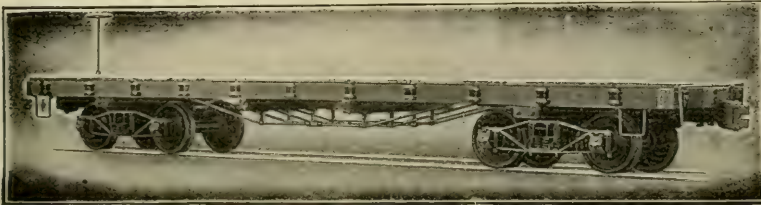
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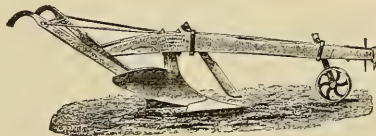
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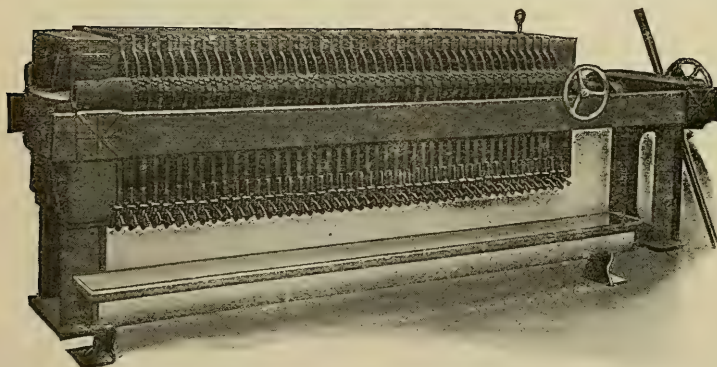
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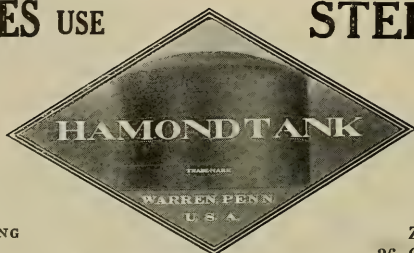
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Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. XI

NOVEMBER, 1913

No. 12

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Plaza at Remedios, Santa Clara Province.

COURTESY THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XI

NOVEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 12

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — PRESENT POLITICAL DIVISIONS — PORTS
COMPANY MATTERS — NEW PATENT MEDICINE REGULATIONS

LIBRARY
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GARDEN.

The President's Message

One of the most extensive documents ever addressed to a Cuban Congress was President Menocal's annual message on November 4th.

It gave a complete and detailed report of the work and needs of every department, and a summary of the acts of the administration.

Regarding the foreign claims which were left in abeyance during the summer, the President states that they are now being discussed through diplomatic channels with the possibility of a favorable settlement.

The State Department is at present working on the question of establishing a parcel post treaty with each of the governments of Costa Rica, England, Belgium and Venezuela; commercial treaties are being discussed with the Netherlands and Chili.

Consular incomes were \$218,583.60, an increase of \$24,135.22 over those of the year previous.

He urges a reform of the judiciary system and calls attention to the fact that lay members are appointed to posts as municipal judges with great detriment to the cause of justice evidenced by the many complaints received. He suggests that salaries be provided for these offices and lawyers appointed to fill them.

Money for increasing the postal service and the repair of the government telegraph lines is urgently demanded. The telegraph lines have not been repaired during the past five years.

He recommends the increase of the rural guard with larger posts in almost every protection to the country dweller.

The tariffs are assailed as being obsolete town and district in the island to ensure

and not in accord with the necessities of present conditions. He also wants something done to reduce the cost of living.

A trade balance of \$32,870,443 is shown to be in favor of Cuba after a comparison of the imports and exports of the country for the last fiscal year.

Harmony Secured

In October and early November the Cuban Congress, incited by Liberal leaders, refused to convene in extra session to consider President Menocal's message urging a new foreign loan of \$15,000,000. In this crisis the head of the republic issued an appeal to the Cuban people, wherein he intimated the possibility of being driven to employ extraordinary measures if Congress continued causing the grave confusion in public affairs. The appeal had its effect, for on November 6th the Liberal Senators, in a private caucus, decided to attend all the sessions and to permit the majority to decide all national questions.

The House Liberals having made the same agreement, the government will obtain authority to negotiate its proposed loan.

Present Political Divisions

The political parties in Cuba are now divided into four quasi organizations—the remnants of the Conservatives, under the leadership of Vice-President Dr. Enrique José Varona, the party of the President; the Asbertistas, led by Provincial Governor Alberto Asbert, now in jail awaiting trial for the killing of General Armando de J. Riva, late chief of the national police; the Zayistas, under Dr. Alfredo Zayas, ex-Vice-

DEC 4 - 1913

President of Cuba; the Miguelistas, the supporters of ex-President José Miguel Gomez, who is now touring Europe. The last three are segments of the Liberal Party, which went down in defeat last fall, supporting the candidacy of Dr. Zayas against General Menocal. A segment of the party broke away from the Liberals, and led by Governor Asbert formed with the Conservatives the patriotic conjunction that elected Menocal.

*Ports
Company
Accused*

The commission which President Menocal appointed to investigate the criminal responsibility of the Cuban Ports Company made a partial report to the President on November 11th, setting forth that the company and various officials of the Gomez régime had been guilty of several crimes, including "the falsification of an official document, the falsification of a public document, and the usurpation of authority."

It is probable that a special Magistrate will be appointed soon to study the evidence that the commission collected, and if indictments are recommended, the matter will be referred to a higher court.

The tonnage fees paid to the Ports Company for the eighteen months prior to the annulment action of the concession by President Menocal is stated by the Treasury Department to be as follows:

According to the statement there were imported from the United States during the year 1912-13, 1,044,566,141 kilos of merchandise which netted the company \$731,425; other merchandise from the United States and other countries amounted to 571,777,642 kilos or \$502,542 in fees.

During the same period there were also imported 1,350,306,859 kilos of coal which paid tonnage fees to the Port Company of \$135,030. The total for the year was 2,966,650,642 kilos and a total tonnage fees of \$1,368,997.

During the six months (January 1st to June 30, 1913) there were imported 1,611,955,736 kilos of merchandise, the Port Company having received for its share or tonnage fees the sum of \$714,996.

The custom houses through which this merchandise was imported were Banés, Baracoa, Batabano, Habana, Los Indios, Jaruco, Manzanillo, Puerto Padre, Sagua, Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Tunas de Zaza.

Three post offices have been recently established. One at Sumidero, Pinar del Rio Province, another at Central America in Oriente Province and one at Maban, Santa Clara Province. New telegraph offices are also being established.

*Treaty
Amendment
Desired*

Col. Cosmo de la Torriente, Cuban Secretary of State, and Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Minister to the United States, are in Washington on a special mission to obtain the consent of the United States to such alterations of the reciprocity treaty between the countries as will enable Cuba to make up the financial deficit created by the free listing of sugar by the Underwood tariff. President Menocal desires the United States to agree to a change of the agreement on tobacco that will give Cuba greater benefit.

*Cuba's
Income*

Cuba's income from all sources except the National Lottery, for the first three months of the fiscal year 1913-14 total as follows:

July	\$2,631,374
August	2,740,050
September	3,071,351
Total	\$8,442,775

*Restricting
Chinese*

Under a new government ruling all Chinese merchants or students attempting to get into Cuba will be required to put up a personal guarantee or one from reputable persons and a bond of \$500 that they are as they represent themselves to be, something that has not been required heretofore. The intended applicant for admission must also bring his papers properly authenticated by the Cuban consuls in China and a photograph of himself.

*Regulation
for
Explosives*

New government rulings provide that merchants may have private magazines for the storage of powder, located at isolated places no nearer than 400 meters to any house, where they may store up to 100 pounds of powder, without license or permit to remove same. These magazines, however, shall not be allowed to be used for the storage of dynamite or other high explosives which must be kept at the government places.

The order will also provide that merchants may import chlorate of potash without permit as long as it is not kept or imported with other substances such as oil, etc.

The work for the construction of the Caibarien-Remedios aqueduct in Santa Clara Province, which is being constructed on the Bartolome River from where the supply of water will be taken, has commenced.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

PANAMA LABORERS FOR CUBA

President Menocal has directed the Cuban charge d'affaires at Panama to make every effort to bring the Spanish laborers, many thousands in number, who will be idle when the canal is finished, to the island republic.

The Spanish workman on the canal, says the *Boston Herald*, represents the finest type of laborer employed. He is active and industrious, and belies the general conception of the Spaniard's lack of physique. These men come almost exclusively from the province of Galicia, and are known as "Gallegos."

The action of President Menocal is significant of an intelligent and wide-awake Cuban administration.

INSTRUCTION MATTERS

The secretary of sanitation has appointed two surgeon dentists for the dental inspection of all the children in the schools.

TO BUY SCHOOL DESKS

The Cuban Department of Public Instruction will soon buy about 6,000 school desks for which bids are being prepared. The school desks have not been renovated since 1899, when the schools in Cuba were placed under government control.

Congress will shortly be asked to construct public school houses throughout the island.

CUBA'S POPULATION

Official figures from a census taken in June 1912, divides the inhabitants of the island into the following classes:

White Cubans	1,235,829
Black Cubans	334,695
Cuban mestizos (Half Breeds) ..	274,272
White foreigners	203,637
Total	2,048,433

CUBAN CONSUL AT CHICAGO

Headquarters for the Cuban consulate in Chicago were recently opened. T. Estrada Palma, the new consul, succeeds Crescencia de Varona.

The Puerto-Principe and Nuevitas Railroad has been given a six months extension of time to complete a wharf and warehouse in the inlet of Mayanabo, Nuevitas Bay.

WIDER APPLICATION OF REDUCED RATES

In accordance with the terms of a decree of the 27th of January, 1908, iron and steel houses, complete and knocked down, with or without parts of glass or crystal or other fireproof material, when imported for use in connection with the manufacture of sugar and brandy, are classed under paragraph (b) of No. 215 of the Cuban Customs Tariff and are subject to import duty at the reduced rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Cuban *Gaceta Oficial* for the 13th of August contained a Circular of the Ministry of Finance providing that the reduced rate of duty quoted may be applied to such houses even when all the parts are not imported at the same time, on condition that the interested parties furnish beforehand a drawing of the buildings, showing the separate parts, and that they deposit, with each importation, a sum equal to the difference between the reduced rates and those applicable under the tariff, this deposit to be returned when the houses are completely erected.

The special rates on sugar machinery granted to sugar plantations by No. 215 of the Cuban customs tariff were extended to sugar refineries on July 31, 1913. To obtain these special rates refiners of sugar are required to observe the same formalities as are exacted of planters.

AS TO FERTILIZERS

Merchants in Cuba engaged in the sale of raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizers must now show and post at their warehouses a certificate of the analysis made of their products sold by them under a penalty of a fine ranging from \$25 to \$50.

It appears that there are many alleged fertilizers sold in Cuba which are considered injurious to agriculture.

President Menocal has signed the decree calling for this regulation.

A new decree is being discussed to include all the fertilizers and raw materials which are imported and sold throughout the republic. Order 214 of the first intervention and those of the decrees distended recently by President Menocal only refer to fertilizers for tobacco.

Sr. José Arechabala has petitioned the government for permission to construct a wharf on the harbor front of Cardenas. Cardenas is a thriving city on the North Coast.

NEW PATENT MEDICINE REGULATIONS

THEIR RIGID CHARACTER — FINE AND CONFISCATION FOR NON-OBSERVANCE — SIX MONTHS TIME GIVEN

The Cuban Department of Health has recently promulgated comprehensive regulations governing sanitation and the preparation and sale of pharmaceutical compounds. The rigid character of these regulations, as contained in the decree of April 23, 1913, called forth a request from the National Pharmaceutical Association that more time be given for compliance with then new requirements. This protest resulted in the issuing of a supplementary decree, under date of August 22, 1913, modifying certain clauses in the original decree. Nonobservance of the requirements is punishable by fine and confiscation of the product. An abstract of the regulations relating to patent medicines is given below:

ART. 40. The term "patent medicine" indicates any medicine offered for sale in a uniform container, with printed wrapper and label.

Patent medicines and serum, vaccine, and similar preparations may be sold only in wholesale or retail drug stores and in the laboratories where prepared.

ART. 43. When a patent medicine contains any of the following substances or their derivatives, the name and quantity of such substance must be shown on the label: Morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, eucaine (alpha or beta), chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, strychnine, and such others as may be designated by the Bureau of Health (Dirección de Sanidad).

ART. 44. Any false or misleading statement as to the composition of a patent medicine, or as to the kinds and amounts of substances contained therein, is absolutely prohibited. The Bureau of Health may, at any time, order the analysis of any patent medicine.

ART. 45. The sale of patent medicines with anonymous label, or with false indication as to manufacturer or factory of origin, is prohibited.

ART. 46. Foreign patent medicines must be registered with the Bureau of Health by agents or importers, and their circulation in the country shall be permitted only upon fulfillment of the following conditions: (a) The labels must name the constituents to which the patented article owes its medicinal properties; (b) the labels must also state the name of the manufacturing drug-gist or company in the country of origin.

ART. 47. No patent medicine shall be put on sale before its registration with the Bureau of Health. A certificate of regis-

tration will be issued by the said bureau within three days from date of application. The advertisement or sale of a medicine intended to prevent conception is prohibited.

ART. 48. Branches or agencies of foreign laboratories established in Cuba which manufacture or put up patent medicines shall be in charge of a pharmacist, qualified according to article 1, of the law of February 29, 1912, and the products of such laboratories shall bear the name of the pharmaceutical director and the location of the plant.

ART. 52. No serum, vaccine, toxine, or similar preparation, domestic or foreign, for human or veterinary use, shall be sold or distributed unless authorized by the Bureau of Health.

The Bureau of Health may, at any time, order investigations and experimental tests, and any of the above preparations not conforming to requirements shall be confiscated.

ART. 56. The products mentioned in article 52 shall be sold in their original packages, with a label showing the name of the laboratory and its management, date of preparation, serial number, and, except in the case of articles not affected by time or climate, period of efficacy. They must be accompanied by instructions for use, showing the standard strength, method of preservation, and curative, preventive, or diagnostic properties.

ART. 58. The sale of foreign products shall conform to the above requirements. Agents or representatives of foreign manufacturers must apply for authority to sell their goods, and must present a legalized consular certificate showing that their manufacturing laboratories operate legally in the country of origin.

ART. 60. The sale is prohibited of any serum, vaccine, toxine, or similar preparation whose period of efficacy has expired.

ART. 76. Execution is suspended for two years from the date of this decree [Aug. 22, 1913] of the regulation contained in section (a) of article 46, and of that contained in article 52 relating to serum, vaccine, toxine, and similar preparations.

A period of six months is allowed for reports to be made to the Bureau of Health on all patent medicines on sale and not registered previous to the date of this decree.

Cuba is a large buyer of all kinds of patent medicines. Imports in 1910 were \$223,000 and in 1911, \$251,000.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS TIME IS NOW

(*London Chamber of Commerce Journal*)

The Hon. Correspondent in Havana of the London Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the development of Cuba, calls attention to the great natural wealth of the island and the large number of lucrative businesses that can be successfully opened up there, and points out that the time has arrived to profitably invest in Cuba the surplus capital now lying idle in the banks of Europe. Cuba, on the opening of the Panama Canal, will undoubtedly occupy a very important position. The sugar crop just completed will, without exaggeration, exceed 2,100,000 tons.

There are stored at the ports of shipment more than 700,000 tons, valued at £8,500,000, all this money being kept from circulation, the effect of which is very noticeable in all business transactions. The tobacco crop "collected" is not only important but of a superior quality, and, if the Cuban government can arrange the treaties necessary to secure a reduction in duties from the countries to which it is shipped, it is sure that the production will increase, not only in quantity but also in quality. The companies established in Cuba are generally paying good dividends to their shareholders, and others are being established, or are only waiting for part of the capital to be subscribed in Europe, which will shortly play an important part in the commercial development of the island. One is a company to run motor-bus services in Havana, which services will, it is hoped, meet a long-felt want and are necessary to cope with the increased passenger traffic and the opening up of the suburbs of the city. There is a petition before Congress to open the ports of Santiago and Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, as free ports, so that goods can be imported and deposited in these ports and re-exported to any part of the American Continent. If this should come about it will increase very considerably the business that will be done on the opening of the Panama Canal. English manufacturers would do well to carefully consider these important developments, and be prepared to take advantage of them and of the openings for business that already exist and will arise in the near future.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MACHINERY

While American manufacturers have supplied a large part of the machinery used in the construction of the sugar mills erected in Cuba, in the Santiago consular district,

foreign manufacturers continue to get considerable of the business, notwithstanding the preferential duties on machinery of American manufacture under the reciprocal agreement with Cuba.

One reason given by the United States Consul at Santiago is that the American banking facilities do not extend manufacturers such favorable terms on loans necessary for them to compete by extending long credits to foreign buyers.

Santiago last year shipped to the United States 1,429,753 tons of iron ore, valued at \$3,872,078.

A BRITISH OPINION OF CUBA'S SUGAR FUTURE

It would seem as if the sugar industry in Cuba has almost no limits of extension except as imposed by the size of the island, as a very large proportion of the soil is suitable for cane culture. But a very serious obstacle to progress is now beginning to make itself felt in the shortage of labor; indeed this year it is probable that a large amount of cane will remain uncut for this reason. Once this obstacle is overcome—and it is the subject of very serious consideration on the part of the government,—there would seem to be an endless era of prosperity before the industry, in spite of the fact that Cuba already produces more than one-fifth of the total cane sugar of the world. It is too early yet to estimate the probable effect of the proposed new American tariff on the Cuban sugar industry, and great difference of opinion exists among the Cuban growers themselves. But the general opinion is, perhaps, rather to the effect that free sugar will be beneficial.—Report of British Vice-Consul at Havana.

AN HONORABLE AND STRONG MAN

"Mario Menocal has been deemed an honorable and strong man. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and has the respect of those who know him in this country. There are unfortunately signs that his political following may not be sufficient to overcome the plotting of his political enemies. It may even be that he is too good a man to deal with an opposition none too scrupulous. It may not be easy to influence political events in Cuba solely through an appeal which rests upon the advantage of the country, for the power of place and spoils has been manifest there back over the years in much demoralization."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

NEW ENTERPRISES FOR CUBA

NEW ELECTRIC PLANTS

The President has authorized Don Fernando Parral, Don Carlos Miyares and Don Julio Jimenez to establish electric plants in Agramonte and San Cristobal, with extension to Candelaria and Santa Cruz de los Pinos and also in Maximo Gomez.

Señor B. Ossorio has also been authorized to establish a hydro-electric plant in Pinar del Rio.

A new electric plant at Caibaiguan, Santa Clara Province, has a "Diesel" motor of 70 h. p. and a dynamo of a capacity of forty kilowatts, sufficient for two thousand incandescent lamps of sixteen candle-power. There is also a tank for water with a capacity of eight thousand litres and a subterranean tank for petroleum with a capacity of fifteen thousand gallons.

Messrs. Vicente Mora, Antonio Fernandez, José and Wilfredo Masó and Francisco Diego Madrago have been authorized to establish electric plants in Regla, Placetas and Manzanillo. The first named is in Havana Province, the second in Santa Clara Province and the third in Oriente.

Juan R. Castellanos and Leopoldo Valdés Figueroa have been authorized to establish a plant in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province.

Angel Labrador has been authorized to materially enlarge his plant in Bolondrón, same province.

Messrs. Everado Ortiz and Francisco Ferrer have been authorized by the government to establish electric plants at Guane, Pinar del Rio Province; Jiguari, Province of Oriente, and at Madruga, Province of Havana.

The President of the republic signed a decree on October 29th last permitting the free importation of all machinery, apparatus and accessories, also all the material required for the erection of a factory which will be built for the manufacture of bottles in Havana under the "Owens" patent, also for the manufacture of ice. The fact that this is the only enterprise of its kind in the island, determined the government to assist it in every way.

CANNING MACHINERY SHIPPED

Carrying a full cargo of general merchandise, the schooner J. Edwin Kirwan, in command of Capt. S. B. Lennon, cleared at Baltimore for the Isle of Pines. To the knowledge of habitués around the custom-house this is the first cargo ever shipped

to that destination. Much of the cargo is made up with canning machinery, which, it is said, is to be used in the construction of a factory for the canning of pineapples next season.

TO MANUFACTURE ROPE

A rope walk is projected for Cardenas, which it is expected will shortly be in operation.

An organization has been effected for the new enterprise and the necessary capital has already been subscribed for the preliminary expenses. The balance will be forthcoming as required. The total amount is \$75,000, of which \$50,000 will be used for buildings and machinery and \$25,000 for the purchase of hemp.

The industry is not the manufacture of bags, but of fibre, spinning-tackle and cord for sewing bags, and which is called "hilocarreta," the enormous consumption of which in Cuba may be calculated when it is realized that there are sewed annually, for the purpose of closing them, some twenty million bags.

The profit of the business is evident from the simple fact that there are to-day in Cataluña several factories in a prosperous condition devoted to the manufacture of this cord, which have to import, as Cuba will do, the raw material from Italy. The difference in freight is not an obstacle because the import duties in Cuba compensate for that cost and leave a good margin.

AUTOMOBILE LINES PROJECTED

An automobile service is projected in Havana Province, between Cojimar and Casa Blanca and between Guanabacoa and the towns of Campo Florido and Cojimar.

The chief of the Public Works Department has reported favorably on the project.

The fare will be ten cents from Guanabacoa to Cojimar, 15 cents between Cojimar and Casa Blanca and 30 cents for the round trip between Campo Florido and Guanabacoa.

Further lines projected for which municipal permission is asked by Sr. Manuel Llovio, is one between Havana and San José de las Lajas, and another by Sr. Diego Perez between La Vibora and San Antonio de los Baños. Messrs. Luis Carmona and Benito de la Vega want to establish a line between Havana and Alquizar.

A company will erect two modern blast furnaces in New York harbor with a view to utilizing Cuban ore.

NEW ENTERPRISES

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE

The Cuban Growers' and Shippers' Association was definitely organized in Havana on October 28th. W. P. Ladd, of Santiago de las Vegas, was elected president; L. M. Elder, of Guayabal, vice president; and Mr. Neville, secretary.

The formation of the association is for the purpose of furnishing facilities to the growers of Cuba, who are members, for shipping their fruit to the United States and obtaining the best markets there. It is purposed to conduct it along lines that have been successful with similar companies or associations in Florida and California.

A VINEYARD IN SANTIAGO

El Nacionolista of Guantanamo states that near Santiago there is a flourishing vineyard owned by Sr. Francisco Abad. It was recently visited by Sr. Emilio Nunez, Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by the chief of the chemical laboratory of Oriente Province who were highly pleased with the appearance of the vines and character of the soil. It is said the first wine made in Cuba was made recently on this plantation.

It is understood that a company will be formed with a capital of \$50,000 to exploit the new industry.

NEW LINE TO INDIA

Messrs Marimón, Bosch & Co. of Santiago will establish a steamship line between Santiago and Calcutta.

The James Nourse Co., Ltd., of London will send one of their steamers direct to Santiago to be placed in this service.

A NEW COMPANY

The Cuban-American Corporation Co. of Brooklyn, capital \$2,000,000, to purchase and deal in real estate especially in the island of Cuba, was chartered in Dover, Delaware, on November 5th. No names of directors are given in the announcement.



Caves of Guyabal, near Guanajay, Havana Province.
Cuevas de Guyabal.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the months of September and for the three months ended September 30th compare as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
September gross	\$340,251	\$324,060	\$259,823	\$190,880	\$158,898
Expenses	191,876	189,197	140,816	119,033	102,503
September net	\$148,375	\$134,862	\$119,006	\$71,847	\$56,394
Fixed charges	66,791	67,347	60,125	36,666	35,228
September surplus	\$81,583	\$67,515	\$58,881	\$35,180	\$21,166
From July 1st—					
Three months' gross...	\$1,025,311	\$967,761	\$780,275	\$631,190	\$484,536
Three months' net.....	445,628	404,786	348,794	274,770	156,506
Fixed charges	200,374	200,097	180,375	110,000	105,220
Surplus	\$245,253	\$204,688	\$168,419	\$164,770	\$51,286

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
October 4th	£19,377	£19,194	£16,861	£15,826	£14,244
October 11th	19,954	19,344	16,738	11,724	12,963
October 18th	19,775	19,094	16,054	13,717	13,298
October 25th	19,919	18,941	17,147	16,588	13,840

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
October 12th	\$56,861	\$51,088	\$48,359	\$33,710	\$37,760
October 19th	54,575	50,137	46,006	36,810	38,229
October 26th	52,578	48,172	42,296	39,744	39,251
November 2nd	45,198	45,498	49,705	43,576	45,022

EXTENSIONS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL

Nearly 69 miles of new roads were opened by this company in the past year. Those constructed into cane lands have been the means of increasing the area under cultivation in the zone in which the company operated. Their rail-head, which had reached Arimayo, is now being continued on to Cumanayagua, where they are advised there would be a very considerable amount of cane to be transported next season. Some of the mill-owners on the line are increasing the output of their factories, and a new mill which has been built adjacent to the company's main line at Rodrigo should be working next crop and should provide them with a considerable additional traffic.

Many extensions of the Cuban Central Railway have been effected, and when these become productive, increased dividends

may be expected, especially as heavy renewal charges are now coming to an end.

WESTERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND

The Western Railway of Havana has declared a dividend of 7 per cent on its stock corresponding to the earnings of the fiscal year of 1912-13.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA'S 5S.

Holders of Republic of Cuba 5% bonds of 1905, internal debt, are notified by Speyer & Co. that they may deposit their bonds with them for the purpose of providing new coupons, numbers 17 to 43, both inclusive. Blanks for this purpose, which must accompany each deposit, will be furnished on application.

CUBAN CENTRAL NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY

WORK ON THE NEW RAILROAD FROM CAIBARIEN TO NUEVITAS — CUBAN CENTRAL'S EFFORTS TO SECURE A CONCESSION

At the 14th general meeting of the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., held in London on October 30th, the chairman Sir W. Lawrence Young Bart, gave the following account of a very interesting matter, namely the history of the concession given the North Coast Railway and their own prior attempts to secure a similar concession for the same purpose to build a railroad from Caibarien to Nuevitas, both ports on the north coast of Cuba.

Sir W. Young's address is as follows:

"I mentioned to you at our general meeting last year, with the object of still extending the scope of our operations we applied to the Cuban government for a concession of \$5,000 per kilometer for a proposed railway from Caibarien to Nuevitas—a port on the north coast of Cuba. The government of Cuba had put this concession up for public tender, and you will recollect that I told you that a local company, called the North Coast Railway Company, was awarded the concession in spite of the fact that they asked \$6,000 per kilometer subvention for construction. We had carefully studied the route to Nuevitas via the north of what are called the Bamburanao Hills and also an alternative route to the south of those hills via Zulueta. All reports seemed to show that the better route was the northern one and also the easier to construct, but at the same time the government called for the southern route, and we therefore put in our tender for this route and also an alternative route from Caibarien via Zulueta free of subsidy. All our plans and profiles for both routes had been submitted to the Railway Commission, who approved same and accepted our guarantee. On October 5, 1912, the President signed a decree granting to the North Coast Railway Company the concession I mentioned. Señor Torriente, our lawyer at that time, was of the opinion that this decision was illegal, and, that being the case, the Foreign Office was approached on the matter, formal protest being made by the British Minister in Havana against the injustice which had been inflicted upon this company. I went to Washington, and, with the support of the British Embassy, a strong protest was made to the government there. The Foreign Office has given us every possible help, and in the House of Commons on April 14, 1913, the secretary of foreign affairs stated that the attitude of His Majesty's government towards the concession granted to the North Coast Railway Company was that it was considered by them to be ultra vires, and they had on two separate occasions addressed urgent representations to the Cuban government against the concession and in favor of the tender of the Cuban Central Railways.

"Up to just lately the North Coast Railway Company has not been able to raise any capital, but I understand that possibly they may be able to do something in the future.

"With a view to this and to protect our interests we have formed a company of our own with the object of proceeding as quickly as we can by the northern route as far as Maron, which we think will be a remunerative piece of line and also of great value strategically. We on our account have already built some 15 kilometers to Dolores, and we have the earthworks finished as far as Yaguajay, and from there onwards we propose to go to Moron. Later on, if circumstances are favorable, we shall proceed slowly towards our goal. We have also appropriated land at Nuevitas for our necessary terminals. The new company to which I have just now referred has been registered under the title of the Cuban Central Northern Extension Railway, with which it is proposed that the company should enter into an agreement, which was later authorized. The company has been registered with a capital of £500,000 in 50,000 shares of £10 each, all of one class."

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

The October earnings compare as follows:

1913	1912
\$83,823.46	\$60,413.32

The subscribers to October 31st number 15,210.

During the torrential rains of early November in the province of Pinar del Rio, the wires were put to a severe test but in no case was there any interruption to the

service with Havana. Most of the leading towns in Oriente Province are now in telephone connection with Santiago and the same holds true in Camaguey Province. Gibara, Puerto Padre, Santa Lucía and Banes are in touch with Holguin and the rest of the island.

A new railroad station is being built by the Cuba Railroad at Bayamo, Oriente Province, a station on the new through line from Havana to Santiago by way of Martí.

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA REPORT

The United Railways of Havana system enjoyed remarkable prosperity last year due to a big sugar crop, which ensured abundant freight earnings and stimulated all classes of business. Sugar constitutes its most important source of revenue, and in the year to June 30th last it yielded almost £500,000 out of a gross income of £1,626,000, while it was responsible for no less than £71,900 of the gain of £212,000 in the company's total receipts. Passenger receipts rose by £51,500 and from freight earnings £46,200 additional were derived. The past year's results compare favorably with those of the previous twelve months as will be seen from the following table:

	Year ended June 30th	
	1911-12	1912-13
Receipts	£1,414,792	£1,626,674
Expenses	774,247	887,057
Profits	640,545	739,617
Net revenue	643,851	744,193
Interest & dividends.	244,081	260,465
Total net income....	887,932	1,004,658
Debenture interest, Preference dividend, etc.	484,052	498,209
Surplus	403,880	506,449
Brought in	12,701	17,881
Available	416,581	524,330
General reserve	75,000	125,000
Renewals reserve....	50,000	50,000
Pensions .....	.....	20,000
Insurance	10,000	5,000
Extraordinary expen- diture .....	.....	15,000
Ordinary dividend...	*263,700	†293,000
Forward	17,881	16,330
* 4½ per cent. † 5 per cent.		

Passenger receipts, as already stated, improved by £51,500, of which £43,800 was derived from the main line and £7,600 from the Marianao section. The latter gain is equal to 24.35 per cent, and a steady increase of the traffic on this branch in the current year is indicated.

The heaviest increase on the expenditure side was one of £66,600 in traffic charges, which was due to an outlay of £72,300 in respect of terminal station expenses, an item which appears in the accounts for the first time. As to the condition and prospects of the property, the general manager reports that locomotives have been well maintained, and, with the assistance of the twelve new engines on order, no difficulty in handling business

promptly is anticipated. The average condition of the company's rolling stock shows a great improvement.

RAILROAD TARIFF REVISION

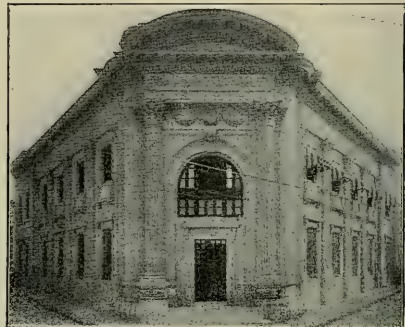
Under the Railroad Law of Cuba, railroad tariffs are subject to revision by the Railroad Commission at intervals of not less than two years. The commission has called upon the various companies of the island to submit their views regarding a modification of the existing tariffs. The general manager of the Cuban Central at a recent meeting had advised the directors that these had been presented. They were informed, however, that the President of the republic would in no way permit any arbitrary action on the part of the Railroad Commission, and that he desired to encourage railway development in Cuba.

Railroads in Cuba will hereafter undergo government inspection as often as in the opinion of the authorities such action shall be necessary. President Menocal has so ordered.

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3.00 per share of the Preferred Stock and a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the Common Stock, which was paid on November 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 25, 1913.

The damage caused by straying animals to the rolling stock of Cuban railroads during the last ten years was as follows:

Locomotives derailed	55
Passenger coaches derailed....	51
Cane cars derailed.....	103
Number of persons killed.....	27



Building of the branch bank of the Royal Bank of Canada in Santiago de Cuba.

THE CUBA RAILROAD'S PROGRESS

Working operations were commenced in 1903, and since then, notwithstanding recurring periods of political and commercial unsettlement, the progress made by the company has been decidedly favorable. For the incomplete year to the end of June, 1904, the gross earnings amounted to \$524,042, while the working expenses exceeded that sum by \$42,077. For each of the past nine years the broad results have been as follows:

Year to June 30	Gross receipts	Net earnings	Working ratio %
1905....	\$1,029,258....	\$295,623....	71.28
1906....	1,619,082....	562,526....	65.26
1907....	1,953,309....	658,354....	66.30
1908....	2,039,468....	721,288....	64.63
1909....	2,157,165....	950,089....	55.95
1910....	2,559,336....	1,107,299....	56.73
1911....	3,059,650....	1,374,071....	55.06
1912....	3,819,253....	1,818,860....	52.37
1913....	4,632,040....	2,215,502....	52.17

Ninety timber bridges of an aggregate length of 3,811 feet were permanently replaced during the year, and the masonry or concrete piers or culverts are ready for the superstructure or filling of 108 other bridges, aggregating 3,735 feet in length. Important sugar-mill developments are taking place in the company's zone, and the directors are very optimistic not only as regards the new crop but in connection with the progress of other industries on the system, and the big expansion in passenger traffic.—*Financial Times*.

AN ELEVATED ROAD UNNECESSARY

There seems to be growing objection to the scheme of an elevated railroad for Havana.

Havana already has extensive trolley and railway communications with the suburbs and towns in the neighborhood; there are trolley car lines which take the passengers to all the confines of Jesus del Monte and La Vibora; the Havana Central Railroad offers communication with all the important towns in Havana Province; the Marianao Railroad takes passengers from Concha Station to Marianao and the beach and further to Hoyo Colorado; there is trolley connection with Vedado to Carmela and the hill section of Principe and Carmelo; trolley communication to Cerro; trolley cars to Principe which is now being extended to reach Marianao passing over the new Almendares bridge; the Insular Railroad which takes passengers from Vedado to Marianao and the new line which is being constructed by the United Railways of Havana to establish its Concha terminus at Galiano and Zanja streets.

There are accordingly sufficient means of communication already in existence which furnish passengers good and proper means of reaching the suburbs of Havana.

Mr. Orr of the United Railways of Havana states that in the contract made between his company and the government whereby the government relinquished its concession from Galiano street to the Villanueva station it was agreed that there should be established no railroad, nor street car line on a level with the ground, subterranean or elevated. This was agreed on between the government and his company in a contract signed before a notary public on December 23, 1910.

WESTERN RAILWAY'S REPORT

Ninety-eight per cent of the shareholders of this road have accepted the offer of the United Railways to exchange their shares for the stock of that company and the Western Railway of Havana therefore no longer excites the interest it formerly did. This once independent system continues to be prosperous, even if it fails to make any appreciable progress. How its results for the past year compare with those of 1911-12 will be seen from the following table:

	Year ended June 30th	
	1912	1913
Receipts	£256,654	£281,264
Expenses	143,224	166,219
Profits	113,430	115,045
Total net revenue....	124,466	126,944
Brought in	16,441	16,328
Available	140,907	143,272
Debenture interest, etc.	32,579	34,569
Surplus	108,328	108,703
Reserve	10,000	10,000
Insurance	5,000	5,000
Ordinary dividend...	*77,000	*77,000
Forward	16,328	16,703

* 7 per cent.

Receipts, it will be noted, increased by £24,600, but as no less than £23,000 of that gain was absorbed by extra expenses, net earnings were only £1,600 to the good. Had the company remained independent, it would, therefore, have been unable to raise its dividend, whereas, thanks to the higher distribution made by the United Railways, the return accruing to holders of Western of Havana shares who assented to the scheme is 7½ per cent, as compared with the 7 per cent they had regularly received for a number of years.

The receipts and expenses for 1911 were £259,151 and £140,810 respectively.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF CUBA'S TRADE DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913 AND FISCAL YEARS WITH COMPARISONS

Cuba's Imports and Exports

Imports	First six months 1912	First six months 1913
United States	\$30,622,751	\$36,698,235
Other countries of America.....	5,302,751	4,983,438
Germany	3,888,835	4,972,138
Spain	4,559,824	4,660,098
France	3,034,517	3,362,062
United Kingdom	7,472,112	8,172,198
Other countries of Europe	2,873,110	3,653,468
All other countries	1,459,516	1,846,274
Total	\$59,212,924	\$68,347,911
Exports	First six months 1912	First six months 1913
United States	\$91,477,235	\$78,872,761
Other countries of America.....	2,440,911	3,227,044
Germany	1,682,500	1,980,993
Spain	216,979	249,608
France	2,141,098	1,392,129
United Kingdom	8,382,856	12,599,542
Other countries of Europe	476,435	772,783
All other countries	390,427	343,518
Total	\$107,208,441	\$99,438,378

Trade of Fiscal Years Compared

	1911-12	1912-13
United States	\$122,969,463	\$132,581,459
Other countries of America	4,371,622	6,066,577
Germany	3,689,522	6,497,665
Spain	480,161	690,952
France	2,509,488	1,825,766
United Kingdom	11,066,954	15,663,022
Other countries of Europe.....	915,560	1,170,170
All other countries	784,525	711,764
Total	\$146,787,295	\$165,207,375

NOTICE TO THE EXPORT TRADE

The Southern Car Co., of High Point, N. C., manufacturers of steel and wood passenger coaches and electric railway cars, has placed their export department under the management of James M. Motley, 71 Beaver Street, N. Y. City, to whom all inquiries covering requirements for such equipment should be addressed. Mr. Motley is also the export department manager of the Glover Machine Works, Marietta, Ga.; Youngstown Car & Manfg. Co., Youngstown, O.; Weir Frog Company, Cincinnati, O.; American Casting Co., Birmingham, Ala.; and the Garfield Fire Clay Co., Robinson, Pa.

*To
Investigate
Contractors*

An investigation of the accounts of the Messrs. McGivney & Rokeby Company who have the contract for the sewerage and paving of Havana, was ordered by Secretary of Public Works Villalon, when the company filed a claim for \$292,000 which was due them. Secretary Villalon said that the accounting department showed that there was no such amount due the contractors and that he would have experts from the Treasury Department look over the books. He will also soon appoint a technical commission to make a full report on the quality of the work done.

FURTHER TRADE NEWS

MATANZAS CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Matanzas customs receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year are as follows:

July	\$86,529.11
August	84,401.75
September	63,941.81
October	101,382.82

SANTIAGO'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The first four months of 1913 show customs collections as follows:

July	\$146,115.33
August	154,126.44
September	167,029.45
October	141,455.38

KEY WEST'S TRADE INCREASING

The export business through the port of Key West to Cuba has increased steadily and the current year will show the largest export business in the history of the city. It has grown rapidly since the completion of the Florida East Coast Railway and shipments from the North and East now reach Key West much sooner than formerly. The run from Key West to Havana is only six hours.

CUBA'S COTTON GOODS IMPORTS

More than half of Cuba's imports from the United Kingdom are made up of cotton and cotton goods, rice and machinery. The total value of cotton goods imported in the year 1911-12 was £2,434,508, of which £957,758 came from the United Kingdom. These figures show an increase of £200,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom.—Report of Mr. D. Cowan, British Vice-Consul at Havana.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

October's custom house collections at Havana compare as follows:

1913	\$1,941,320
1912	1,739,174
1911	1,647,752
1910	1,308,242
1909	1,452,828
1908	1,469,084
1907	1,669,234

CARDENAS CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS

The three months of July, August and September showed collections at the Cardenas custom house as follows:

	1913	1912
July	\$42,151.53	\$37,435.69
August	37,543.45	36,467.88
September	61,503.03	36,441.93

URUGUAY'S EXPORTS TO CUBA

Cuba's imports from Uruguay in 1912 totalled \$2,466,708, an increase of \$535,269 over 1911; \$1,573,982 over 1910; \$846,072 over 1909 and \$995,885 over 1908.

The imports consisted mainly of the following products:

Tasajo	\$2,435,739
Garlic	24,568
Onions	4,252

Imports of Tasajo increased by \$560,139 and onions \$3,038 as compared with 1911. The decrease in imports of garlic aggregated \$16,965.

Prices did not change much with the exception of Tasajo, which rose to a price hitherto unknown in the salted meat industry. Last December quotations were \$21.15 per 100 kilograms.

Lumber Imports

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Cuba's record of purchases for the year 1913 will be a large one, the early months of 1913 having been remarkably brisk in this trade, but present interest is limited, and existing stocks somewhat heavy.

The week's Cuban shipment was about two million feet, all by sailing vessels.—October 18th.

The Cuban yards are reasonably well provided for forthcoming calls upon them, and show little disposition to stock further.

Lower costs and freights should influence early winter business favorably, but no pronounced activity is looked for in the immediate future.

Cuban shipment of the week was the largest in some time, reaching nearly three million feet.—October 25th.

Recent shipment to Cuba has been rather above estimates, and the year's total will be a surprisingly large one, though chiefly attributable to the activity prevailing in its earlier months.—November 1st.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

MEAT PRICES AND DEMANDS

Prices of meat in Havana are always higher than in cities of the Eastern provinces, yet the cattlemen cannot ship on account of the excessive rates charged for transportation, reports the United States consul at Santiago. Steers 900 pounds gross cost about \$4 per head for transportation in train loads and \$4.50 in car loads from Santiago to Havana, a distance of 540 miles, and proportionately to intermediate points. That there is likely to be some loss by death and shrinkage is certain. Buyers estimate that \$1.25 per 100 pounds is the correct difference in parity between Havana and Santiago. That is to say, steers of 1,000 pounds net must sell in Havana at \$52.50 per head for Santiago ranchmen to sell at \$40. Cuban steers dress about 52 to 55 per cent, according to weight and age.

Havana, the principal market for cattle in the island, demands young fat steers weighing about 850 to 900 pounds on the hoof and dressing about 50 per cent. The reason is that in Havana there are about 1,600 butcher shops, some of which do not sell over 80 pounds daily, and the smaller the steer the better it cuts up into parts.

The Cuban will not eat refrigerated meat, so the butchers cannot hold over their meat from day to day. If buyers suspect that meat for sale has been chilled 24 hours it is sufficient to condemn the meat. During the tourist season, from January until April, Havana imports some American refrigerated meat to supply hotels. The daily consumption in Havana is about 370 steers, or one for every 1,000 inhabitants, a little less than one-half pound of meat per capita daily.

An attempt was made to import Cuban refrigerating meat into New York, but failed.

ENGINEER POLLOCK'S EXPERIENCES

Clarence D. Pollock, a charter member of the Brooklyn Engineers Club, No. 117 Remsen Street, and a past president of the organization, was until recently chief engineer in charge of the paving of the streets of Havana for the past two years, gave an interesting recital of his experiences in Havana at a meeting of the club on November 7th last.

Over 1,000,000 square yards of new pavements have been laid in Havana, and all of the pavements are guaranteed for

five years. All of the asphalt used for this work comes from Venezuela, is shipped to New Jersey, where it is refined, and thence shipped to Havana in barrels. In response to a question as to labor conditions, Mr. Pollock stated that unskilled labor is paid 12 cents per hour, working ten hours per day, and turns out an amount of work equal to about what an Italian laborer would do in eight hours in the States. These laborers, the speaker said, were, as a rule, "wooden-headed—they can't think for themselves."

Commenting on the weather in Cuba, the speaker said the temperature averaged 65 degrees in the winter and 88 degrees in summer, and that only the tourists wore Panama hats, the natives and residents there considered them too warm. Mr. Pollock gave an interesting description of the largest cigar factory in Havana, employing 1,100 hands, all on piecework, and stated that in each room in the factory a "reader" is employed by the workers, who sits and reads the Spanish newspapers to the hands while they are at work. This reader does nothing else all day but read to the employees, and for this each worker chips in a little out of his weekly pay toward his compensation.

In an effort to purify Havana harbor, which is very foul, Mr. Pollock said that the sewage is now carried across the city, under the bay and discharged into the Gulf Stream, "which carries it over toward England."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

HAVANA WANTS CHESS GAMES

José R. Capablanca, chess champion of Cuba, who recently received a commission from the Cuban government as chancellor of the Cuban consulate at St. Petersburg, has announced that he has been authorized by Mayor Andrade of Havana to invite ten of the leading masters of the world to play in an international tournament at Havana beginning February 1, 1914. The Havana city council has recommended the expenditure of \$10,000 for the tournament.

The list of players includes Rubenstein, Schlechter, Tarrasch, Spielmann, Niemzowitsch, Teichmann, Marshall, Duras, Janowski, Alechine, Bernstein, Maroczy, Atkins and Vidmar. From this list ten will be given places in the tournament.

There are many first class chess players in Havana. The last tournament early in 1913 excited great interest.

BASEBALL IN CUBA

Although professional baseball in Cuba is really only about two years old, three baseball clubs are now fully established in the city of Havana and tremendous interest in the game has developed.

"Of course the national language of baseball is American slang," said Señor Eley Martinez, president of the Almendares Club of Havana, in a recent interview, "and we use the same terms in describing points of the game. A fly is a fly, and a strike a strike. However, our people have not all caught on to the pronunciation of some of the words in vogue, and you might not recognize a 'hit.' The umpire calls 'one ball' and not 'uno bola.' When there is a dispute over a decision, there is apt to be a medley of languages. In the games with the American teams we have one American umpire, and the other is a Cuban.

"There are several Cuban players who have been doing well in this country on the big league teams. For instance, there is Marsans, of the Cincinnati, who is the manager of Almendares. We call him the 'Cuban Ty Cobb' and are very proud of him. He ranks second in stealing bases among the big professionals. Then there are two Cubans on the Washington team, Calvo and Acosta, who play ball at home in the winter."

MOTOR CARS AND AUTO TRUCKS

The Canadian Acting Trade Commissioner at Havana states, in a recent report to his government, that many motor cars have been brought into Cuba directly by their owners, or through commission agents who have sold from catalogs. Dealers and commission agents seem to be willing to order from the catalog and import any kind of machine for which a customer may express a preference, though few dealers have any proper agencies. In spite of this slack state of affairs, however, there are many motor cars in Havana.

There is undoubtedly a large field for trade in motor lorries or trucks on the sugar estates of Cuba, but at present difficulties would be encountered because of the deep mud of the cane fields. Much interest is also being shown in motor lorries at Havana; a number are already in use and latterly several sample lorries for demonstration purposes have arrived from the United States and Europe. As many of the streets in the city are very narrow, an exceptionally short wheel base is necessary in order to negotiate the sharp street corners successfully.

The new wharf of the Cuban Company at Manzanillo has been officially accepted.

NEW POWER PLANT AT HAVANA

The Havana Electric Railway & Power Co. has now under construction a 40,000 h. p. plant in the harbor of Havana. At present there are three power plants in the city of Havana; one being for the railway, the second an independent power plant and the third a gas and electric plant. These three plants have recently been consolidated by American interests and now a new plant is being constructed to take care of the power required for all such work in Havana. At the completion of the plant under construction the other plants will be dismantled.

Four reinforced concrete chimneys have been contracted for with a Chicago firm.

For this plant all coal is imported from the United States at a considerable expense necessitating an economical boiler installation. Each of the four chimneys will be 275 feet high with a 14-foot inside diameter at the top; the foundations are a mat 40 by 40 feet and 6 feet thick, reinforced both parallel to the sides and diagonally, and rest on wood piling.

American cement is being used throughout this work, and precautions are being taken to prevent any retards in the set of the cement due to the unusual element in the water. While there is a cement mill in Havana, the chimney contractor, as well as other contractors on the island doing large work, prefers American cement. The cost of the native and the American cement are practically the same, being approximately \$2.85 per barrel.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

Rev. Albion W. Knight, missionary bishop to Cuba, has resigned his office and will be the Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South at Swannee, Tenn.

The Pope has nominated Archbishop Nouel of Santo Domingo apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico. Archbishop Nouel was for a short time president of the republic of Santo Domingo after the downfall of the Victoria régime.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in session in New York on October 24th nominated the Rev. William C. Brown for the place of bishop of Cuba. The nomination was approved by the house of deputies.

Bishop Brown is an archdeacon stationed now in Brazil. He is proficient in Spanish.

President Menocal desires a congressional discussion of the general reorganization of Cuba's army, which, it is understood, will be radical if the administration's wishes are observed.

ALL AROUND CUBA

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY

The old aqueduct, situated north east of Santiago, constructed in 1849, consists of two tanks of 300,000 gallons capacity, pipes of 11½ inches in diameter and 6,000 meters long, and a small tank of tubble, called the "Melilla" tank.

The new aqueduct, situated north of the city, constructed during the administration of President Palma, is composed of a reservoir of cement, two smaller filtering reservoirs, two tanks of cement and another of steel with a capacity of 2,500,000 and 60,000 gallons respectively, pipes of 20 inches in diameter and 5,600 meters long.

The wells of San Juan are situated East of the city. These number 40, are 12 inches in diameter and about 12 feet deep. The water is drawn by air power, and pumped to the new reservoir tanks.

Afterwards a reservoir of wood was constructed over the San Juan river to conserve the supply in case of accident to the pumping station.

The supply of water in the San Juan valley is unknown and there has been no scientific efforts made to determine the quantity available, on which to base a calculation for the future needs of the city. Neither is anything definite known or has an effort been made to ascertain the origin of the San Juan valley water supply.

Much sand strata is encountered and the belief is general that the wells draw their supply from the river only.

The quality of the water from the wells is good for drinking purposes but not so good for industrial uses because of the minerals in the water. If this supply does not prove adequate the city may be forced to go to the Sierie Morena Mountains where rivers would yield 450,000,000 gallons. If the waters from this source was not all that could be desired filters could be employed.

GOMEZ SEEKS ANOTHER NOMINATION

In an interview recently with ex-President José Miguel Gomez while in Spain, Sr. A. Villar Ponte, correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, states that General Gomez accorded full and frank recognition of President Menocal's many fine qualities as man and as president and that he was capable of doing great things for Cuba. Regarding his renomination General Gomez without hesitation or circumlocution said that he was still young and his work as president had been fruitful, he would on the expiration of President Menocal's term seek a renomination in the regular course of events at the hands of his old adherents.



Ex-President General Gomez and his family in the gardens at Sevilla, Spain.

El General Gomez con su familia descansando en los nuevos jardines de la Huerta del Pietiro en Sevilla.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Royal Bank of Canada first entered the West Indian field seriously after the close of the Spanish-American war, when following a visit to Cuba in 1898, by Mr. E. L. Pease, the present general manager, a branch was opened at Havana in 1899. Due to the energy of the joint managers appointed, among whom were Mr. W. F. Brock, the present manager of the chief branch in Toronto, and a few months later, Mr. F. J. Sherman, now one of the assistant-general managers, the bank was able to take full advantage of the opportunities opened up by the gigantic changes the results of the war brought about. The purchase in 1903 of the Banco de Oriente gave the Royal a branch at Santiago de Cuba. The following year the assets of the Banco del Comercio of Havana were purchased. It now has twenty branches in various cities of the island.

The Royal Bank is to-day Canada's third largest bank and is increasing so rapidly that it may soon occupy an even more notable position. It has more branches in foreign countries than all other Canadian banks put together, these totalling no less than forty in all.

Mr. E. L. Pease is sole general manager and vice-president also. Mr. C. E. Neill and Mr. F. J. Sherman, who resided for many years in Cuba, are the assistant-general managers, while Mr. W. B. Torrance is the superintendent of branches.—*Canada West India Magazine*.

ANOTHER BRANCH OPENED

The building of the National Bank of Cuba branch in Manzanillo, Oriente Province, was dedicated August 18th.

PRICES OF SUGAR STOCKS

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

	Common		Preferred	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
For year 1912..	133 ½	113 ½	124	115 ½
1913				
Month of Aug.	111 ½	109 ⅞	115 ⅞	114 ⅞
Month of Sept.	114 ⅞	109	115 ⅞	114 ⅞
Month of Oct.	110	107	115 ⅞	113
Week ending				
Nov. 6.....	108 ¼	108 ¼	113	113

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO.

	Common		Preferred	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
For year 1912..	77	46 ½	101 ¼	90
1913				
Month of Aug.	28 ⅞	25 ⅞	70	70
Month of Sept.	30	24 ½	..	..
Month of Oct.	25 ⅞	19 ⅞	65	65
Week ending				
Nov. 6.....	23	22 ½	65	65

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1913	1912
October gross	\$38,451	\$35,036
October net	16,731	13,641
First 10 months gross...	378,986	334,799
First 10 months net.....	169,773	139,092

FRUIT COMPANY DIVIDEND

The Isle of Pines Co-Operative Fruit Co. of Boston, operating pineapple and grapefruit plantations on the Isle of Pines, declared and paid on October 24th its first dividend, amounting to 5 per cent, upon its profit sharing certificates in division 1, series "A" plantation.

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba Interior 5 per cent Bonds.....	91	93
Republic of Cuba Exterior 5 per cent Bonds.....	99 ¾	100 ¼
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	103	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	100	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	94	100
Cuba Co. 6 per cent Debentures.....	95	100
Havana Electric Ry. Consol. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	92 ½	93 ¼
Havana Electric Ry. Light & Power Co. Pfd. Stock.....	88	91
Havana Electric Ry. Light & Power Co. Com. Stock.....	76	80
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuba American S. Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918.....	93	96
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mtge. 6 per cent Bonds...	98 ¼	98 ½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

BANNER YEAR FOR TOBACCO — TROUBLES OF THE CIGAR MANUFACTURER — EXPORTS TO ENGLAND

TOBACCO EXPORTS

The total value of the tobacco sent to the United Kingdom from Cuba during 1912 was £800,635, of which amount £791,286 represents cigars.

DECREASE IN TOBACCO PLANTING

The weekly *El Güireño* of Güira de Melena, Havana Province, laments the fact that in the present year there are a number of tobacco plantations for sale. An excess of production is the reason, in the opinion of *La Lucha*, for the failure experienced in the tobacco business.

Our contemporary adds that there were years in which the tobacco crop of the island of Cuba did not go below 550,000 bales. At present perhaps it will not reach 450,000.

At the time of such abundant production it was divided among Vueltabaja and Semivuelta, 300,000 bales; Vueltarriba, 175,000; and Partido, 75,000.

To-day these figures have changed; the Eastern and Western parts together will produce 350,000 bales, and on the other hand, Partido will certainly reach the amount of 100,000.

In Vueltabajo and Vueltarriba the sale by weight was adopted. In Partido it goes by quality. Because the production in the places first named abounds in filling and that of Partido in wrapper.

This being so, there is no rule of proportion as regards the respective crops. For one leaf of wrapper six or eight of filling are required. The amount of tobacco gathered in the Western and Eastern parts, with 75,000 bales in Partido, amply fill the requirements of manufacture.

For this reason *El Güireño* thinks that the planters of those districts if they used to sow 100,000 plants without being able to attend to them properly, should plant only 50,000, giving them the required attention, this being based on the fact that one man ought not, or better said, cannot take care of at most more than about 12,000 or 14,000 plants.

Experience shows the truth of this. It has been proven that by not planting much tobacco the results are better. It is preferable to have 500 "matules" of real wrapper than 4,000 filling; 550 of wrapper at 3 pesos amount to 1,500, while 4,000 of filling at 25 centavos, amount to 1,000 pesos.

Unfortunately, the crop just finishing

has been, with very rare exceptions, negative in the extreme. The damage suffered is bound to result in forcing, although against the wish of the planter, a decrease in the planting.—*La Lucha*, October 18th.

BANNER YEAR FOR TOBACCO

The opinion is expressed in the *Cigar and Tobacco World* that the Cuban tobacco crop is as good this year as it has been for many years, that it will not be long before prices go higher again, and that the year will be remembered as one of the banner years for good smoking and tasting tobacco. The tobacco was grown at its proper season and under favorable conditions, and is a good, aromatic, light tobacco, with great combustibility; it is a tobacco, too, that may be worked or may be kept for a year or two, and will improve all the time. This will not be realized till about January, or until the cold weather sets in, when the tobacco cures even better.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER'S TROUBLES

Rainy days and humidity do much to handicap the Havana cigar maker. When the factories have not enough dry fillers they must shut down.

Dark, rainy clouds besides give so little light in the afternoon that cigar selectors stop work, as they are unable to distinguish the colors well. As even the old cigars, which are perfectly dry, will absorb the humidity in the atmosphere and become pliable again, packing cigars in boxes is also a dangerous operation, and none of our experienced cigar manufacturers will run the risk of doing that kind of work when the humidity is excessive. Under these circumstances cigar exports at such a time are small.

Cuban Consul R. M. Ybor of Tampa protests against the proposed design for the government guarantee stamp to be used upon cigars made under the manufactured in bond plan, as it contains an objectionable phrase: "Made by Spanish hand labor."

This phrase he considers unfair, for in Tampa two-thirds of the cigar makers employed are Cubans, Americans and Italians. To employ a stamp bearing such a phrase might lead to trouble between the manufacturers and the cigar makers, because it would form a basis for agitation by unscrupulous persons.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

SMOKERS TO BE PROTECTED — GOVERNMENT REGULATION FOR MAKING CIGARS IN BOND — FLOOD LOSSES

UNITED STATES PROTECTS SMOKERS

Those who like genuine Havana cigars will be pleased to know that a Senate amendment to the United States tariff bill has become a law:

It will permit the manufacturer manufacturing in bond under the supervision of the government to produce cigars made of imported Havana tobacco, and as the boxes containing such cigars will bear a government stamp it will thus afford absolute and irrefutable guarantee of the genuine Havana origin of the cigars.

The amendment reads as follows:

"Provided that cigars manufactured in whole of tobaccos imported from one country, made and manufactured in such bonded manufacturing warehouses, may be withdrawn for home consumption on the payment of the duties chargeable on such tobacco in its condition as imported, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and the payment of the internal revenue accruing on such cigars, and the boxes or packages containing such cigars shall be stamped to indicate their character, origin of tobacco from which made and place of manufacture."

Its author is Edward C. Berriman of the firm of Berriman Brothers, large manufacturers of Havana cigars, Tampa, Fla.

The regulations under which manufacturers of clear Havana cigars may take advantage of the special section of the new tariff law and manufacture their goods in bond, and thus bear a government guarantee stamp certifying that they are made exclusively from imported Cuban tobacco read as follows:

"Only tobacco imported from one country may be taken into premises bonded for the manufacture of cigars, for use in making cigars. Cigars manufactured from such tobacco may be withdrawn for consumption in the United States upon the filing of an entry in the form provided by Article 257 of the customs regulations of 1908 for the withdrawal of merchandise from bond for consumption, such form of entry to be modified to correspond to the facts.

"The entry must specify in detail the quality of tobacco from which the cigars were made, and duty shall be paid on the tobacco used, in its condition as imported, at the rates provided in the appropriate

paragraphs of the tariff, act of October 3, 1913.

"In order to comply with the requirement that duty shall be paid on the tobacco used, in its condition as imported, collectors will require the weighing and examination and proper records to be kept of all tobacco taken directly into the bonded manufacturing warehouses from the import vessel. In the case of tobacco transferred from bonded warehouse into a bonded manufacturing warehouse, from which to make cigars, the records of the examination and weights at the time of the importation and entry of such tobacco will be used in arriving at the correct amount of duties due on the tobacco.

"The collector will require, before the removal of the cigars from the bonded premises under a withdrawal for consumption, that internal revenue stamps shall be affixed to the boxes containing the cigars and that the boxes shall be stamped to indicate the character of the cigars, the origin of the tobacco from which made, and the place of manufacture."

Enormous losses from floods were reported on November 1st everywhere in the Pinar del Rio Province where the choicest tobacco of Cuba is grown. Most of the seed beds were wiped out and this means a delay of at least two months in the tobacco crop. It is also said that a late crop is seldom as good as an early one.

The republic of Columbia has informed the Cuban government, through its representative, that it has voted a law increasing the duty on imported Cuban tobacco fifty cents per kilo. A great amount of Cuban tobacco is exported to Columbia and this increase in the duty which covers all kinds of tobacco is, naturally, of much importance.

The Union of Manufacturers of Cigars and Cigarettes in Havana named a committee to call upon the Secretary of State in order to persuade him to use his influence to have the 5 per cent reduction in the duty on the shipments of cigars in American bottoms figured on the gross amount, and not after the 20 per cent allowance, according to our reciprocity. If the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States should rule otherwise, the 5 per cent would in reality be cut down to 4 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

EGG-LAYING COMPETITION AND RESULTS — GRAPEFRUIT IN ENGLAND

EGG-LAYING COMPETITIONS IN THE RHINELAND

The Chamber of Agriculture for the Rhineland has during the last three years conducted egg-laying competitions for poultry lasting ten months in each year, from November to August, at its special grounds. The results of the first two years work are given in the present report. The first year 210 one-year-old hens were tested and in the second year 210 two-year-old hens; with few exceptions in both competitions the same birds were used. Each of the six breeds examined were represented by seven families, each consisting of five members.

The comparison between the total yield of the one-year-old birds and that of the two-year-olds is considerably in favor of the former. During the ten months that the competition lasted the one-year-old hens laid 125 eggs, the two-year-olds 102.4 eggs. The eggs laid in winter by the latter were only 34.71 per cent of those laid by the former.

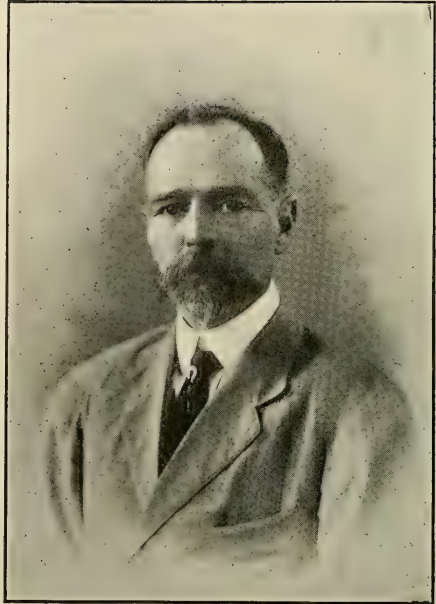
The following are the scores of the various breeds:

Breed	Average number of eggs laid	
	1-year-old hens	2-year-old hens
Black Rhenish....	104.7	124.1
White Wyandotte..	130.7	99.3
Black Minorca....	126.5	99.6
Partridge Italian..	121.0	103.7
Buff Orpington....	119.8	92.1
White Orpington..	111.3	95.5

The small breeds have thus proved more productive than the medium-sized; nevertheless the difference was not so marked among the one-year-olds as among the others. As for their behavior during the various periods of the competitions the small and medium breeds gave one-third of the total yield during the first five months. The maximum number of eggs laid by the small breeds was in May for the one-year-olds and in April for the two-year-olds, while that of the medium-sized breeds was in both cases one month earlier.—R. Bosch, in *Landwirtschaftliche Zeitschrift für die Rheinprovinz*.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

As they are yet young, much, in regard to their scope and usefulness, cannot be said at present; still, the school at Santa Clara, which is now in its second year, is doing good work entirely due to the energy of its director, Doctor Antonio Ponce de



Hon. Robert L. Luaces, director of agriculture in Cuba.

Leon, and the Professors Messrs. Montero and Lorenzo, who have shown that they are full hearted in their work and are getting results in crops and attracting students. The latter, it appears, have entered into the spirit of their professors so much that during vacation time they are constantly making visits to the school and, being there, taking off their coats and putting in some good school work, so writes Mr. Robert Luaces, director of agriculture in Cuba.

Reports are to the effect that the ravages of the cocoanut tree disease in the termino of Sagua are pronounced and the cause of much anxiety. Many of the land owners have cut down the trees in the hope of stamping out the evil. Remedies recommended have proved ineffective and in desperation the municipal council has voted a sum of money to be given to anyone inventing one that will be successful.

The President has signed a decree, in which the sum of \$12,000 is asked to buy lands at Camaguey for the purpose of building an agricultural college.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL NOTES

COMMERCIAL YIELD OF OIL IN COPRA

There seems to be no doubt that the average commercial yield of oil in copra is 63 per cent in the experience of German crushers. This yield leaves a cake with a content of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent of oil, and at times the cake contains even as much as 11 per cent.

Fresh cocoanut kernels contain from 30 to 40 per cent of fat, sun-dried copra contains as much as 50 per cent and kiln-dried copra considerably more—sometimes as much as 74 per cent. Lewkowitsch states that the mean content of fat in copra obtained from 21 analyses was 68.3 per cent. In these tests the maximum percentage was attained in copra from the Pacific Islands and was 74.72 per cent. Malabar and Ceylon copra came next with 71 per cent, while Manila copra yielded in some instances 67 and 68 per cent, and had a low record of 64.7 per cent.

The above figures from Lewkowitsch refer to total oil content. The Hamburg crushers expect to obtain an average of 63 per cent of oil. In a single pressing of the raw material the variations are said by a well-known machinery manufacturer to be from 60 to 66 per cent. Both hydraulic and continuous-process presses are in use in Hamburg and both types of presses are manufactured in this country. Both types of presses have their special advantages, the continuous-process press being particularly useful in dealing with soft kernels, while the hydraulic presses are more particularly available when the material at hand is hard and tough.

IMPROVING THE AGUACATE

Orchardists in southern Florida are beginning to plant out aguacate seedlings with the idea of saving those which stand the fruiting test, giving them names just as seedling oranges, pomelos and apples are named and thereafter propagated by bud-dage; most of the Florida as well as the California avocados are budded nowadays, i. e., they are named varieties, on a par with the named citrus fruits.

One feature of avocado growing not to be neglected is the selection of varieties that will fruit during the dry season. This would avoid possible loss of fruit through injury by wind and rain.

Another thing which will tend to make the avocado one of the few really important fruits of the future is the very high nutritive value of the pulp; this contains from 15 to 18 per cent of readily digestible oil besides a fair percentage of starch and

sugar. In fact, the avocado is one of the few fruits which would serve as an emergency ration without any other food for a considerable time. The comparatively high price of the fruit on the retail market, depending largely upon the supply, of course, is almost entirely responsible for the slow progress of this fruit toward world-wide popularity.

A very distinct type of aguacate with thick, hard skin, and found in Guatemala, which promises to surpass in shipping qualities the better known forms, is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.



"Virgen" banana, an unidentified wild species in the Philippines, having the fruits covered with husks.

SOME COCOANUTS

Mr. O. W. Barrett, chief of the Division of Horticulture at Manilla, gives some figures of the world's cocoanut yields. He says:

"If all the cocoanut trees of the world gave forty nuts apiece we would have the tremendous crop of ten billion nuts per year, or well over 300 nuts per second. These, if laid end to end, would form a line reaching around the earth ninety times, which would make a broad belt some 20 metres or 65 ft. wide over land and sea." Mr. Barrett estimates that the Philippines have 50,000,000 trees bearing and otherwise, against 60,000,000 in Ceylon.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

DR. DESVERNINE'S SUGAR VIEWS

According to Dr. Desvernine, who is the Cuban Minister to Washington, Cuban sugar planters under the provisions of the Underwood tariff can capture the trade of the United States if his country will make special effort to meet the new conditions. He addressed the Havana Board of Trade on November 7th last and told them that Cuban manufacturers must reduce the cost of production to a minimum. If that is done, he thinks it will be impossible for any country to produce sugar more cheaply, Cuba having the advantage of a low sea freight rate to New York, which is less than the railroad rates from the interior of the United States to the coast, and also less than the maritime freight rates from Java, Europe, and South America.

The suppression of the Dutch standard, he said, gives Cuban sugar producers more freedom, inasmuch as their stock is not limited to a color which only refiners could purchase. Cuban planters can make white sugar of 98 and 99 degrees or more purity for direct consumers, so that it need not pass through the refiners' hands before reaching the purchasers.

But before enjoying these advantages, the Minister says, it will be necessary for Cuban producers to organize along the lines followed by the California fruit growers, so as to have no difficulty in placing their sugar. The chief trouble of the Cuban growers in the past has been their inability to hold their sugar for the proper prices, this inability enabling New York buyers to obtain it at extremely low figures. He thinks Cuba should sell her sugar at the world's parity, thereby preventing American buyers from purchasing the Cuban supply every year for \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 less than if they had bought in London or Hamburg.

He estimates that upward of 300,000 tons of Cuban sugar were exported to England and Canada last season, while many large contracts are pending for future delivery in January and February.

Forty-two thousand bags were sold to Japan alone.

NO INTENSIVE CULTIVATION FOR CUBA

"The present condition of the British West Indian sugar industry is critical. The average production of the weight of cane to the acre of land cultivated is low, considering that an advanced system of cultivation is applied. The quantity of recoverable sugar present in the cane is from year to year very unsatisfactory. The

quality of the extracted juice is generally poor, and shows a retrogressive tendency. The losses caused by insect and fungoid pests attacking this crop are very increasing. The Bourbon cane has in many localities entirely deteriorated, and the new seedling varieties which were introduced to take its place, not only do not quite fill the vacancy but have in their turn to be replaced by other seedlings because of their rapid deterioration."

So writes J. J. A. Carlee in the *West India Committee Circular* of August 26th and the remedy for these discouraging conditions is the establishment of nurseries on sugar estates, of which "there is not one in the West Indies," although in universal use in Java, and more exactly described by Mr. Carlee as "recuperating grounds for the cane grown on the estates." In this way a sound foundation is laid not only for the crop of the next year, but for coming years.

If all cane cuttings used come from these nurseries a continuous supply of sure disease resistant plants is secured, and a better type of cane is sure to follow.

There are no such nurseries in Cuba and the writer says: "We have heard it suggested, and a certain profound truth underlies this suggestion: How is it, if there be this urgent necessity for cane nurseries, that Cuba, the greatest producer of cane sugar, manages to do entirely without them?"

"The reply is that in Cuba intensive cultivation of the sugar cane cannot be practised. This is due to the lack of labor, which disadvantage in that island is met by an abundance of fertile land, so that extensive cultivation can there be a success. The cane is treated as a weed and is left to take care of itself, and the average yield of cane per acre is therefore very low. So axiomatic is the statement that the sugar cane if left to struggle for itself is harder, as compared with that which has been attended to with all the available resources of modern agriculture that, given an account of a general and very low production of cane to the unit of area cultivated in any tropical country, it will be perfectly safe to infer the comparative freedom of that cane from organic deterioration and also from serious pests and diseases, and given a statement of a very high production of cane, to the unit of area cultivated in any tropical country, it will be safe to infer that this high production can only be secured at the expense of the hardness of the cane, and that it will not be maintained.

SUGAR CROP OF 1912-13

The following are the figures of the 1912-13 sugar harvest of Cuba as compiled by Mr. H. A. Himely and Messrs. Guma & Mejer. There were 174 centrals grinding and the yield in bags and tons aggregate as follows:

	Centrals	Mr. Himely Bags	Mess. Guma & Mejer Bags
Antilla and Nipe Bay.....	6	1,102,530	1,062,361
Banes	1	387,678	387,678
Cienfuegos	28	2,512,829	2,507,752
Cardenas	21	2,363,098	2,361,238
Caibarien	12	1,076,681	1,076,681
Gibara	1	256,000	256,255
Guantanamo	10	580,168	579,854
Havana	20	1,333,831	1,413,671
Jucaro	3	619,072	619,060
Matanzas	30	3,018,170	2,941,724
Manzanillo	10	751,895	752,261
Nuevitas	2	258,155	258,758
Puerto Padre	3	802,116	802,116
Sagua	21	1,391,579	1,389,291
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	1	257,140	257,140
Santiago	3	187,030	227,209
Trinidad	1	82,207	82,207
Zaza	1	24,504	24,504
Total centrals	174	17,004,683	16,999,760
Total		2,429,240 Tons	2,428,537 Tons

A ton equals 2,240 lbs. A bag equals 320 lbs.

M. Himely's crop estimate made December 6, 1912..... 2,328,814 Tons
Messrs. Guma & Mejer's crop estimate made December 9, 1912..... 2,281,857 Tons

PREVIOUS CROPS (HIMELY'S FIGURES)

1911-12.....1,893,687 tons 1910-11.....1,480,217 tons 1909-10.....1,804,349 tons

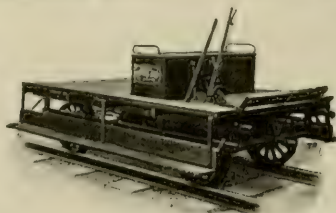


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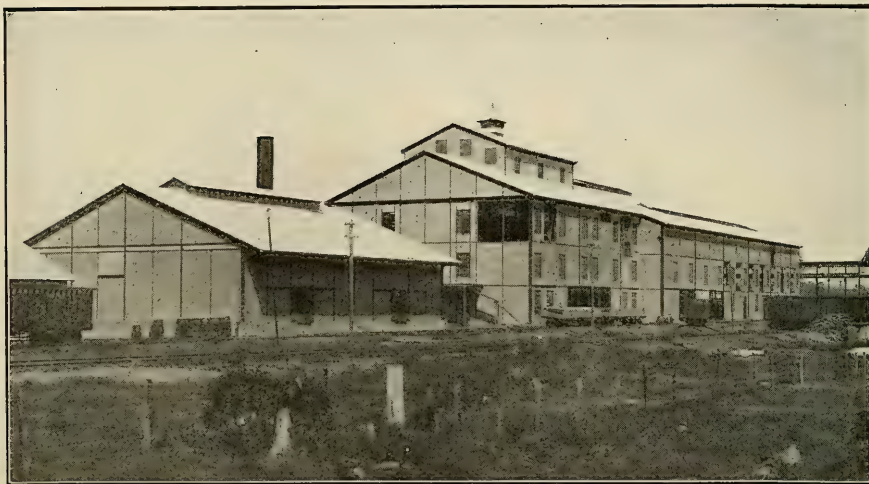
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A MODERN SUGAR FACTORY



View of the Jobabo sugar mill, at Jobabo, Oriente Province. It is owned by the Cuba Company. Mr. L. M. A. Evans is the superintendent.

THE JOBABO MILL

The output for the Jobabo Mill for the last crop was 136,000 bags.

The installation of a new mill is practically complete, and the estimated output for the coming year will be 250,000 bags, and Mr. Evans will remain superintendent.

There having been rumors that a superintendent would be appointed to succeed Mr. Skaife, who recently died, an enquiry at the Cuba Company office in New York elicited the information that Mr. Wm. W. Craib had been appointed executive agent in Cuba of the Cuba Company with reference to its sugar mill properties.

Sir William Van Horne (the president) states in the annual report that the capacity of the Jobabo sugar mill of the Cuba Company is being doubled for the coming harvest, and three large independent sugar mills are under construction along the railway.

The acreage of this great estate is over 3,400 caballerias, over 113,000 acres. There are 25 squares of 8 caballerias each under cultivation and the estate also gets its cane from Tana, a short distance up the road.

The estate employs no colonos, planting and harvesting its own cane. In season there are 1,200 men employed including cane cutters.

The company has taken a part of the batey and established a town and named it Jobabo after the mill.

The plantation and mill work is under the direction of Mr. L. M. A. Evans, superintendent.



Mr. L. M. A. Evans, superintendent of the Jobabo sugar mill.

NEW MACHINERY INSTALLED

Many sugar estates in Matanzas Province are getting ready to introduce much new machinery in their mills.

The "Porvenir" will install three brick furnaces for the burning of bagasse, some hoisting machinery and other apparatus for the better operation of sugar production.

Central "San Cayetano" will also install new machinery and has constructed new furnaces. It is said that the Central "Trinoivato" will not grind this year, for what reason is not stated. The estate's cane will be ground by Centrals "Limones," "Condesa" and "San Cayetano."

Rio Cauto Sugar Co. was incorporated in Albany on October 29th with a capital of \$1,100,000. The following are the directors: Jerome S. Sullivan, August Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Wm. Wagner of New York City.

The deal for the construction of the new mill has been made with a New Orleans firm who have contracted practically for all the machinery required. A large force of engineers are already on the way to the new mill location and work will be pushed. The contract calls for completion early in February next year.



Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Cuban Minister at Washington.

A HINT FOR CUBAN PLANTERS

The *Louisiana Planter* for July 19, 1913, calls attention to the possibility of central sugar factories co-operating with municipal authorities for supplying towns with light and power and, perhaps, with water. If this could be carried into effect, it is believed it would reduce the cost of sugar manufacture.

CENTRAL CONSTANCIA

This mill will begin grinding on the 15th of December next. The Damuji Sugar Company owners expect a yield of 80,000 or 85,000 bags. On this river are also the "Manuelita", "Dos Hermanos" and "Carolina" sugar Estates.

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Paw-Paw tree in Cuba showing the fruit, which are of a large size.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

CUBA A POSITIVE COMPETITOR OF JAVA FOR THE TRADE OF JAPAN — SUGAR STOCKS DECREASE

Our last review for this magazine was dated October 15, 1913.

At that date the quotation for 96° test Cuba centrifugal sugars was 3.42c. per pound duty paid and is now 3.64c. per pound.

On the cost and freight basis it was then 2 1/16c. per pound and is now 2 9/32c. c & f.

It will be noted that the quotations have increased somewhat during the month as the visible supplies from Cuba diminished. On October 15th the total stocks of the U. S. Atlantic Ports and New Orleans and stocks in the entire island of Cuba together were 273,936 tons and are now 168,638 tons, showing a decline of 105,298 tons for the month.

The advance noted has brought the difference in parity between centrifugals and European beet sugar from 68c. then to 41c. per 100 pounds now.

The visible supplies from local points is still sufficient for the remainder of the season to prevent a further rise to the full parity of Europe though supplies may be drawn upon sufficiently to reduce this differential somewhat further, but there is little prospect of the parity becoming equalized before new crop Cubas are available.

The fact is that the improvement in prices during the period under review which was not anticipated in our last, has been owing to a change of policy by the domestic beet sugar factories in withdrawing their refined product from the far eastern markets, thereby increasing largely the distribution of cane refined in these sections, and calling for increased supplies of raws by our cane refiners.

This fortunate circumstance has turned to the special advantage of the Cuban sellers as seen in the improvement of values under necessary requirements.

European markets under new beet crop conditions have worked in the opposite direction from our market as will be seen from the fluctuations in beet sugar since October 15th at 9s 9¼d to 9s 7½d on the 21st, to 9s 11¼d on the 23d, to 9s 7½d on the 31st. November opened at 9s 6¼d declining to 9s 6d at this writing.

The Louisiana cane crop is now coming to market under sales contracts for delivery of 400,000 bags or more at New Orleans up to December 15th, at 3.31c. per pound, basis 96° test. Some later sales have been made at rather higher prices, say at 3.36c. per pound f. o. b. New Orleans. Some 16,000 bags of Louisiana sugars are on the way to Atlantic Ports U. S. and other shipments north will follow at a cost of .15 to .20c. added to the f. o. b. New Orleans price.

The higher market in the United States for raws has led to resales of Cuba sugar bought originally for shipment to the United Kingdom.

No sugar of the present Java crop has been shipped to the United Kingdom or the United States, all being taken for Japan, China and India at higher values than obtainable elsewhere.

A new and important innovation to the Cuba sugar trade was the sale recently made of some 42,000 bags centrifugals for shipment from Cuba to Japan at an understood price of 2.08c. per lb. f. o. b. Cuba, with freight rate estimated at .33c. per lb. via Suez Canal, is causing unusual interest throughout the sugar world. It may be that the shipment will go through the Panama Canal if the canal is open for business at that time, but the rate of freight would not vary materially. The importance of the sale lies in the fact that it is the first time in history that Cuba and Japan have been united in direct sugar business interests, and the possibilities which are opened thereby as to the reconstruction of the sugar business of the world by the use of the Panama Canal in the immediate future. It will afford Cuba a trade outlet of great value enabling that country to increase her crops indefinitely with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The sale brings Cuba to the foreground as a positive competitor of Java for the trade of Japan.

By our Java cable the market value of Javas for shipment is 11 shillings per cwt., 2.40c. per lb. free on board, and the freight to Japan is the equivalent of .11c. per lb., together 2.51c. per lb. against 2.41c. per lb. from Cuba.

Insurance, the only other expense, is naturally a little higher from Cuba to make a cost, freight and insurance quotation.

A correspondent reports that "the heavy consumption tax on sugar in Japan has tended to keep sugar values at a high level and naturally kept under any increase of consumption as compared with a few years ago.

"The consumption of sugar in Japan still remains at 12½ pounds per person or per capita.

"I do not mean that the amount used has not increased at all; there is an increase from less than 297,600 tons to more than 310,000 tons in a few years, but the Japanese population has increased more rapidly than the consumption, hence the continued per capita of 12½ pounds without increase, owing to the increased values."

"The demand for Brown sugar has decreased, while especially Centrifugals and Granulated has increased, showing progress in our living standards."

"Refined sugar is being replaced by Centrifugals since the increase of taxation in 1907, and Centrifugals are also replacing the superior grades of Browns from Formosa, which pay the same tax as Centrifugals."

The writer gives an insight into the sugar trade of Japan not heretofore generally understood, and gives an indication that from the low point of 12½ lbs. per capita consumption, an important rise is probable in this progressive nation, and what is of as much importance is that any increase is to be filled with Centrifugal sugars under the present tariff advantage to this grade. Here then opens up large possibilities for the island of Cuba, which has already cut quite largely into the trade of the United Kingdom with the island of Java. With the several recent outlets opened for the sale of Cuba sugars outside of the United States, it is a question if the value of the Cuban product can be kept in 1914 as much below the parity of world values in Europe as it was in 1913, say ½c to ¾c per lb.

Certainly our United States legislation on sugar, and the opening of new markets to the Cuba crop, based on the lowest cost of production in the Sugar World makes for Cuba a wonderful outlook in the future for a steady and profitable increase in yearly crop production.

It is finally decided by the Attorney General of the United States that the 5 per cent advantage in duties on sugar by American vessels is null and void by reason of its interference with many commercial treaties, so that eventually the clause may be repealed by Congress. In the meantime duties will continue to be paid under protest on a bare possibility of future recovery of the 5 per cent.

We add herewith our latest estimate of the World's coming Production and Consumption:

The new cane and beet sugar crops of the World give promise of a normal increased total yield, estimated to outturn possibly 790,981 tons more than those of last season. In the 1912-13 campaign the production was, Cane—9,185,755 tons; European Beets 8,320,000 tons and American Beet 624,064 tons; total of 18,129,819 tons while for the new season 1913-14 estimates are Cane 9,865,800 tons; European Beets 8,415,000 tons and American Beet 640,000 tons; total of 18,920,800 tons.

Half of the increased production is in Eastern countries, where it will be absorbed, except possibly it may admit of exports of part of the next Java crop to Europe. The increase in Louisiana and Hawaii will be consumed in the United States. Cuba promises about the same production as last season.

The only increase in Europe is in Russia where most of it is wanted to fill depleted stocks, leaving only a moderate quantity, probably, for export. Our latest cable also indicates a slight increase in Germany.

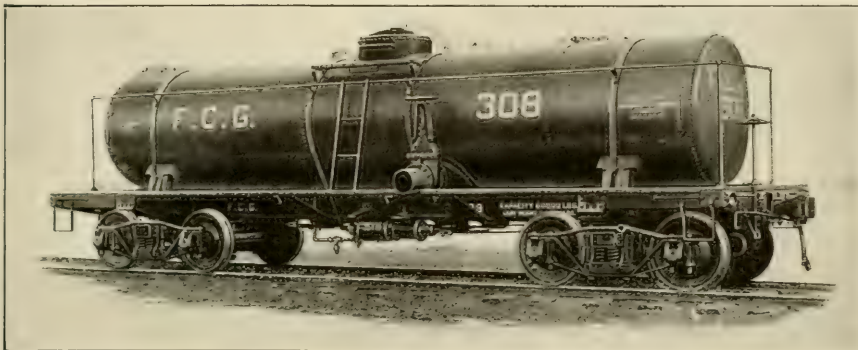
Invisible stocks in principal countries are still less than the normal (since the great deficiency in production of two years ago) and the actual consumption throughout the World is largely increasing, indicating that not more than the usual stocks will remain at the end of this campaign to carry over to the next season.

Finally the remaining small stock in Cuba should be wanted by our refiners at full up prices.

At our last writing cane granulated was quoted at 4.25c. less 2 percent but since that date quotations have advanced to the 4.35c. basis, although at the close all refiners are quoting on the basis of 4.30c. less 2 percent.

New York, November 14, 1913.

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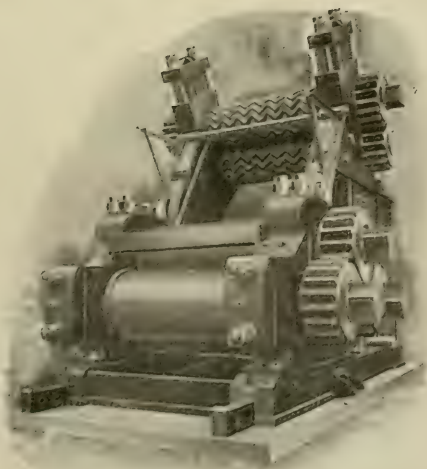
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REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 14 de octubre de 1913, en cuya fecha la cotización de los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba, polarización 96°, era 3.42c. la libra derechos pagados, siendo ahora 3.64c. la libra. Bajo la base de costo y flete era entonces 2 1/16c. la libra y ahora es 2 9/32c. c. y f.

Se observará que las cotizaciones han aumentado algo durante el mes a medida que disminuían las existencias visibles de Cuba. El 15 de octubre las existencias totales en los puertos del Atlántico en los Estados Unidos y en Nueva Orleans y las existencias en toda la Isla de Cuba eran 273,936 toneladas, siendo ahora 168,638 toneladas, o sea una baja de 105,298 toneladas durante el mes.

El aumento en las cotizaciones ha ocasionado la diferencia en la paridad entre los azúcares centrífugos y el azúcar de remolacha de Europa de 68c. que era entonces a 41c. las 100 libras ahora.

Las existencias visibles de puntos locales son aún suficientes para el resto de la estación para impedir mayor alza a la completa paridad de Europa, aunque podrá hacerse uso de las existencias de tal modo que se reduzca dicho diferencial algo más, pero hay poca probabilidad de que la paridad se ponga al igual antes de que esté disponible la nueva zafra de azúcares de Cuba.

El hecho es que el alza en los precios durante el período bajo reseña, lo cual no se anticipó en nuestra última revista, ha sido debida a un cambio de acción por parte de las fábricas del azúcar de remolacha del país en retirar sus productos refinados de los mercados lejanos del este, aumentando por tanto en gran manera la distribución del azúcar de caña refinado en dichas localidades, y por la demanda de nuestros refinadores de azúcar de caña por mayores existencias de azúcares crudos. Esta afortunada circunstancia ha resultado en ventaja especial de los vendedores de azúcares de Cuba, como puede verse por la mejoría en los precios bajo los necesarios requerimientos.

Los mercados europeos bajo las condiciones de la nueva cosecha de la remolacha han accionado en sentido opuesto a nuestro mercado, como podrá verse por las fluctuaciones en el azúcar de remolacha, que desde el 15 de octubre eran 9s. 9 3/4 d. a 9s. 7 1/2 d. el 21, a 9s. 11 1/4 d. el 23, a 9s. 7 1/2 d. el 31. Noviembre empezó a 9s. 6 3/4 d., declinando a 9s. 6d. a esta sazón.

Las noticias semanales que recibimos por cable dan informes favorables acerca de la recolección de las cosechas de remolacha de Europa. El 27 de octubre las fábricas emitieron su cálculo acerca de las cosechas de remolacha de Europa, el cual comparamos con el cálculo de F. O. Licht en la siguiente tabla:

	Cálculo de las Fábricas 1913-14 Toneladas	Cálculo de Licht Octubre 17, 1913-14 Toneladas
Alemania	2,479,000	2,650,000
Austria	1,699,000	1,825,000
Francia	738,000	775,000
Bélgica	232,000	240,000
Holanda	231,000	270,000
Total, países de la Convención	5,379,000	5,760,000
Rusia	1,739,000	1,875,000
Otros países	850,000	780,000
Total toda Europa	7,968,000	8,415,000

A la publicación de esta revista no hay indicios de que haya necesidad de reducir los cálculos acerca de la remolacha, sino más bien pueden aumentar.

La cosecha del azúcar de caña de la Luisiana está llegando ahora al mercado bajo contratos de venta para la entrega de 400,000 sacos o más en Nueva Orleans de aquí al 15 de diciembre, a 3.31c. la libra, bajo la base de polarización 96°. Se han efectuado ventas más tardías a precios algo más altos, como por ejemplo a 3.36c. la libra puesto a bordo Nueva Orleans. Hay en camino unos 16,000 sacos de azúcar de Luisiana con destino a puertos del Atlántico en los Estados Unidos, y seguirán otros embarques

rambo norte a un costo de .15 a .20c. agregado al precio de los cargamentos libre a bordo Nueva Orleans.

Los precios más altos del mercado en los Estados Unidos por los azúcares crudos han ocasionado reventas de azúcar de Cuba destinada primitivamente para embarcar a la Gran Bretaña.

No se ha embarcado azúcar alguna a la Gran Bretaña ni a los Estados Unidos procedente de la actual cosecha de Java, habiendo sido tomada toda ella para el Japón, China y la India a precios más altos de los que pueden obtenerse en ninguna otra parte.

Una innovación importante para el comercio de azúcares de Cuba ha sido la compra de un cargamento de la nueva zafra de centrifugas de Cuba para embarcar al Japón en febrero al precio convenido de 2.08c. la libra puesto a bordo Cuba, a un costo de flete calculado en .3c. la libra vía el Canal de Suez, cuya realización está causando un interés más de lo regular en todo el mundo azucarero. Puede suceder que el cargamento vaya por el Canal de Panama si este canal está abierto al tráfico en esa fecha, pero aun así el costo de flete no variaría materialmente. La importancia de dicha venta consiste en que por primera vez en la historia Cuba y el Japón han estado unidos en lo que se refiere directamente a los negocios del azúcar, y las posibilidades que a causa de eso se presentan para la reconstrucción de los negocios del azúcar del mundo haciendo uso del Canal de Panama en un futuro no muy lejano. Eso proporcionará a Cuba una salida para su producto, lo cual le facilitará el aumentar sus zafras indefinidamente.

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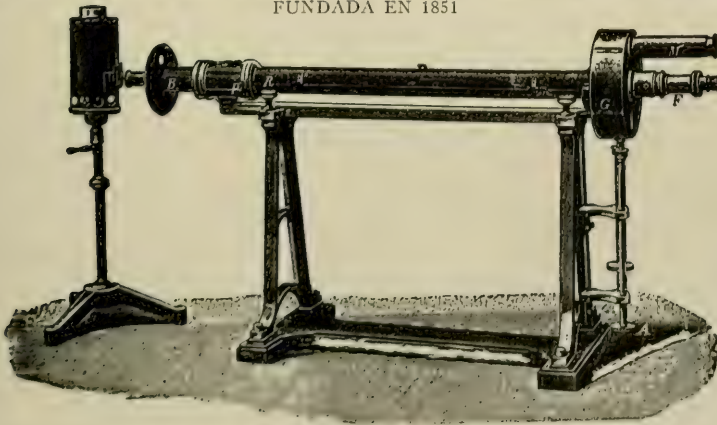
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"El azúcar refinado se está reemplazando por el azúcar centrífugo desde el aumento de derechos en 1907, y las centrífugas están ~~esimio~~ reemplazando a las clases superiores de azúcares terciados de Formosa, que pagan los mismos derechos que las centrífugas."

Esta carta da a comprender que desde el bajo consumo de 12 ½ libras por cabeza es probable tenga lugar un aumento importante en dicha nación progresiva, y lo que es de igual importancia es que cualquier aumento que tenga lugar en el consumo se llevará a cabo con azúcares centrífugas bajo la ventaja que ofrece la tarifa actual en el azúcar de esa clase. Aquí se le presentarán entonces grandes probabilidades a la Isla de Cuba, que ya ha intervenido en gran manera en el comercio de la Gran Bretaña con la Isla de Java. Con las varias vías recientes que se han abierto para la venta de azúcares de Cuba aparte de los Estados Unidos, la cuestión es si el valor del producto de Cuba puede conservarse en 1914 a una cifra por bajo de la paridad de los precios del azúcar del mundo en Europa como lo estuvo en 1913, es decir, de ½c. a ¾c. por libra.

Seguramente la legislación de los Estados Unidos sobre el azúcar, y la apertura de nuevos mercados para la zafra de Cuba, basado en el más bajo costo de producción en el mundo azucarero, ofrece a Cuba una brillante perspectiva en el futuro para un estable y beneficioso aumento en la producción anual de sus zafras.

Ha sido finalmente decidido por el Procurador General de los Estados Unidos que la ventaja del 5 por ciento en los derechos del azúcar embarcada en buques americanos es cláusula nula y sin validez a causa de intervenir en muchos tratados comerciales, así es que eventualmente esa cláusula será abrogada por el Congreso. Entretanto se seguirán pagando derechos bajo protesta, en la escasa probabilidad de recobrar en el futuro dicho 5 por ciento.

Damos aquí nuestro último cálculo sobre la próxima producción y consumo de azúcar en el mundo:

Las nuevas cosechas del azúcar de caña y de remolacha del mundo prometen un rendimiento normal aumentado, y que se calcula ascenderá probablemente a 790,981 toneladas más que la estación pasada. En la campaña azucarera de 1912-13 la producción fué de: Caña, 9,185,755 toneladas; Remolacha europea, 8,320,000 toneladas, y Remolacha americana, 624,064 toneladas, un total de 18,129,819 toneladas; mientras que para la nueva estación de 1913-14 los cálculos son: Caña, 9,865,800 toneladas; Remolacha europea, 8,415,000 toneladas, y Remolacha americana, 640,000 toneladas, un total de 18,920,800 toneladas.

La mitad del aumento de producción está en los países orientales, donde será absorbida, excepto que probablemente permitirá se hagan exportaciones de parte de la nueva cosecha de Java a Europa. El aumento en la Luisiana y en Hawái será consumido en los Estados Unidos. Cuba promete próximamente la misma producción que la estación pasada.

El único aumento en Europa es en Rusia, donde se necesita la mayor parte para llenar la merma de existencias, quedando solamente una moderada cantidad probablemente para la exportación. Las últimas noticias que hemos recibido por cable indican también un ligero aumento en Alemania.

Las existencias invisibles en los países principales son aún menos de lo normal (desde el gran déficit en la producción de hace dos años) y el consumo actual en todo el mundo va grandemente en aumento, lo cual indica que al finalizar esta campaña azucarera no quedarán más de las existencias usuales para pasar a la próxima estación.

Finalmente las pequeñas existencias que queden en Cuba serán necesitadas por nuestros refinadores a buenos precios.

En nuestra anterior revista el azúcar granulado se cotizaba a 4.25c. menos 2 por ciento, pero desde entonces las cotizaciones han subido a la base de 4.35c., aunque al cerrar el mercado todos los refinadores están cotizando bajo la base de 4.30c. menos 2 por ciento.

Nueva York, noviembre 14 de 1913.

THE PROSPECTIVE CROP

United States Consul James L. Rodgers at Havana reports under date of October 31st that "a week of general rains throughout Cuba has changed somewhat the estimates of the 1914 sugar crop. Up to a week ago there had been insufficient rains in many sections, which, combined with the effects of lack of cultivation of the cane in some districts, owing to restricted financial ability primarily, induced the conclusion that the output of 1914 would be considerably less than in 1913. But the rains which have come at so important a period in the cane crop will undoubtedly help a great deal."

There is no doubt now that with the prospects for the cane and the fine condition of the larger and more modern mills, there can be a close approach if the weather is as favorable as in 1913.

Willett & Gray's advance estimate of the 1913-14 Cuban sugar crop is 2,400,000 tons.

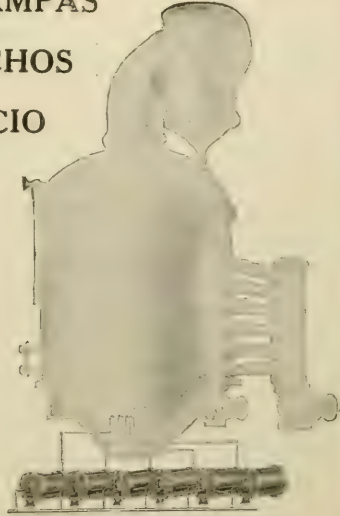
*Public
Official
Missing*

The Cuban secret service forces are looking for Rafael Carrera, formerly secretary of public works, who was indicted in the

Supreme Court on November 5th. He is believed to have escaped from the island by way of Santiago and gone to New York.

He was under a bond of \$10,000.

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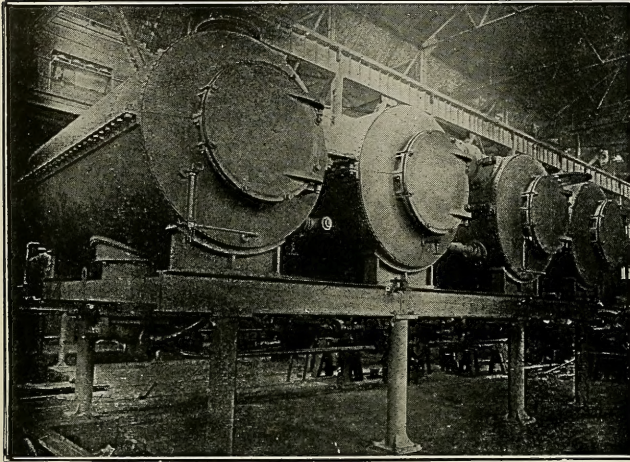
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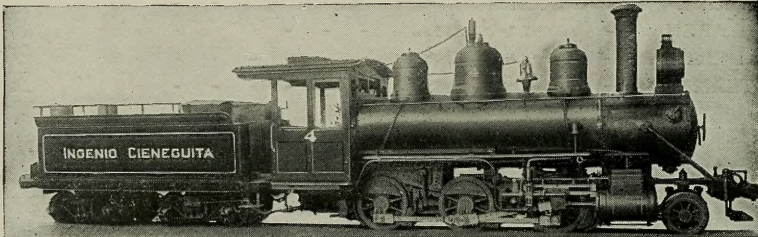
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